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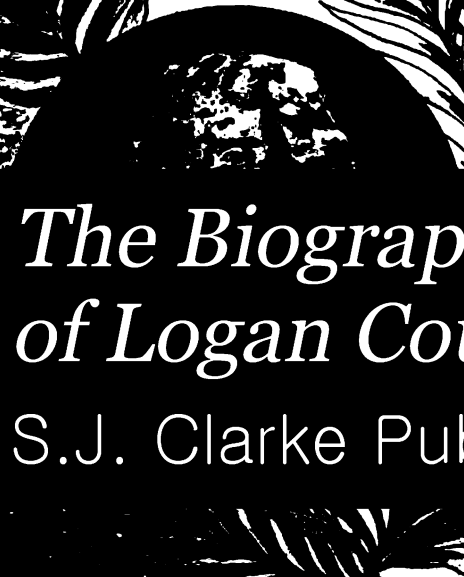
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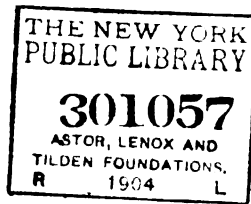
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The people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote generations.—MACAULAY.

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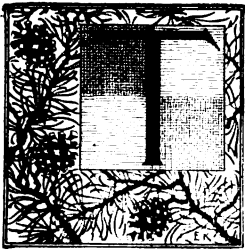
Biography is the only true History.—*Emerson.*

A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors
will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with
pride by remote generations.—*Macaulay.*



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PREFACE.



THE greatest of English historians, MACAULAY, and one of the most brilliant writers of the present century, has said: "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people." In conformity with this idea, the BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD has been prepared. Instead of going to musty records, and taking therefrom dry statistical matter that can be appreciated by but few, our corps of writers have gone to the people, the men and women who have, by their enterprise and industry, brought this county to a rank second to none among those comprising this great and noble State, and from their lips have the story of their life struggles. No more interesting or instructive matter could be presented to an intelligent public. In this volume will be found a record of many whose lives are worthy the imitation of coming generations. It tells how some, commencing life in poverty, by industry and economy have accumulated wealth. It tells how others, with limited advantages for securing an education, have become learned men and women, with an influence extending throughout the length and breadth of the land. It tells of men who have risen from the lower walks of life to eminence as statesmen, and whose names have become famous. It tells of those in every walk in life who have striven to succeed, and records how that success has usually crowned their efforts. It tells also of many, very many, who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued the "even tenor of their way," content to have it said of them, as Christ said of the woman performing a deed of mercy—"They have done what they could." It tells how many, in the pride and strength of young manhood, left the plow and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting-room, left every trade and profession, and at their country's call went forth valiantly "to do or die," and how through their efforts the Union was restored and peace once more reigned in the land. In the life of every man and of every woman is a lesson that should not be lost upon those who follow after.

Coming generations will appreciate this volume and preserve it as a sacred treasure, from the fact that it contains so much that would never find its way into public records, and which would otherwise be inaccessible. Great care has been taken in the compilation of the work and every opportunity possible given to those represented to insure correctness in what has been written; and the publishers flatter themselves that they give to their readers a work with few errors of consequence. In addition to biographical sketches, portraits of a number of representative citizens are given.

The faces of some, and biographical sketches of many, will be missed in this volume. For this the publishers are not to blame. Not having a proper conception of the work, some refused to give the information necessary to compile a sketch, while others were indifferent. Occasionally some member of the family would oppose the enterprise, and on account of such opposition the support of the interested one would be withheld. In a few instances men never could be found, though repeated calls were made at their residence or place of business.

December, 1901.

THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING CO.

CONTENTS

GENERAL INDEX.

TABLE OF CONTENTS, - - - - -	3	COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY, -	13
INTRODUCTORY, - - - - -	11	COMPENDIUM OF LOCAL BIOGRAPHY, -	223

INDEX TO PART I.

COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

BIOGRAPHICAL · SKETCHES OF NATIONAL CELEBRITIES.

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Abbott, Lyman 144	Boone, Daniel 36	Clinton, DeWitt 110
Adams, Charles Kendall 143	Booth, Edwin 51	Colfax, Schuyler 139
Adams, John 25	Booth, Junius Brutus 177	Conkling, Alfred 32
Adams, John Quincy 61	Brice, Calvin S 181	Conkling, Roscoe 32
Agassiz, Louis J. R. 137	Brooks, Philips 130	Cooley, Thomas McIntyre... 140
Alger, Russell A. 173	Brown, John 51	Cooper, James Fenimore... 58
Allison, William B. 131	Brown, Charles Farrar... 91	Cooper, Peter 37
Allston, Washington 190	Brush, Charles Francis... 153	Copely, John Singleton... 191
Atgeld, John Peter 140	Bryan, William Jennings... 158	Corbin, Austin 205
Andrews, Elisha B. 184	Bryant, William Cullen... 44	Corcoran, W. W. 196
Anthony, Susan B. 62	Buchanan, Franklin 195	Cornell, Ezra 161
Armour, Philip D. 62	Buchanan, James 128	Cramp, William 189
Arnold, Benedict 84	Buckner, Simon Boliver... 18	Crockett, David 76
Arthur, Chester Allen... 168	Burdette, Robert J 103	Cullom, Shelby Moore... 116
Astor, John Jacob 139	Burr, Aaron 111	Curtis, George William... 144
Audobon, John Jacob 166	Butler, Benjamin Franklin... 24	Cushman, Charlotte 107
		Custer, George A. 95
Bailey, James Montgomery... 177	Calhoun, John Caldwell... 23	
Bancroft, George 74	Cameron, James Donald... 141	Dana, Charles A. 88
Barnard, Frederick A. P... 179	Cameron, Simon 141	"Danbury News Man"..... 177
Barnum, Phineas T. 41	Cammack, Addison 197	Davenport, Fanny 106
Barrett, Lawrence 156	Campbell, Alexander 180	Davis, Jefferson 24
Barton, Clara 209	Carlisle, John G. 133	Debs, Eugene V. 132
Bayard, Thomas Francis... 200	Carnegie, Andrew 73	Decatur, Stephen 101
Beard, William H. 196	Carpenter, Matthew Hale... 173	Deering, William 198
Beauregard, Pierre G. T... 203	Carson, Christopher (Kit)... 86	Depew, Chauncey Mitchell... 209
Beecher, Henry Ward 26	Cass, Lewis 110	Dickinson, Anna 103
Bell, Alexander Graham... 96	Chase, Salmon Portland... 65	Dickinson, Don M. 139
Bennett, James Gordon... 206	Childs, George W. 83	Dingley, Nelson, Jr. 215
Benton, Thomas Hart 53	Choate, Rufus 207	Donnelly, Ignatius 161
Bergh, Henry 160	Chaffin, Horace Brigham... 107	Douglas, Stephen Arnold... 53
Bierstadt, Albert 197	Clay, Henry 21	Douglass, Frederick 43
Billings, Josh 166	Clemens, Samuel Langhorne... 86	Dow, Neal 108
Blaine, James Gillespie... 22	Cleveland, Grover 174	Draper, John William... 184
Bland, Richard Parks 196	Clews, Henry 153	

TABLE OF CONTENTS—PART I

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Drexel, Anthony Joseph.....	124	Houston, Sam.....	120	O'Connor, Charles.....	187
Dupont, Henry.....	198	Hughes, Archbishop John.....	157	Olney, Richard.....	133
Edison, Thomas Alva.....	55	Hughitt, Marvin.....	159		
Edmunds, George F.....	201	Hull, Isaac.....	169	Paine, Thomas.....	147
Ellsworth, Oliver.....	168	Huntington, Collis Potter.....	94	Palmer, John M.....	195
Emerson, Ralph Waldo.....	57			Parkhurst, Charles Henry.....	160
Ericsson, John.....	127	Ingalls, John James.....	114	"Partington, Mrs.".....	202
Evarts, William Maxwell.....	89	Ingersoll, Robert G.....	85	Peabody, George.....	170
		Irving, Washington.....	33	Peck, George W.....	187
Farragut, David Glascoe.....	80			Peffer, William A.....	164
Field, Cyrus West.....	173	Jackson, Andrew.....	71	Perkins, Eli.....	109
Field, David Dudley.....	126	Jackson, "Stonewall".....	67	Perry, Oliver Hazard.....	97
Field, Marshall.....	59	Jackson, Thomas Jonathan.....	67	Phillips, Wendell.....	30
Field, Stephen Johnson.....	216	Jay, John.....	39	Pierce, Franklin.....	122
Fillmore, Millard.....	113	Jefferson, Joseph.....	47	Pingree, Hazen S.....	212
Foote, Andrew Hull.....	176	Jefferson, Thomas.....	34	Plant, Henry B.....	192
Foraker, Joseph B.....	143	Johnson, Andrew.....	145	Poe, Edgar Allen.....	69
Forrest, Edwin.....	92	Johnson, Eastman.....	202	Polk, James Knox.....	102
Franklin, Benjamin.....	18	Johnston, Joseph Eccleston.....	85	Porter, David Dixon.....	68
Fremont, John Charles.....	29	Jones, James K.....	171	Porter, Noah.....	93
Fuller, Melville Weston.....	168	Jones, John Paul.....	97	Prentice, George Denison.....	119
Fulton, Robert.....	62	Jones, Samuel Porter.....	115	Prescott, William Hickling.....	96
				Pullman, George Mortimer.....	121
Gage, Lyman J.....	71	Kane, Elisha Kent.....	125		
Gallatin, Albert.....	112	Kearney, Philip.....	210	Quad, M.....	193
Garfield, James A.....	163	Kenton, Simon.....	188	Quay Matthew S.....	171
Garrett, John Work.....	200	Knox, John Jay.....	134		
Garrison, William Lloyd.....	50			Randolph, Edmund.....	136
Gates, Horatio.....	70	Lamar, Lucius Q. C.....	201	Read, Thomas Buchanan.....	132
Gatling, Richard Jordan.....	116	Landon, Melville D.....	109	Reed, Thomas Brackett.....	208
George, Henry.....	203	Lee, Robert Edward.....	38	Reid, Whitelaw.....	149
Gibbons, Cardinal James.....	209	Lewis, Charles B.....	193	Roach, John.....	190
Gilmore, Patrick Sarsfield.....	77	Lincoln, Abraham.....	135	Rockefeller, John Davison.....	195
Girard, Stephen.....	137	Livermore, Mary Ashton.....	131	Root, George Frederick.....	218
Gough, John B.....	131	Locke, David Ross.....	172	Rothermel, Peter F.....	113
Gould, Jay.....	52	Logan, John A.....	26	Rutledge, John.....	57
Gordon, John B.....	215	Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth	37		
Grant, Ulysses S.....	155	Longstreet, James.....	56	Sage, Russell.....	211
Gray, Asa.....	88	Lowell, James Russell.....	104	Schofield, John McAllister.....	199
Gray, Elisha.....	149			Schurz, Carl.....	201
Greeley, Adolphus W.....	142	Mackay, John William.....	148	Scott, Thomas Alexander.....	204
Greeley, Horace.....	20	Madison, James.....	42	Scott, Winfield.....	79
Greene, Nathaniel.....	69	Marshall, John.....	156	Seward, William Henry.....	44
Gresham, Walter Quintin.....	183	Mather, Cotton.....	164	Sharon, William.....	165
		Mather, Increase.....	163	Shaw, Henry W.....	166
Hale, Edward Everett.....	79	Maxim, Hiram S.....	194	Sheridan, Phillip Henry.....	40
Hall, Charles Francis.....	167	McClellan, George Brinton.....	47	Sherman, Charles R.....	87
Hamilton, Alexander.....	31	McCormick, Cyrus Hall.....	172	Sherman, John.....	86
Hamlin, Hannibal.....	214	McDonough, Com. Thomas.....	167	Shillaber, Benjamin Penhallow	202
Hampton, Wade.....	192	McKinley, William.....	217	Sherman, William Tecumseh.....	30
Hancock, Winfield Scott.....	146	Meade, George Gordon.....	75	Smith, Edmund Kirby.....	114
Hanna, Marcus Alonzo.....	169	Medill, Joseph.....	159	Sousa, John Philip.....	60
Harris, Isham G.....	214	Miles, Nelson A.....	176	Spreckels, Claus.....	159
Harrison, William Henry.....	87	Miller, Cincinnatus Heine.....	218	Stanford, Leland.....	101
Harrison, Benjamin.....	182	Miller, Joaquin.....	218	Stanton, Edwin McMasters.....	179
Harvard, John.....	129	Mills, Roger Quarles.....	211	Stanton, Elizabeth Cady.....	126
Havemeyer, John Craig.....	182	Monroe, James.....	54	Stephens, Alexander Hamilton	32
Hawthorne, Nathaniel.....	135	Moody, Dwight L.....	207	Stephenson, Adlai Ewing.....	141
Hayes, Rutherford Birchard.....	157	Moran, Thomas.....	98	Stewart, Alexander T.....	58
Hendricks, Thomas Andrew.....	212	Morgan, John Pierpont.....	208	Stewart, William Morris.....	213
Henry, Joseph.....	105	Morgan, John T.....	216	Stowe, Harriet Elizabeth	
Henry, Patrick.....	83	Morris, Robert.....	165	Beecher.....	66
Hill, David Bennett.....	90	Morse, Samuel F. B.....	124	Stuart, James E. B.....	122
Hobart, Garrett A.....	213	Morton, Levi P.....	142	Sumner, Charles.....	34
Holmes, Oliver Wendell.....	206	Morton, Oliver Perry.....	215		
Hooker, Joseph.....	52	Motley, John Lathrop.....	130	Talmage, Thomas DeWitt.....	60
Howe, Elias.....	130			Taney, Roger Brook.....	129
Howells, William Dean.....	104	"Nye, Bill".....	59	Taylor, Zachary.....	108
		Nye, Edgar Wilson.....	59	Teller, Henry M.....	127

TABLE OF CONTENTS—PART I

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Tesla, Nikola.....	193	Vilas, William Freeman.....	140	Webster, Noah.....	49
Thomas, George H.....	73	Voorhees, Daniel Wolsey.....	95	Weed, Thurlow.....	91
Thomas, Theodore.....	172			West, Benjamin.....	115
Thurman, Allen G.....	90	Waite, Morrison Remich.....	125	Whipple, Henry Benjamin.....	161
Thurston, John M.....	166	Wallace, Lewis.....	199	White, Stephen V.....	162
Tilden, Samuel J.....	48	Wallack, Lester.....	121	Whitefield, George.....	150
Tillman, Benjamin Ryan.....	119	Wallack, John Lester.....	121	Whitman, Walt.....	197
Toombs, Robert.....	205	Wanamaker, John.....	89	Whitney, Eli.....	120
"Twain, Mark".....	86	Ward, "Artemus".....	91	Whitney, William Collins.....	92
Tyler, John.....	93	Washburne, Elihu Benjamin.....	189	Whittier, John Greenleaf.....	67
		Washington, George.....	17	Willard, Frances E.....	133
Van Buren, Martin.....	78	Watson, Thomas E.....	178	Wilson, William L.....	180
Vanderbilt, Cornelius.....	35	Watterson, Henry.....	76	Winchell, Alexander.....	175
Vail, Alfred.....	154	Weaver, James B.....	123	Windom, William.....	138
Vest, George Graham.....	214	Webster, Daniel.....	19		

PORTRAITS OF NATIONAL CELEBRITIES.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Alger, Russell A.....	16	Field, Marshall.....	117	Longstreet, Gen. James.....	16
Allison, William B.....	99	Franklin, Benjamin.....	63	Lowell, James Russell.....	27
Anthony, Susan B.....	63	Fremont, Gen. John C.....	16	McKinley, William.....	45
Armour, Philip D.....	151	Gage, Lyman J.....	151	Morse, S. F. B.....	185
Arthur, Chester A.....	81	Garfield, James A.....	45	Phillips, Wendell.....	27
Barnum, Phineas T.....	117	Garrison, William Lloyd.....	63	Porter, Com. D. D.....	185
Beecher, Henry Ward.....	27	George, Henry.....	117	Pullman, George M.....	117
Blaine, James G.....	151	Gould, Jay.....	99	Quay, M. S.....	99
Booth, Edwin.....	63	Grant, Gen. U. S.....	185	Reed, Thomas B.....	151
Bryan, Wm. J.....	63	Greeley, Horace.....	81	Sage, Russell.....	117
Bryant, William Cullen.....	185	Hampton, Wade.....	16	Scott, Gen. Winfield.....	185
Buchanan, James.....	81	Hancock, Gen. Winfield S.....	185	Seward, William H.....	45
Buckner, Simon B.....	16	Hanna, Mark A.....	117	Sherman, John.....	99
Butler Benjamin F.....	151	Harrison, Benjamin.....	81	Sherman, Gen. W. T.....	151
Carlisle, John G.....	151	Hayes, R. B.....	45	Stanton, Elizabeth Cady.....	27
Chase, Salmon P.....	16	Hendricks, Thomas A.....	81	Stowe, Harriet Beecher.....	27
Childs, George W.....	99	Holmes, Oliver W.....	151	Sumner, Charles.....	45
Clay, Henry.....	81	Hooker, Gen. Joseph.....	16	Talmage, T. DeWitt.....	63
Cleveland, Grover.....	45	Ingersoll, Robert G.....	117	Teller, Henry M.....	99
Cooper, Peter.....	99	Irving, Washington.....	27	Thurman, Allen G.....	81
Dana, Charles A.....	151	Jackson, Andrew.....	45	Tilden, Samuel J.....	117
Depew, Chauncey M.....	117	Jefferson, Thomas.....	45	Van Buren, Martin.....	81
Douglass, Fred.....	63	Johnston, Gen. J. E.....	16	Vanderbilt, Commodore.....	99
Emerson, Ralph Waldo.....	27	Lee, Gen. Robert E.....	185	Webster, Daniel.....	27
Evarts, William M.....	99	Lincoln, Abraham.....	81	Whittier, John G.....	27
Farragut, Com. D. G.....	185	Logan, Gen. John A.....	16	Washington, George.....	45
Field, Cyrus W.....	63	Longfellow, Henry W.....	185	Watterson, Henry.....	63

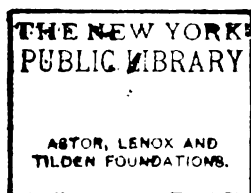
INDEX.

PART II.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Adams, E. L.....	283	Capps, O. T.....	627	Glenn, J. A.....	523
Adolph, P. J.....	467	Carnahan, William.....	470	Gobelman, Henry.....	570
Ahrens, Albert.....	575	Chestnut, D. N.....	394	Graff, Z. W.....	503
Ahrens, P. G.....	277	Chestnut, T. J.....	534	Graham, J. C.....	500
Alexander, J. S.....	517	Clark, R. D.....	590	Green, J. T.....	473
Armstrong, William.....	301	Coffman, Levi.....	407	Grinter, J. R.....	318
Atchison, A. R.....	571	Collins, J. W.....	342	Groves, L. L.....	250
Atchison, G. W.....	571	Combs, Jonathan.....	434	Gruensfelder, Philip.....	442
Atlass, Frank.....	482	Cook, W. H. B.....	371		
Atteberry, William.....	382	Corthon, A. S.....	538	Hainline, Allen.....	443
Ayres, James.....	510	Cosby, H. L., M. D.....	351	Hamsen, A. J.....	644
		Cosby, Noah.....	592	Hammerton, J. H.....	598
Baker, James.....	583	Cossitt, J. J.....	585	Harley, F. M.....	600
Baker, Samuel.....	583	Cottle, F. W.....	474	Harms, Nanke.....	620
Bangert, Henry.....	228	Council, G. R.....	634	Harris, T. M.....	344
Bapst, William.....	572	Council, Hardy.....	531	Harris, John.....	613
Barnett, J. R., M. D.....	244	Crane, M. A.....	394	Harrison, J. B.....	604
Bates, E. W.....	358	Critchfield, J. A.....	444	Harts, D. H.....	478
Beaver, James.....	622	Curry, J. D.....	440	Heckard, Frederick.....	342
Beaver, T. N.....	604			Henn, W. F.....	384
Beaver, W. S.....	600	Dawson, S. C.....	403	Hill, Uriah.....	602
Beckers, Henry.....	552	Dittus, E. J.....	253	Hoblit, Frank.....	223
Behrends, B. R.....	397	Dittus, Frederick.....	320	Hoblit, J. W.....	481
Bekemeyer, C. B.....	373	Downey, J. B.....	388	Hoblit, Laban.....	374
Bergman, Arend.....	458	Downing, L. D.....	272	Hoerr, Frank.....	447
Berryhill, A. J.....	268	Downing, S. W.....	302	Holland, Isaac.....	457
Binns, H. A.....	513	Downing, W. L.....	231	Holmes, T. F.....	544
Black, C. K.....	373	Drake, S. H.....	480	Horn, J. A.....	638
Blackburn, T. L.....	303	Dunham, W. S.....	511	Horn, Paulus.....	559
Blinn, E. D.....	403	Dunn, N. S.....	653	Houston, W. J.....	464
Bock, Adam.....	250			Howe, T. D.....	599
Bohan, Patrick.....	232	Ellis, Mrs. Margaret.....	509	Howser, J. W.....	651
Bost, Jacob.....	540	Ewing, I. N.....	635	Hubbard, G. H.....	389
Bowles, C. R.....	382			Hungerford, William.....	330
Bowles, David.....	264	Fenton, Thomas.....	560	Hyde, J. F.....	238
Bowles, W. H.....	432	Finfrock, I. G.....	644		
Bozarth, J. W., M. D.....	362	Foley, J. B.....	357	Iles, Edward.....	290
Brainard, B. H.....	294	Fulsher, William.....	573		
Bramman, A. J.....	543	Fuson, P. S.....	372	Jeckel, J. F.....	370
Braucher, D. L.....	319			Jewett, J. E.....	339
Brawley, J. R.....	460	Gaddis, B. E.....	391	Jones, W. B.....	227
Brennan, Thomas.....	645	Gardner, B. F., M. D.....	607	Johnston, James.....	260
Brest, John.....	562	Gasaway, J. Mc.....	593	Johnston, William.....	586
Bridge, C. P.....	608	Gasaway, N. P.....	508	Judy, Jacob.....	369
Briggs, W. T.....	233	Gasaway, T. A.....	610	Judy, J. I.....	364
Brock, W. N.....	409	Gemberling, J. A.....	641		
Brown, H. B., M. D.....	343	Gemberling, R. G.....	633	Kaesebier, W. C. R.....	344
Burchett, Landrum.....	350	Gibson, Edward.....	554	Kennedy, T. D.....	632
Burns, James.....	323	Gilchrist, David.....	314	Keys, Andrew.....	594
Buzzard, L. O.....	279	Gilchrist, D. J.....	399	Kiick, John.....	501
		Gilchrist, Robert.....	292	Kincaid, W. R., M. D.....	383
Camerer, T. N.....	350	Gillette, J. D.....	587	Kirby, W. H., M. D.....	542

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Klokkenga, Harm.....	393	Oylér, H. S., M. D.....	617	Smith, Thomas.....	429
Knaak, H.....	461	Oyler, P. H., M. D.....	614	Snook, J. A.....	489
Koch, W. A., M. D.....	502	Orton, F. C.....	281	Snook, T. L.....	564
Koehnle, F. C. W.....	254	Orton, L. O., M. D.....	287	Snyder, T. O.....	280
Kretzinger, G. A.....	491			Sparks, J. D.....	652
Kuettel, A. P.....	247	Paine, W. C., M. D.....	380	Sparks, Samuel.....	589
		Parker, Jeremiah.....	329	Spinker, John.....	360
Lachenmyer, J. J.....	421	Pattison, T. R.....	579	Starr, Jacob.....	548
Lanternman, Scott.....	580	Paul, H. A. J.....	282	Steen, P. H.....	225
Larison, Abel.....	640	Payne, W. G.....	490	Stringer, L. B.....	324
Larison, J. H.....	452	Pease, A. J.....	424	Strong, G. H.....	654
Lawrence, C. S.....	504	Pech, Robert.....	471	Strong, John.....	450
Lee, C. W.....	541	Pegram, W. A.....	389	Stroud, W. B., Sr.....	293
Lee, Maskel, M. D.....	248	Perkins, Edwin C.....	575	Stroud, W. B., Jr.....	288
Lee, Peter.....	547	Potts, Mrs. Rachel A.....	378	Stryker, H. T.....	258
Leach, W. R.....	569	Price, S. O.....	368	Stults, B. F., M. D.....	304
Linbarger, E. S.....	427	Purviance, H. P.....	454	Stumpf, Hartman.....	413
Logue, J. R.....	524			Sullivan, J. M.....	261
Long, J. H.....	631	Quisenberry, Albert.....	528	Sullivan, T. L.....	597
Longan, J. N.....	313	Quisenberry, Allen.....	423	Sumner, J. W.....	333
Loveland, J. W.....	241	Quisenberry, Arthur.....	642		
Lucas, J. P.....	602	Quisenberry, G. H.....	437	Tabke, J. A.....	301
Lucas, O. J.....	448			Talmage, J. F.....	490
Ludlam, A. J.....	472	Rademaker, N. T.....	417	Taylor, C. B., M. D.....	550
		Rankin, Sinnet.....	459	Taylor, J. C.....	558
Mammen, Klaas.....	291	Rayburn, G. T.....	529	Taylor, G. G., M. D.....	300
Markworth, William.....	439	Read, J. T.....	363	Telfer, P. J.....	611
Mason, C. C.....	287	Reeder, C. C.....	647	Tidd, Joseph.....	303
Mason, J. O.....	401	Reinders, Peter.....	252	Thomas, J. C.....	552
Matlock, W. P.....	441	Reise, Frederick.....	278	Thompson, A. S.....	418
Maus, Peter.....	487	Reiterman, A. F.....	527	Thompson, Mrs. Clara D.....	419
Mayer, Jacob.....	460	Rigg, R. W., M. D.....	379	Thompson, J. C., Jr.....	521
McCarrel, Hurley.....	328	Rimerman, Adolph.....	269	Tomlinson, A. H.....	298
McCormick, J. D.....	381	Rimerman, William.....	580	Tomlinson, F. L.....	627
McCormick, W. W.....	229	Kitter, E. E.....	449	Tomlinson, J. M.....	624
McClelland, W. E., M. D.....	634	Ritter, W. T.....	400	Tuohy, James.....	613
McLean, S. H., M. D.....	488	Roberts, J. H.....	422	Turner, C. H.....	284
McLellan, James.....	299	Rodenbeek, A. E.....	312	Tuttle, F. M.....	331
Meister, J. L.....	438	Romer, Anton.....	311	Tuttle, G. H.....	643
Melrose, James.....	237	Rothwell, J. M.....	263	Tuttle, T. D.....	262
Merry, H. O.....	398	Rupp, William.....	347	Tyler, C. W.....	494
Miller, J. E.....	230	Russell, W. P.....	251		
		Ryan, Patrick.....	430	Uhle, William.....	532
Monnett, Richard.....	649				
Montgomery, H. C.....	636	Sams, John.....	650	Vanhise, David.....	332
Moos, E. M.....	462	Sandel, Peter.....	322	Van Gerpen, C.....	404
Moos, J. M.....	461	Sargent, A. M., M. D.....	307	Verry, George.....	274
Motz, Jacob.....	451	Sargent, Samuel, M. D.....	309	Vonderlieth, A. O.....	618
Mountjoy, E. L.....	412	Schaffnacker, Louis.....	588	Vonderlieth, G. W.....	483
Mountjoy, J. I.....	420	Schnathorst, F. W.....	338		
Mountjoy, W. N.....	354	Schonauer, Adam.....	392	Wakeman, W. P.....	463
Murphy, Patrick.....	492	Schwerdtfeger, L. C.....	234	Walters, H. B.....	433
Murray, W. M.....	408	Scroggin, A. C.....	484	Webster, J. T., M. D.....	650
Myers, Squire.....	639	Scroggin, L. K.....	351	Wiemer, Henry.....	585
		Seidel, W. E.....	310	Wigginton, John.....	538
Nall, R. P.....	248	Sexton, J. W.....	353	Wigginton, J. C., Jr.....	561
Neel, William H.....	273	Shaw, William.....	619	Wigginton, W. W.....	551
Nicholson, E. B.....	498	Sherwood, Isaac.....	258	Willbanks, J. T.....	518
Nine, C. E.....	647	Shirley, Henry.....	468	Willmert, F. J.....	224
Nix, Jacob.....	491	Shockey, Daniel.....	514	Willmert, J. H.....	242
Nottelmann, H. H.....	414	Siebert, G. W.....	453	Woland, S. J.....	411
Nycum, William.....	576	Simcoe, Philander.....	582	Wood, Z. K.....	623
		Simpson, D. C.....	321	Worth, Murry.....	537
Obcamp, Peter.....	637	Simpson, J. A.....	270	Wyatt, W. D.....	534
O'Brien, Patrick.....	349	Simpson, W. W.....	629		
Oglevee, C. S.....	530	Sisson, E. E.....	429	Youngberg, F. R.....	297
Oldaker, J. W.....	390	Smith, G. H.....	483		
Ophardt, Peter.....	308	Smith, J. W.....	291	Zeter, John.....	341
				Zollars, Lindsey.....	377





COMPENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHY
.. OF ..
CELEBRATED AMERICANS



GEORGE WASHINGTON, the first president of the United States, called the "Father of his Country," was one of the most celebrated characters in history. He was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 5, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest.

Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford county, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, and died there in 1743. From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. His education was somewhat defective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. On leaving school he resided some time at Mount Vernon with his half

brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian. George's inclinations were for a seafaring career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned, and at the age of sixteen he was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax. Three years were passed by Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterwards proved very essential to him. In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed adjutant, with the rank of major. In 1752 Lawrence Washington died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as an eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece, soon succeeded to that estate. In 1753 George was commissioned adjutant-general of the Virginia militia, and performed important work at the outbreak of the French and Indian war, was rapidly promoted, and at the close of that war we find him commander-in-chief of

all the forces raised in Virginia. A cessation of Indian hostilities on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, he resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces, and then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the Virginia Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Curtis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by the annual attendance in winter upon the colonial legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world-wide. The war for independence called Washington into service again, and he was made commander-in-chief of the colonial forces, and was the most gallant and conspicuous figure in that bloody struggle, serving until England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them jointly, as separate sovereignties. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1789 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. In the manifold details of his civil administration Washington proved himself fully equal to the requirements of his position. In 1792, at the second presi-

dential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen president. At the third election, in 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused, and after March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet, and repose.

Of the call again made on this illustrious chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with rank of lieutenant-general, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac, at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, an eminent American statesman and scientist, was born of poor parentage, January 17, 1706, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was apprenticed to his brother James to learn the printer's trade to prevent his running away and going to sea, and also because of the numerous family his parents had to support (there being seventeen children, Benjamin being the fifteenth). He was a great reader, and soon developed a taste for writing, and prepared a number of articles and had them published in the paper without his brother's knowledge, and when the authorship became known it resulted in difficulty for the

young apprentice, although his articles had been received with favor by the public. James was afterwards thrown into prison for political reasons, and young Benjamin conducted the paper alone during the time. In 1823, however, he determined to endure his bonds no longer, and ran away, going to Philadelphia, where he arrived with only three pence as his store of wealth. With these he purchased three rolls, and ate them as he walked along the streets. He soon found employment as a journeyman printer. Two years later he was sent to England by the governor of Pennsylvania, and was promised the public printing, but did not get it. On his return to Philadelphia he established the "Pennsylvania Gazette," and soon found himself a person of great popularity in the province, his ability as a writer, philosopher, and politician having reached the neighboring colonies. He rapidly grew in prominence, founded the Philadelphia Library in 1842, and two years later the American Philosophical Society and the University of Pennsylvania. He was made Fellow of the Royal Society in London in 1775. His world-famous investigations in electricity and lightning began in 1746. He became postmaster-general of the colonies in 1753, having devised an inter-colonial postal system. He advocated the rights of the colonies at all times, and procured the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766. He was elected to the Continental congress of 1775, and in 1776 was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, being one of the committee appointed to draft that paper. He represented the new nation in the courts of Europe, especially at Paris, where his simple dignity and homely wisdom won him the admiration of the court and the favor of the people. He was governor of Pennsylvania four years; was also a member of the con-

vention in 1787 that drafted the constitution of the United States.

His writings upon political topics, anti-slavery, finance, and economics, stamp him as one of the greatest statesmen of his time, while his "Autobiography" and "Poor Richard's Almanac" give him precedence in the literary field. In early life he was an avowed skeptic in religious matters, but later in life his utterances on this subject were less extreme, though he never expressed approval of any sect or creed. He died in Philadelphia April 17, 1790.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—Of world wide reputation for statesmanship, diplomacy, and oratory, there is perhaps no more prominent figure in the history of our country in the interval between 1815 and 1861, than Daniel Webster. He was born at Salisbury (now Franklin), New Hampshire, January 18, 1782, and was the second son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Eastman) Webster. He enjoyed but limited educational advantages in childhood, but spent a few months in 1797, at Phillip Exeter Academy. He completed his preparation for college in the family of Rev. Samuel Wood, at Boscawen, and entered Dartmouth College in the fall of 1797. He supported himself most of the time during these years by teaching school and graduated in 1801, having the credit of being the foremost scholar of his class. He entered the law office of Hon. Thomas W. Thompson, at Salisbury. In 1802 he continued his legal studies at Fryeburg, Maine, where he was principal of the academy and copyist in the office of the register of deeds. In the office of Christopher Gore, at Boston, he completed his studies in 1804-5, and was admitted to the bar in the latter year, and at Boscawen and at Portsmouth soon rose to eminence in his profes-

sion. He became known as a federalist but did not court political honors; but, attracting attention by his eloquence in opposing the war with England, he was elected to congress in 1812. During the special session of May, 1813, he was appointed on the committee on foreign affairs and made his maiden speech June 10, 1813. Throughout this session (as afterwards) he showed his mastery of the great economic questions of the day. He was re-elected in 1814. In 1816 he removed to Boston and for seven years devoted himself to his profession, earning by his arguments in the celebrated "Dartmouth College Case" rank among the most distinguished jurists of the country. In 1820 Mr. Webster was chosen a member of the state convention of Massachusetts, to revise the constitution. The same year he delivered the famous discourse on the "Pilgrim fathers," which laid the foundation for his fame as an orator. Declining a nomination for United States senator, in 1822 he was elected to the lower house of congress and was re-elected in 1824 and 1826, but in 1827 was transferred to the senate. He retained his seat in the latter chamber until 1841. During this time his voice was ever lifted in defence of the national life and honor and although politically opposed to him he gave his support to the administration of President Jackson in the latter's contest with nullification. Through all these years he was ever found upon the side of right and justice and his speeches upon all the great questions of the day have become household words in almost every family. In 1841 Mr. Webster was appointed secretary of state by President Harrison and was continued in the same office by President Tyler. While an incumbent of this office he showed consummate ability as a diplomat in the negotiation of the "Ash-

burton treaty" of August 9, 1849, which settled many points of dispute between the United States and England. In May, 1843, he resigned his post and resumed his profession, and in December, 1845, took his place again in the senate. He contributed in an unofficial way to the solution of the Oregon question with Great Britain in 1847. He was disappointed in 1848 in not receiving the nomination for the presidency. He became secretary of state under President Fillmore in 1850 and in dealing with all the complicated questions of the day showed a wonderful mastery of the arts of diplomacy. Being hurt in an accident he retired to his home at Marshfield, where he died October 24, 1852.

HORACE GREELEY.—As journalist, author, statesman and political leader, there is none more widely known than the man whose name heads this article. He was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, February 3, 1811, and was reared upon a farm. At an early age he evinced a remarkable intelligence and love of learning, and at the age of ten had read every book he could borrow for miles around. About 1821 the family removed to Westhaven, Vermont, and for some years young Greeley assisted in carrying on the farm. In 1826 he entered the office of a weekly newspaper at East Poultney, Vermont, where he remained about four years. On the discontinuance of this paper he followed his father's family to Erie county, Pennsylvania, whither they had moved, and for a time worked at the printer's trade in that neighborhood. In 1831 Horace went to New York City, and for a time found employment as journeyman printer. January, 1833, in partnership with Francis Story, he published the *Morning Post*, the first penny

paper ever printed. This proved a failure and was discontinued after three weeks. The business of job printing was carried on, however, until the death of Mr. Story in July following. In company with Jonas Winchester, March 22, 1834, Mr. Greeley commenced the publication of the *New Yorker*, a weekly paper of a high character. For financial reasons, at the same time, Greeley wrote leaders for other papers, and, in 1838, took editorial charge of the *Jeffersonian*, a Whig paper published at Albany. In 1840, on the discontinuance of that sheet, he devoted his energies to the *Log Cabin*, a campaign paper in the interests of the Whig party. In the fall of 1841 the latter paper was consolidated with the *New Yorker*, under the name of the *Tribune*, the first number of which was issued April 10, 1841. At the head of this paper Mr. Greeley remained until the day of his death.

In 1848 Horace Greeley was elected to the national house of representatives to fill a vacancy, and was a member of that body until March 4, 1849. In 1851 he went to Europe and served as a juror at the World's Fair at the Crystal Palace, London. In 1855, he made a second visit to the old world. In 1859 he crossed the plains and received a public reception at San Francisco and Sacramento. He was a member of the Republican national convention, at Chicago in 1860, and assisted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President. The same year he was a presidential elector for the state of New York, and a delegate to the Loyalist convention at Philadelphia.

At the close of the war, in 1865, Mr. Greeley became a strong advocate of universal amnesty and complete pacification, and in pursuance of this consented to become one of the bondsmen for Jefferson

Davis, who was imprisoned for treason. In 1867 he was a delegate to the New York state convention for the revision of the constitution. In 1870 he was defeated for congress in the Sixth New York district. At the Liberal convention, which met in Cincinnati, in May, 1872, on the fifth ballot Horace Greeley was nominated for president and July following was nominated for the same office by the Democratic convention at Baltimore. He was defeated by a large majority. The large amount of work done by him during the campaign, together with the loss of his wife about the same time, undermined his strong constitution, and he was seized with inflammation of the brain, and died November 29, 1872.

In addition to his journalistic work, Mr. Greeley was the author of several meritorious works, among which were: "Hints toward reform," "Glances at Europe," "History of the struggle for slavery extension," "Overland journey to San Francisco," "The American conflict," and "Recollections of a busy life."

HENRY CLAY.—In writing of this eminent American, Horace Greeley once said: "He was a matchless party chief, an admirable orator, a skillful legislator, wielding unequalled influence, not only over his friends, but even over those of his political antagonists who were subjected to the magic of his conversation and manners." A lawyer, legislator, orator, and statesman, few men in history have wielded greater influence, or occupied so prominent a place in the hearts of the generation in which they lived.

Henry Clay was born near Richmond, in Hanover county, Virginia, April 12, 1777, the son of a poor Baptist preacher who died when Henry was but five years

old. The mother married again about ten years later and removed to Kentucky leaving Henry a clerk in a store at Richmond. Soon afterward Henry Clay secured a position as copyist in the office of the clerk of the high court of chancery, and four years later entered the law office of Robert Brooke, then attorney general and later governor of his native state. In 1797 Henry Clay was licensed as a lawyer and followed his mother to Kentucky, opening an office at Lexington and soon built up a profitable practice. Soon afterward Kentucky, in separating from Virginia, called a state convention for the purpose of framing a constitution, and Clay at that time took a prominent part, publicly urging the adoption of a clause providing for the abolition of slavery, but in this he was overruled, as he was fifty years later, when in the height of his fame he again advised the same course when the state constitution was revised in 1850. Young Clay took a very active and conspicuous part in the presidential campaign in 1800, favoring the election of Jefferson; and in 1803 was chosen to represent Fayette county in the state legislature. In 1806 General John Adair, then United States senator from Kentucky, resigned and Henry Clay was elected to fill the vacancy by the legislature and served through one session in which he at once assumed a prominent place. In 1807 he was again a representative in the legislature and was elected speaker of the house. At this time originated his trouble with Humphrey Marshall. Clay proposed that each member clothe himself and family wholly in American fabrics, which Marshall characterized as the "language of a demagogue." This led to a duel in which both parties were slightly injured. In 1809 Henry Clay was again elected to fill a vacancy in the United States senate, and two

years later elected representative in the lower house of congress, being chosen speaker of the house. About this time war was declared against Great Britain, and Clay took a prominent public place during this struggle and was later one of the commissioners sent to Europe by President Madison to negotiate peace, returning in September, 1815, having been re-elected speaker of the house during his absence, and was re-elected unanimously. He was afterward re-elected to congress and then became secretary of state under John Quincy Adams. In 1831 he was again elected senator from Kentucky and remained in the senate most of the time until his death.

Henry Clay was three times a candidate for the presidency, and once very nearly elected. He was the unanimous choice of the Whig party in 1844 for the presidency, and a great effort was made to elect him but without success, his opponent, James K. Polk, carrying both Pennsylvania and New York by a very slender margin, while either of them alone would have elected Clay. Henry Clay died at Washington June 29, 1852.

JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE was one of the most distinguished of American statesmen and legislators. He was born January 31, 1830, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and received a thorough education, graduating at Washington College in 1847. In early life he removed to Maine and engaged in newspaper work, becoming editor of the Portland "Advertiser." While yet a young man he gained distinction as a debater and became a conspicuous figure in political and public affairs. In 1862 he was elected to congress on the Republican ticket in Maine and was re-elected five times. In March, 1869, he was chosen speaker of the

house of representatives and was re-elected in 1871 and again in 1873. In 1876 he was a representative in the lower house of congress and during that year was appointed United States senator by the Governor to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Morrill, who had been appointed secretary of the treasury. Mr. Blaine served in the senate until March 5, 1881, when President Garfield appointed him secretary of state, which position he resigned in December, 1881. Mr. Blaine was nominated for the presidency by the Republicans, at Chicago in June, 1884, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland after an exciting and spirited campaign. During the later years of his life Mr. Blaine devoted most of his time to the completion of his work "Twenty Years in Congress," which had a remarkably large sale throughout the United States. Blaine was a man of great mental ability and force of character and during the latter part of his life was one of the most noted men of his time. He was the originator of what is termed the "reciprocity idea" in tariff matters, and outlined the plan of carrying it into practical effect. In 1876 Robert G. Ingersoll in making a nominating speech placing Blaine's name as a candidate for president before the national Republican convention at Cincinnati, referred to Blaine as the "Plumed Knight" and this title clung to him during the remainder of his life. His death occurred at Washington, January 27, 1893.

JOHAN CALDWELL CALHOUN, a distinguished American statesman, was a native of South Carolina, born in Abbeville district, March 18, 1782. He was given the advantages of a thorough education, graduating at Yale College in 1804, and adopted the calling of a lawyer. A Demo-

crat politically, at that time, he took a foremost part in the councils of his party and was elected to congress in 1811, supporting the tariff of 1816 and the establishing of the United States Bank. In 1817 he became secretary of war in President Monroe's cabinet, and in 1824 was elected vice-president of the United States, on the ticket with John Quincy Adams, and re-elected in 1828, on the ticket with General Jackson. Shortly after this Mr. Calhoun became one of the strongest advocates of free trade and the principle of sovereignty of the states and was one of the originators of the doctrine that "any state could nullify unconstitutional laws of congress." Meanwhile Calhoun had become an aspirant for the presidency, and the fact that General Jackson advanced the interests of his opponent, Van Buren, led to a quarrel, and Calhoun resigned the vice-presidency in 1832 and was elected United States senator from South Carolina. It was during the same year that a convention was held in South Carolina at which the "Nullification ordinance" was adopted, the object of which was to test the constitutionality of the protective tariff measures, and to prevent if possible the collection of import duties in that state which had been levied more for the purpose of "protection" than revenue. This ordinance was to go into effect in February, 1833, and created a great deal of uneasiness throughout the country as it was feared there would be a clash between the state and federal authorities. It was in this serious condition of public affairs that Henry Clay came forward with the famous "tariff compromise" of 1833, to which measure Calhoun and most of his followers gave their support and the crisis was averted. In 1843 Mr. Calhoun was appointed secretary of state in President Tyler's cabinet, and it was under

his administration that the treaty concerning the annexation of Texas was negotiated. In 1845 he was re-elected to the United States senate and continued in the senate until his death, which occurred in March, 1850. He occupied a high rank as a scholar, student and orator, and it is conceded that he was one of the greatest debaters America has produced. The famous debate between Calhoun and Webster, in 1833, is regarded as the most noted for ability and eloquence in the history of the country.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER, one of America's most brilliant and profound lawyers and noted public men, was a native of New England, born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, November 5, 1818. His father, Captain John Butler, was a prominent man in his day, commanded a company during the war of 1812, and served under Jackson at New Orleans. Benjamin F. Butler was given an excellent education, graduated at Waterville College, Maine, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1840, at Lowell, Massachusetts, where he commenced the practice of his profession and gained a wide reputation for his ability at the bar, acquiring an extensive practice and a fortune. Early in life he began taking an active interest in military affairs and served in the state militia through all grades from private to brigadier-general. In 1853 he was elected to the state legislature on the Democratic ticket in Lowell, and took a prominent part in the passage of legislation in the interests of labor. During the same year he was a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1859 represented his district in the Massachusetts senate. When the Civil war broke out General Butler took the field and remained at the front most of the time during that

bloody struggle. Part of the time he had charge of Fortress Monroe, and in February, 1862, took command of troops forming part of the expedition against New Orleans, and later had charge of the department of the Gulf. He was a conspicuous figure during the continuance of the war. After the close of hostilities General Butler resumed his law practice in Massachusetts and in 1866 was elected to congress from the Essex district. In 1882 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, and in 1884 was the nominee of the "Greenback" party for president of the United States. He continued his legal practice, and maintained his place as one of the most prominent men in New England until the time of his death, which occurred January 10, 1893.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, an officer, statesman and legislator of prominence in America, gained the greater part of his fame from the fact that he was president of the southern confederacy. Mr. Davis was born in Christian county, Kentucky, June 3, 1808, and his early education and surroundings were such that his sympathies and inclinations were wholly with the southern people. He received a thorough education, graduated at West Point in 1828, and for a number of years served in the army at western posts and in frontier service, first as lieutenant and later as adjutant. In 1835 he resigned and became a cotton planter in Warren county, Mississippi, where he took an active interest in public affairs and became a conspicuous figure in politics. In 1844 he was a presidential elector from Mississippi and during the two following years served as congressman from his district. He then became colonel of a Mississippi regiment in the war with Mexico and participated in some of the most severe cal-

tles, being seriously wounded at Buena Vista. Upon his return to private life he again took a prominent part in political affairs and represented his state in the United States senate from 1847 to 1851. He then entered President Pierce's cabinet as secretary of war, after which he again entered the United States senate, remaining until the outbreak of the Civil war. He then became president of the southern confederacy and served as such until captured in May, 1865, at Irwinville, Georgia. He was held as prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe, until 1867, when he was released on bail and finally set free in 1868. His death occurred December 6, 1889.

Jefferson Davis was a man of excellent abilities and was recognized as one of the best organizers of his day. He was a forceful and fluent speaker and a ready writer. He wrote and published the "Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy," a work which is considered as authority by the southern people.

JOHAN ADAMS, the second president of the United States, and one of the most conspicuous figures in the early struggles of his country for independence, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. He received a thorough education, graduating at Harvard College in 1755, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1758. He was well adapted for this profession and after opening an office in his native town rapidly grew in prominence and public favor and soon was regarded as one of the leading lawyers of the country. His attention was called to political affairs by the passage of the Stamp Act, in 1765, and he drew up a set of resolutions on the subject which were very popular. In 1768 he re-

moved to Boston and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause and was chosen a member of the Colonial legislature from Boston. He was one of the delegates that represented Massachusetts in the first Continental congress, which met in September, 1774. In a letter written at this crisis he uttered the famous words: "The die is now cast; I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish with my country, is my unalterable determination." He was a prominent figure in congress and advocated the movement for independence when a majority of the members were inclined to temporize and to petition the King. In May, 1776, he presented a resolution in congress that the colonies should assume the duty of self-government, which was passed. In June, of the same year, a resolution that the United States "are, and of right ought to be, free and independent," was moved by Richard H. Lee, seconded by Mr. Adams and adopted by a small majority. Mr. Adams was a member of the committee of five appointed June 11 to prepare a declaration of independence, in support of which he made an eloquent speech. He was chairman of the Board of War in 1776 and in 1778 was sent as commissioner to France, but returned the following year. In 1780 he went to Europe, having been appointed as minister to negotiate a treaty of peace and commerce with Great Britain. Conjointly with Franklin and Jay he negotiated a treaty in 1782. He was employed as a minister to the Court of St. James from 1785 to 1788, and during that period wrote his famous "Defence of the American Constitutions." In 1789 he became vice-president of the United States and was re-elected in 1792.

In 1796 Mr. Adams was chosen presi-

dent of the United States, his competitor being Thomas Jefferson, who became vice-president. In 1800 he was the Federal candidate for president, but he was not cordially supported by Gen. Hamilton, the favorite leader of his party, and was defeated by Thomas Jefferson.

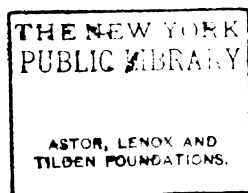
Mr. Adams then retired from public life to his large estate at Quincy, Mass., where he died July 4, 1826, on the same day that witnessed the death of Thomas Jefferson. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the elevation of his son, John Quincy Adams, to the presidential office.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, one of the most celebrated American preachers and authors, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1813. His father was Dr. Lyman Beecher, also an eminent divine. At an early age Henry Ward Beecher had a strong predilection for a sea-faring life, and it was practically decided that he would follow this inclination, but about this time, in consequence of deep religious impressions which he experienced during a revival, he renounced his former intention and decided to enter the ministry. After having graduated at Amherst College, in 1834, he studied theology at Lane Seminary under the tuition of his father, who was then president of that institution. In 1847 he became pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church in Brooklyn, where his oratorical ability and original eloquence attracted one of the largest congregations in the country. He continued to serve this church until the time of his death, March 8, 1887. Mr. Beecher also found time for a great amount of literary work. For a number of years he was

editor of the "Independent" and also the "Christian Union." He also produced many works which are widely known. Among his principal productions are "Lectures to Young Men," "Star Papers," "Life of Christ," "Life Thoughts," "Royal Truths" (a novel), "Norwood," "Evolution and Revolution," and "Sermons on Evolution and Religion." Mr. Beecher was also long a prominent advocate of anti-slavery principles and temperance reform, and, at a later period, of the rights of women.

JOHN A. LOGAN, the illustrious statesman and general, was born in Jackson county, Illinois, February 9, 1824. In his boyhood days he received but a limited education in the schools of his native county. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico he enlisted in the First Illinois Volunteers and became its quartermaster. At the close of hostilities he returned home and was elected clerk of the courts of Jackson county in 1849. Determining to supplement his education Logan entered the Louisville University, from which he graduated in 1852 and taking up the study of law was admitted to the bar. He attained popularity and success in his chosen profession and was elected to the legislature in 1852, 1853, 1856 and 1857. He was prosecuting attorney from 1853 to 1857. He was elected to congress in 1858 to fill a vacancy and again in 1860. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, Logan resigned his office and entered the army, and in September, 1861, was appointed colonel of the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, which he led in the battles of Belmont and Fort Donelson. In the latter engagement he was wounded. In March, 1862, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and in the following month participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing. In November, 1862,





for gallant conduct he was made major-general. Throughout the Vicksburg campaign he was in command of a division of the Seventeenth Corps and was distinguished at Port Gibson, Champion Hills and in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. In October, 1863, he was placed in command of the Fifteenth Corps, which he led with great credit. During the terrible conflict before Atlanta, July 22, 1864, on the death of General McPherson, Logan, assuming command of the Army of the Tennessee, led it on to victory, saving the day by his energy and ability. He was shortly after succeeded by General O. O. Howard and returned to the command of his corps. He remained in command until the presidential election, when, feeling that his influence was needed at home he returned thither and there remained until the arrival of Sherman at Savannah, when General Logan rejoined his command. In May, 1865, he succeeded General Howard at the head of the Army of the Tennessee. He resigned from the army in August, the same year, and in November was appointed minister to Mexico, but declined the honor. He served in the lower house of the fortieth and forty-first congresses, and was elected United States senator from his native state in 1870, 1878 and 1885. He was nominated for the vice-presidency in 1884 on the ticket with Blaine, but was defeated. General Logan was the author of "The Great Conspiracy, its origin and history," published in 1885. He died at Washington, December 26, 1886.

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, the first Republican candidate for president, was born in Savannah, Georgia, January 21, 1813. He graduated from Charleston College (South Carolina) in 1830, and turned his attention to civil engineering. He was shortly

afterward employed in the department of government surveys on the Mississippi, and constructing maps of that region. He was made lieutenant of engineers, and laid before the war department a plan for penetrating the Rocky Mountain regions, which was accepted, and in 1842 he set out upon his first famous exploring expedition and explored the South Pass. He also planned an expedition to Oregon by a new route further south, but afterward joined his expedition with that of Wilkes in the region of the Great Salt Lake. He made a later expedition which penetrated the Sierra Nevadas, and the San Joaquin and Sacramento river valleys, making maps of all regions explored.

In 1845 he conducted the great expedition which resulted in the acquisition of California, which it was believed the Mexican government was about to dispose of to England. Learning that the Mexican governor was preparing to attack the American settlements in his dominion, Fremont determined to forestall him. The settlers rallied to his camp, and in June, 1846, he defeated the Mexican forces at Sonoma Pass, and a month later completely routed the governor and his entire army. The Americans at once declared their independence of Mexico, and Fremont was elected governor of California. By this time Commodore Stockton had reached the coast with instructions from Washington to conquer California. Fremont at once joined him in that effort, which resulted in the annexation of California with its untold mineral wealth. Later Fremont became involved in a difficulty with fellow officers which resulted in a court martial, and the surrender of his commission. He declined to accept reinstatement. He afterward laid out a great road from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, and became the first United States senator from Califor-

nia, in 1849. In 1856 he was nominated by the new Republican party as its first candidate for president against Buchanan, and received 114 electoral votes, out of 296.

In 1861 he was made major-general and placed in charge of the western department. He planned the reclaiming of the entire Mississippi valley, and gathered an army of thirty thousand men, with plenty of artillery, and was ready to move upon the confederate General Price, when he was deprived of his command. He was nominated for the presidency at Cincinnati in 1864, but withdrew. He was governor of Arizona in 1878, holding the position four years. He was interested in an engineering enterprise looking toward a great southern trans-continental railroad, and in his later years also practiced law in New York. He died July 13, 1890.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, the orator and abolitionist, and a conspicuous figure in American history, was born November 29, 1811, at Boston, Massachusetts. He received a good education at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1831, and then entered the Cambridge Law School. After completing his course in that institution, in 1833, he was admitted to the bar, in 1834, at Suffolk. He entered the arena of life at the time when the forces of liberty and slavery had already begun their struggle that was to culminate in the Civil war. William Lloyd Garrison, by his clear-headed, courageous declarations of the anti-slavery principles, had done much to bring about this struggle. Mr. Phillips was not a man that could stand aside and see a great struggle being carried on in the interest of humanity and look passively on. He first attracted attention as an orator in 1837, at a meeting that was called to protest against

the murder of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy. The meeting would have ended in a few perfunctory resolutions had not Mr. Phillips by his manly eloquence taken the meeting out of the hands of the few that were inclined to temporize and avoid radical utterances. Having once started out in this career as an abolitionist Phillips never swerved from what he deemed his duty, and never turned back. He gave up his legal practice and launched himself heart and soul in the movement for the liberation of the slaves. He was an orator of very great ability and by his earnest efforts and eloquence he did much in arousing public sentiment in behalf of the anti-slavery cause—possibly more than any one man of his time. After the abolition of slavery Mr. Phillips was, if possible, even busier than before in the literary and lecture field. Besides temperance and women's rights, he lectured often and wrote much on finance, and the relations of labor and capital, and his utterances on whatever subject always bore the stamp of having emanated from a master mind. Eminent critics have stated that it might fairly be questioned whether there has ever spoken in America an orator superior to Phillips. The death of this great man occurred February 4, 1884.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN was one of the greatest generals that the world has ever produced and won immortal fame by that strategic and famous "march to the sea," in the war of the Rebellion. He was born February 8, 1820, at Lancaster, Ohio, and was reared in the family of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, as his father died when he was but nine years of age. He entered West Point in 1836, was graduated from the same in 1840, and appointed a second lieutenant in the Third

Artillery. He passed through the various grades of the service and at the outbreak of the Civil war was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry. A full history of General Sherman's conspicuous services would be to repeat a history of the army. He commanded a division at Shiloh, and was instrumental in the winning of that battle, and was also present at the siege of Vicksburg. On July 4, 1863, he was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army, and shared with Hooker the victory of Missionary Ridge. He was commander of the Department of the Tennessee from October 27th until the appointment of General Grant as lieutenant-general, by whom he was appointed to the command of the Department of the Mississippi, which he assumed in March, 1864. He at once began organizing the army and enlarging his communications preparatory to his march upon Atlanta, which he started the same time of the beginning of the Richmond campaign by Grant. He started on May 6, and was opposed by Johnston, who had fifty thousand men, but by consummate generalship, he captured Atlanta, on September 2, after several months of hard fighting and a severe loss of men. General Sherman started on his famous march to the sea November 15, 1864, and by December 10 he was before Savannah, which he took on December 23. This campaign is a monument to the genius of General Sherman as he only lost 567 men from Atlanta to the sea. After resting his army he moved northward and occupied the following places: Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville, Ayersboro, Bentonville, Goldsboro, Raleigh, and April 18, he accepted the surrender of Johnston's army on a basis of agreement that was not received by the Government with favor, but finally accorded Johnston the same terms as

Lee was given by General Grant. He was present at the grand review at Washington, and after the close of the war was appointed to the command of the military division of the Mississippi; later was appointed lieutenant-general, and assigned to the military division of the Missouri. When General Grant was elected president Sherman became general, March 4, 1869, and succeeded to the command of the army. His death occurred February 14, 1891, at Washington.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, one of the most prominent of the early American statesmen and financiers, was born in Nevis, an island of the West Indies, January 11, 1757, his father being a Scotchman and his mother of Huguenot descent. Owing to the death of his mother and business reverses which came to his father, young Hamilton was sent to his mother's relatives in Santa Cruz; a few years later was sent to a grammar school at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and in 1773 entered what is now known as Columbia College. Even at that time he began taking an active part in public affairs and his speeches, pamphlets, and newspaper articles on political affairs of the day attracted considerable attention. In 1776 he received a captain's commission and served in Washington's army with credit, becoming aide-de-camp to Washington with rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1781 he resigned his commission because of a rebuke from General Washington. He next received command of a New York battalion and participated in the battle of Yorktown. After this Hamilton studied law, served several terms in congress and was a member of the convention at which the Federal Constitution was drawn up. His work connected with "The Federalist" at about this time attracted much attention. Mr. Hamilton

was chosen as the first secretary of the United States treasury and as such was the author of the funding system and founder of the United States Bank. In 1798 he was made inspector-general of the army with the rank of major-general and was also for a short time commander-in-chief. In 1804 Aaron Burr, then candidate for governor of New York, challenged Alexander Hamilton to fight a duel, Burr attributing his defeat to Hamilton's opposition, and Hamilton, though declaring the code as a relic of barbarism, accepted the challenge. They met at Weehawken, New Jersey, July 11, 1804. Hamilton declined to fire at his adversary, but at Burr's first fire was fatally wounded and died July 12, 1804.

ALLEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS, vice-president of the southern confederacy, a former United States senator and governor of Georgia, ranks among the great men of American history. He was born February 11, 1812, near Crawfordsville, Georgia. He was a graduate of the University of Georgia, and admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1837 he made his debut in political life as a member of the state house of representatives, and in 1841 declined the nomination for the same office; but in 1842 he was chosen by the same constituency as state senator. Mr. Stephens was one of the promoters of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. In 1843 he was sent by his district to the national house of representatives, which office he held for sixteen consecutive years. He was a member of the house during the passing of the Compromise Bill, and was one of its ablest and most active supporters. The same year (1850) Mr. Stephens was a delegate to the state convention that framed the celebrated "Georgia Platform," and was also a dele-

gate to the convention that passed the ordinance of secession, though he bitterly opposed that bill by voice and vote, yet he readily acquiesced in their decision after it received the votes of the majority of the convention. He was chosen vice-president of the confederacy without opposition, and in 1865 he was the head of the commission sent by the south to the Hampton Roads conference. He was arrested after the fall of the confederacy and was confined in Fort Warren as a prisoner of state but was released on his own parole. Mr. Stephens was elected to the forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses, with hardly more than nominal opposition. He was one of the Jeffersonian school of American politics. He wrote a number of works, principal among which are: "Constitutional View of the War between the States," and a "Compendium of the History of the United States." He was inaugurated as governor of Georgia November 4th, 1882, but died March 4, 1883, before the completion of his term.

ROSCOE CONKLING was one of the most noted and famous of American statesmen. He was among the most finished, fluent and eloquent orators that have ever graced the halls of the American congress; ever ready, witty and bitter in debate he was at once admired and feared by his political opponents and revered by his followers. True to his friends, loyal to the last degree to those with whom his interests were associated, he was unsparing to his foes and it is said "never forgot an injury."

Roscoe Conkling was born at Albany, New York, on the 30th of October, 1829, being a son of Alfred Conkling. Alfred Conkling was also a native of New York,

born at East Hampton, October 12, 1789, and became one of the most eminent lawyers in the Empire state; published several legal works; served a term in congress; afterward as United States district judge for Northern New York, and in 1852 was minister to Mexico. Alfred Conkling died in 1874.

Roscoe Conkling, whose name heads this article, at an early age took up the study of law and soon became successful and prominent at the bar. About 1846 he removed to Utica and in 1858 was elected mayor of that city. He was elected representative in congress from this district and was re-elected three times. In 1867 he was elected United States senator from the state of New York and was re-elected in 1873 and 1879. In May, 1881, he resigned on account of differences with the president. In March, 1882, he was appointed and confirmed as associate justice of the United States supreme court but declined to serve. His death occurred April 18, 1888.

WASHINGTON IRVING, one of the most eminent, talented and popular of American authors, was born in New York City, April 3, 1783. His father was William Irving, a merchant and a native of Scotland, who had married an English lady and emigrated to America some twenty years prior to the birth of Washington. Two of the older sons, William and Peter, were partially occupied with newspaper work and literary pursuits, and this fact naturally inclined Washington to follow their example. Washington Irving was given the advantages afforded by the common schools until about sixteen years of age when he began studying law, but continued to acquire his literary training by diligent perusal at home of the older English writers.

When nineteen he made his first literary venture by printing in the "Morning Chronicle," then edited by his brother, Dr. Peter Irving, a series of local sketches under the *nom-de-plume* of "Jonathan Oldstyle." In 1804 he began an extensive trip through Europe, returned in 1806, quickly completed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced the profession. In 1807 he began the amusing serial "Salmagundi," which had an immediate success, and not only decided his future career but long determined the character of his writings. In 1808, assisted by his brother Peter, he wrote "Knickerbocker's History of New York," and in 1810 an excellent biography of Campbell, the poet. After this, for some time, Irving's attention was occupied by mercantile interests, but the commercial house in which he was a partner failed in 1817. In 1814 he was editor of the Philadelphia "Analectic Magazine." About 1818 appeared his "Sketch-Book," over the *nom-de-plume* of "Geoffrey Crayon," which laid the foundation of Irving's fortune and permanent fame. This was soon followed by the legends of "Sleepy Hollow," and "Rip Van Winkle," which at once took high rank as literary productions, and Irving's reputation was firmly established in both the old and new worlds. After this the path of Irving was smooth, and his subsequent writings appeared with rapidity, including "Bracebridge Hall," "The Tales of a Traveler," "History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus," "The Conquest of Granada," "The Alhambra," "Tour on the Prairies," "Astoria," "Adventures of Captain Bonneville," "Wolfert's Roost," "Mahomet and his Successors," and "Life of Washington," besides other works.

Washington Irving was never married.

He resided during the closing years of his life at Sunnyside (Tarrytown) on the Hudson, where he died November 28, 1859.

CHARLES SUMNER.—Boldly outlined on the pages of our history stands out the rugged figure of Charles Sumner, statesman, lawyer and writer. A man of unimpeachable integrity, indomitable will and with the power of tireless toil, he was a fit leader in troublous times. First in rank as an anti-slavery leader in the halls of congress, he has stamped his image upon the annals of his time. As an orator he took front rank and, in wealth of illustration, rhetoric and lofty tone his eloquence equals anything to be found in history.

Charles Sumner was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 6, 1811, and was the son of Charles P. and Relief J. Sumner. The family had long been prominent in that state. Charles was educated at the Boston Public Latin School; entered Harvard College in 1826, and graduated therefrom in 1830. In 1831 he joined the Harvard Law School, then under charge of Judge Story, and gave himself up to the study of law with enthusiasm. His leisure was devoted to contributing to the *American Jurist*. Admitted to the bar in 1834 he was appointed reporter to the circuit court by Judge Story. He published several works about this time, and from 1835 to 1837 and again in 1843 was lecturer in the law school. He had planned a lawyer's life, but in 1845 he gave his attention to politics, speaking and working against the admission of Texas to the Union and subsequently against the Mexican war. In 1848 he was defeated for congress on the Free Soil ticket. His stand on the anti-slavery question at that time alienated both friends and clients, but he never swerved from his convictions. In 1851 he was elected

to the United States senate and took his seat therein December 1 of that year. From this time his life became the history of the anti-slavery cause in congress. In August, 1852, he began his attacks on slavery by a masterly argument for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. On May 22, 1856, Preston Brooks, nephew of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, made an attack upon Mr. Sumner, at his desk in the senate, striking him over the head with a heavy cane. The attack was quite serious in its effects and kept Mr. Sumner absent from his seat in the senate for about four years. In 1857, 1863 and 1869 he was re-elected to the office of senator, passing some twenty-three years in that position, always advocating the rights of freedom and equity. He died March 11, 1874.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third president of the United States, was born near Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, April 13, 1743, and was the son of Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson. He received the elements of a good education, and in 1760 entered William and Mary College. After remaining in that institution for two years he took up the study of law with George Wythe, of Williamsburg, Virginia, one of the foremost lawyers of his day, and was admitted to practice in 1767. He obtained a large and profitable practice, which he held for eight years. The conflict between Great Britain and the Colonies then drew him into public life, he having for some time given his attention to the study of the sources of law, the origin of liberty and equal rights.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to the Virginia house of burgesses in 1769, and served in that body several years, a firm supporter of liberal measures, and, although a slave-

holder himself, an opponent of slavery. With others, he was a leader among the opposition to the king. He took his place as a member of the Continental congress June 21, 1775, and after serving on several committees was appointed to draught a Declaration of Independence, which he did, some corrections being suggested by Dr. Franklin and John Adams. This document was presented to congress June 28, 1776, and after six days' debate was passed and was signed. In the following September Mr. Jefferson resumed his seat in the Virginia legislature, and gave much time to the adapting of laws of that state to the new condition of things. He drew up the law, the first ever passed by a legislature or adopted by a government, which secured perfect religious freedom. June 1, 1779, he succeeded Patrick Henry as governor of Virginia, an office which, after co operating with Washington in defending the country, he resigned two years later. One of his own estates was ravaged by the British, and his house at Monticello was held by Tarleton for several days, and Jefferson narrowly escaped capture. After the death of his wife, in 1782, he accepted the position of plenipotentiary to France, which he had declined in 1776. Before leaving he served a short time in congress at Annapolis, and succeeded in carrying a bill for establishing our present decimal system of currency, one of his most useful public services. He remained in an official capacity until October, 1789, and was a most active and vigilant minister. Besides the onerous duties of his office, during this time, he published "Notes on Virginia," sent to the United States seeds, shrubs and plants, forwarded literary and scientific news and gave useful advice to some of the leaders of the French Revolution.

Mr. Jefferson landed in Virginia Novem-

ber 18, 1789, having obtained a leave of absence from his post, and shortly after accepted Washington's offer of the portfolio of the department of state in his cabinet. He entered upon the duties of his office in March, 1791, and held it until January 1, 1794, when he tendered his resignation. About this time he and Alexander Hamilton became decided and aggressive political opponents, Jefferson being in warm sympathy with the people in the French revolution and strongly democratic in his feelings, while Hamilton took the opposite side. In 1796 Jefferson was elected vice-president of the United States. In 1800 he was elected to the presidency and was inaugurated March 4, 1801. During his administration, which lasted for eight years, he having been re-elected in 1804, he waged a successful war against the Tripolitan pirates; purchased Louisiana of Napoleon; reduced the public debt, and was the originator of many wise measures. Declining a nomination for a third term he returned to Monticello, where he died July 4, 1826, but a few hours before the death of his friend, John Adams.

Mr. Jefferson was married January 1, 1772, to Mrs. Martha Skelton, a young, beautiful, and wealthy widow, who died September 6, 1782, leaving three children, three more having died previous to her demise.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, known as "Commodore" Vanderbilt, was the founder of what constitutes the present immense fortune of the Vanderbilt family. He was born May 27, 1794, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, Richmond county, New York, and we find him at sixteen years running a small vessel between his home and New York City. The fortifications of Staten and Long Islands were just in course of

construction, and he carried the laborers from New York to the fortifications in his "perianger," as it was called, in the day, and at night carried supplies to the fort on the Hudson. Later he removed to New York, where he added to his little fleet. At the age of twenty-three he was free from debt and was worth \$9,000, and in 1817, with a partner he built the first steamboat that was run between New York and New Brunswick, New Jersey, and became her captain at a salary of \$1,000 a year. The next year he took command of a larger and better boat and by 1824 he was in complete control of the Gibbon's Line, as it was called, which he had brought up to a point where it paid \$40,000 a year. Commodore Vanderbilt acquired the ferry between New York and Elizabethport, New Jersey, on a fourteen years' lease and conducted this on a paying basis. He severed his connections with Gibbons in 1829 and engaged in business alone and for twenty years he was the leading steamboat man in the country, building and operating steamboats on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound, on the Delaware River and the route to Boston, and he had the monopoly of trade on these routes. In 1850 he determined to broaden his field of operation and accordingly built the steamship Prometheus and sailed for the Isthmus of Darien, where he desired to make a personal investigation of the prospects of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, in which he had purchased a controlling interest. Commodore Vanderbilt planned, as a result of this visit, a transit route from Greytown on the Atlantic coast to San Juan del Sud on the Pacific coast, which was a saving of 700 miles over the old route. In 1851 he placed three steamers on the Atlantic side and four on the Pacific side to accommodate the enor-

mous traffic occasioned by the discovery of gold in California. The following year three more vessels were added to his fleet and a branch line established from New Orleans to Greytown. In 1853 the Commodore sold out his Nicaragua Transit Company, which had netted him \$1,000,000 and built the renowned steam yacht, the "North Star." He continued in the shipping business nine years longer and accumulated some \$10,000,000. In 1861 he presented to the government his magnificent steamer "Vanderbilt," which had cost him \$800,000 and for which he received the thanks of congress. In 1844 he became interested in the railroad business which he followed in later years and became one of the greatest railroad magnates of his time. He founded the Vanderbilt University at a cost of \$1,000,000. He died January 4, 1877, leaving a fortune estimated at over \$100,000,000 to his children.

DANIEL BOONE was one of the most famous of the many American scouts, pioneers and hunters which the early settlement of the western states brought into prominence. Daniel Boone was born February 11, 1735, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, but while yet a young man removed to North Carolina, where he was married. In 1769, with five companions, he penetrated into the forests and wilds of Kentucky—then uninhabited by white men. He had frequent conflicts with the Indians and was captured by them but escaped and continued to hunt in and explore that region for over a year, when, in 1771, he returned to his home. In the summer of 1773, he removed with his own and five other families into what was then the wilderness of Kentucky, and to defend his colony against the savages, he built, in 1775, a fort at Boonesborough,

on the Kentucky river. This fort was attacked by the Indians several times in 1777, but they were repulsed. The following year, however, Boone was surprised and captured by them. They took him to Detroit and treated him with leniency, but he soon escaped and returned to his fort which he defended with success against four hundred and fifty Indians in August, 1778. His son, Enoch Boone, was the first white male child born in the state of Kentucky. In 1795 Daniel Boone removed with his family to Missouri, locating about forty-five miles west of the present site of St. Louis, where he found fresh fields for his favorite pursuits—adventure, hunting, and pioneer life. His death occurred September 20, 1820.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, said to have been America's greatest "poet of the people," was born at Portland, Maine, February 27, 1807. He entered Bowdoin College at the age of fourteen, and graduated in 1825. During his college days he distinguished himself in modern languages, and wrote several short poems, one of the best known of which was the "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns." After his graduation he entered the law office of his father, but the following year was offered the professorship of modern languages at Bowdoin, with the privilege of three years study in Europe to perfect himself in French, Spanish, Italian and German. After the three years were passed he returned to the United States and entered upon his professorship in 1829. His first volume was a small essay on the "Moral and Devotional Poetry of Spain" in 1833. In 1835 he published some prose sketches of travel under the title of "Outre Mer, a Pilgrimage beyond the Sea." In 1835 he was elected to the chair of modern languages and literature

at Harvard University and spent a year in Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland, cultivating a knowledge of early Scandinavian literature and entered upon his professorship in 1836. Mr. Longfellow published in 1839 "Hyperion, a Romance," and "Voices of the Night," and his first volume of original verse comprising the selected poems of twenty years work, procured him immediate recognition as a poet. "Ballads and other poems" appeared in 1842, the "Spanish Student" a drama in three acts, in 1843, "The Belfry of Bruges" in 1846, "Evangeline, a Tale of Acadia," in 1847, which was considered his master piece. In 1845 he published a large volume of the "Poets and Poetry of Europe," 1849 "Kavanagh, a Tale," "The Seaside and Fireside" in 1850, "The Golden Legend" in 1851, "The Song of Hiawatha" in 1855, "The Courtship of Miles Standish" in 1858, "Tales of a Wayside Inn" in 1863; "Flower de Luce" in 1866; "New England Tragedies" in 1869; "The Divine Tragedy" in 1871; "Three Books of Song" in 1872; "The Hanging of the Crane" in 1874. He also published a masterly translation of Dante in 1867-70 and the "Morituri Salutamus," a poem read at the fiftieth anniversary of his class at Bowdoin College. Prof. Longfellow resigned his chair at Harvard University in 1854, but continued to reside at Cambridge. Some of his poetical works have been translated into many languages, and their popularity rivals that of the best modern English poetry. He died March 24, 1882, but has left an imperishable fame as one of the foremost of American poets.

PETER COOPER was in three particulars—as a capitalist and manufacturer, as an inventor, and as a philanthropist—connected intimately with some of the most

important and useful accessions to the industrial arts of America, its progress in invention and the promotion of educational and benevolent institutions intended for the benefit of people at large. He was born in New York city, February 12, 1791. His life was one of labor and struggle, as it was with most of America's successful men. In early boyhood he commenced to help his father as a manufacturer of hats. He attended school only for half of each day for a single year, and beyond this his acquisitions were all his own. When seventeen years old he was placed with John Woodward to learn the trade of coach-making and served his apprenticeship so satisfactorily that his master offered to set him up in business, but this he declined because of the debt and obligation it would involve.

The foundation of Mr. Cooper's fortune was laid in the invention of an improvement in machines for shearing cloth. This was largely called into use during the war of 1812 with England when all importations of cloth from that country were stopped. The machines lost their value, however, on the declaration of peace. Mr. Cooper then turned his shop into the manufacture of cabinet ware. He afterwards went into the grocery business in New York and finally he engaged in the manufacture of glue and isinglass which he carried on for more than fifty years. In 1830 he erected iron works in Canton, near Baltimore. Subsequently he erected a rolling and a wire mill in the city of New York, in which he first successfully applied anthracite to the puddling of iron. In these works, he was the first to roll wrought-iron beams for fire-proof buildings. These works grew to be very extensive, including mines, blast furnaces, etc. While in Baltimore Mr. Cooper built in 1830, after his own designs, the first loco-

motive engine ever constructed on this continent and it was successfully operated on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He also took a great interest and invested large capital in the extension of the electric telegraph, also in the laying of the first Atlantic cable; besides interesting himself largely in the New York state canals. But the most cherished object of Mr. Cooper's life was the establishment of an institution for the instruction of the industrial classes, which he carried out on a magnificent scale in New York city, where the "Cooper Union" ranks among the most important institutions.

In May, 1876, the Independent party nominated Mr. Cooper for president of the United States, and at the election following he received nearly 100,000 votes. His death occurred April 4, 1883.

GENERAL ROBERT EDWARD LEE,
One of the most conspicuous Confederate generals during the Civil war, and one of the ablest military commanders of modern times, was born at Stratford House, Westmoreland county, Virginia, January 19, 1807. In 1825 he entered the West Point academy and was graduated second in his class in 1829, and attached to the army as second lieutenant of engineers. For a number of years he was thus engaged in engineering work, aiding in establishing the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan, and superintended various river and harbor improvements, becoming captain of engineers in 1838. He first saw field service in the Mexican war, and under General Scott performed valuable and efficient service. In that brilliant campaign he was conspicuous for professional ability as well as gallant and meritorious conduct, winning in quick succession the brevets of major, lieutenant-

colonel, and colonel for his part in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, and in the capture of the city Mexico. At the close of that war he resumed his engineering work in connection with defences along the Atlantic coast, and from 1852 to 1855 was superintendent of the Military Academy, a position which he gave up to become lieutenant-colonel of the Second Cavalry. For several years thereafter he served on the Texas border, but happening to be near Washington at the time of John Brown's raid, October 17 to 25, 1859, Colonel Lee was placed in command of the Federal forces employed in its repression. He soon returned to his regiment in Texas where he remained the greater part of 1860, and March 16, 1861, became colonel of his regiment by regular promotion. Three weeks later, April 25, he resigned upon the secession of Virginia, went at once to Richmond and tendered his services to the governor of that state, being by acclamation appointed commander-in-chief of its military and naval forces, with the rank of major-general.

He at once set to work to organize and develop the defensive resources of his state and within a month directed the occupation in force of Manassas Junction. Meanwhile Virginia having entered the confederacy and Richmond become the capitol, Lee became one of the foremost of its military officers and was closely connected with Jefferson Davis in planning the moves of that tragic time. Lee participated in many of the hardest fought battles of the war among which were Fair Oaks, White Lake Swamps, Cold Harbor, and the Chickahominy, Manassas, Cedar Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg, the battles of the Wilderness campaign, all the campaigns about Richmond,

Petersburg, Five Forks, and others. Lee's surrender at Appomatox brought the war to a close. It is said of General Lee that but few commanders in history have been so quick to detect the purposes of an opponent or so quick to act upon it. Never surpassed, if ever equaled, in the art of winning the passionate, personal love and admiration of his troops, he acquired and held an influence over his army to the very last, founded upon a supreme trust in his judgment, prescience and skill, coupled with his cool, stable, equable courage. A great writer has said of him: "As regards the proper measure of General Lee's rank among the soldiers of history, seeing what he wrought with such resources as he had, under all the disadvantages that ever attended his operations, it is impossible to measure what he might have achieved in campaigns and battles with resources at his own disposition equal to those against which he invariably contended."

Left at the close of the war without estate or profession, he accepted the presidency of Washington College at Lexington, Virginia, where he died October 12, 1870.

JOHN JAY, first chief-justice of the United States, was born in New York, December 12, 1745. He took up the study of law, graduated from King's College (Columbia College), and was admitted to the bar in 1768. He was chosen a member of the committee of New York citizens to protest against the enforcement by the British government of the Boston Port Bill, was elected to the Continental congress which met in 1774, and was author of the addresses to the people of Great Britain and of Canada adopted by that and the succeeding congress. He was chosen to the provincial assembly of his own state, and

resigned from the Continental congress to serve in that body, wrote most of its public papers, including the constitution of the new state, and was then made chief-justice. He was again chosen as a member of the Continental congress in 1778, and became president of that body. He was sent to Spain as minister in 1780, and his services there resulted in substantial and moral aid for the struggling colonists. Jay, Franklin, and Adams negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1782, and Jay was appointed secretary of foreign affairs in 1784, and held the position until the adoption of the Federal constitution. During this time he had contributed strong articles to the "Federalist" in favor of the adoption of the constitution, and was largely instrumental in securing the ratification of that instrument by his state. He was appointed by Washington as first chief-justice of the United States in 1789. In this high capacity the great interstate and international questions that arose for immediate settlement came before him for treatment.

In 1794, at a time when the people in gratitude for the aid that France had extended to us, were clamoring for the privilege of going to the aid of that nation in her struggle with Great Britain and her own oppressors, John Jay was sent to England as special envoy to negotiate a treaty with that power. The instrument known as "Jay's Treaty" was the result, and while in many of its features it favored our nation, yet the neutrality clause in it so angered the masses that it was denounced throughout the entire country, and John Jay was burned in effigy in the city of New York. The treaty was finally ratified by Washington, and approved, in August, 1795. Having been elected governor of his state for three consecutive terms, he then retired from

active life, declining an appointment as chief-justice of the supreme court, made by John Adams and confirmed by the senate. He died in New York in 1829.

PHILLIP HENRY SHERIDAN was one of the greatest American cavalry generals. He was born March 6, 1831, at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated and was assigned to the First Infantry as brevet second lieutenant July 1, 1853. After serving in Texas, on the Pacific coast, in Washington and Oregon territories until the fall of 1861, he was recalled to the states and assigned to the army of southwest Missouri as chief quartermaster from the duties of which he was soon relieved. After the battle of Pea Ridge, he was quartermaster in the Corinth campaign, and on May 25 he was appointed colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry. On July 1, in command of a cavalry brigade, he defeated a superior force of the enemy and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. General Sheridan was then transferred to the army of the Ohio, and commanded a division in the battle of Perrysville and also did good service at the battle of Murfreesboro, where he was commissioned major-general of volunteers. He fought with great gallantry at Chickamauga, after which Rosecrans was succeeded by General Grant, under whom Sheridan fought the battle of Chattanooga and won additional renown. Upon the promotion of Grant to lieutenant-general, he applied for the transfer of General Sheridan to the east, and appointed him chief of cavalry in the army of the Potomac. During the campaign of 1864 the cavalry covered the front and flanks of the infantry until May 8, when it was with

drawn and General Sheridan started on a raid against the Confederate lines of communication with Richmond and on May 25 he rejoined the army, having destroyed considerable of the confederate stores and defeated their cavalry under General Stuart at Yellow Tavern. The outer line of defences around Richmond were taken, but the second line was too strong to be taken by assault, and accordingly Sheridan crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, reaching James River May 14, and thence by White House and Hanover Court House back to the army. The cavalry occupied Cold Harbor May 31, which they held until the arrival of the infantry. On General Sheridan's next raid he routed Wade Hampton's cavalry, and August 7 was assigned to the command of the Middle Military division, and during the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley he performed the unheard of feat of "destroying an entire army." He was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army and for his victory at Cedar Creek he was promoted to the rank of major-general. General Sheridan started out February 27, 1865, with ten thousand cavalry and destroyed the Virginia Central Railroad and the James River Canal and joined the army again at Petersburg March 27. He commanded at the battle of Five Forks, the decisive victory which compelled Lee to evacuate Petersburg. On April 9, Lee tried to break through Sheridan's dismounted command but when the General drew aside his cavalry and disclosed the deep lines of infantry the attempt was abandoned. General Sheridan mounted his men and was about to charge when a white flag was flown at the head of Lee's column which betokened the surrender of the army. After the war General Sheridan had command of the army of the southwest, of the gulf and the depart-

ment of Missouri until he was appointed lieutenant-general and assigned to the division of Missouri with headquarters at Chicago, and assumed supreme command of the army November 1, 1883, which post he held until his death, August 5, 1888.

PHINEAS T. BARNUM, the greatest showman the world has ever seen, was born at Danbury, Connecticut, July 5, 1810. At the age of eighteen years he began business on his own account. He opened a retail fruit and confectionery house, including a barrel of ale, in one part of an old carriage house. He spent fifty dollars in fitting up the store and the stock cost him seventy dollars. Three years later he put in a full stock, such as is generally carried in a country store, and the same year he started a Democratic newspaper, known as the "Herald of Freedom." He soon found himself in jail under a sixty days' sentence for libel. During the winter of 1834-5 he went to New York and began soliciting business for several Chatham street houses. In 1835 he embarked in the show business at Niblo's Garden, having purchased the celebrated "Joice Heth" for one thousand dollars. He afterward engaged the celebrated athlete, Sig. Vivalia, and Barnum made his "first appearance on any stage," acting as a "super" to Sig. Vivalia on his opening night. He became ticket seller, secretary and treasurer of Aaron Turner's circus in 1836 and traveled with it about the country. His next venture was the purchase of a steamboat on the Mississippi, and engaged a theatrical company to show in the principal towns along that river. In 1840 he opened Vaux Hall Garden, New York, with variety performances, and introduced the celebrated jig dancer, John Diamond, to the public. The next year he quit the show

business and settled down in New York as agent of Sear's Pictorial Illustration of the Bible, but a few months later again leased Vaux Hall. In September of the same year he again left the business, and became "puff" writer for the Bowery Amphitheater. In December he bought the Scudder Museum, and a year later introduced the celebrated Tom Thumb to the world, taking him to England in 1844, and remaining there three years. He then returned to New York, and in 1849, through James Hall Wilson, he engaged the "Swedish Nightingale," Jenny Lind, to come to this country and make a tour under his management. He also had sent the Swiss Bell Ringers to America in 1844. He became owner of the Baltimore Museum and the Lyceum and Museum at Philadelphia. In 1850 he brought a dozen elephants from Ceylon to make a tour of this country, and in 1851 sent the "Bateman Children" to London. During 1851 and 1852 he traveled as a temperance lecturer, and became president of a bank at Pequonock, Connecticut. In 1852 he started a weekly pictorial paper known as the "Illustrated News." In 1865 his Museum was destroyed by fire, and he immediately leased the Winter Garden Theatre, where he played his company until he opened his own Museum. This was destroyed by fire in 1868, and he then purchased an interest in the George Wood Museum.

After dipping into politics to some extent, he began his career as a really great showman in 1871. Three years later he erected an immense circular building in New York, in which he produced his panoramas. He has frequently appeared as a lecturer, some times on temperance, and some times on other topics, among which were "Humbugs of the World," "Struggles and Triumphs," etc. He was owner of the im-

mense menagerie and circus known as the "Greatest Show on Earth," and his fame extended throughout Europe and America. He died in 1891.

JAMES MADISON, the fourth president of the United States, 1809-17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George county, Virginia, March 16, 1751. He was the son of a wealthy planter, who lived on a fine estate called "Montpelier," which was but twenty-five miles from Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Madison was the eldest of a family of seven children, all of whom attained maturity. He received his early education at home under a private tutor, and consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he was a proficient scholar in Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, and in 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey. He graduated in 1771, but remained for several months after his graduation to pursue a course of study under the guidance of Dr. Witherspoon. He permanently injured his health at this time and returned to Virginia in 1772, and for two years he was immersed in the study of law, and at the same time made extended researches in theology, general literature, and philosophical studies. He then directed his full attention to the impending struggle of the colonies for independence, and also took a prominent part in the religious controversy at that time regarding so called persecution of other religious denominations by the Church of England. Mr. Madison was elected to the Virginia assembly in 1776 and in November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the council of state. He took his seat in the continental congress in March, 1780. He was made chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and drafted an able memoranda for the use of

the American ministers to the French and Spanish governments, that established the claims of the republic to the territories between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi River. He acted as chairman of the ways and means committee in 1783 and as a member of the Virginia legislature in 1784-86 he rendered important services to the state. Mr. Madison represented Virginia in the national constitutional convention at Philadelphia in 1787, and was one of the chief framers of the constitution. He was a member of the first four congresses, 1789-97, and gradually became identified with the anti-federalist or republican party of which he eventually became the leader. He remained in private life during the administration of John Adams, and was secretary of state under President Jefferson. Mr. Madison administered the affairs of that post with such great ability that he was the natural successor of the chief magistrate and was chosen president by an electoral vote of 122 to 53. He was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at that critical period in our history when the feelings of the people were embittered with those of England, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, which finally resulted in the declaration of war, June 18, 1812. In the autumn of that year President Madison was re-elected by a vote of 128 to 89, and conducted the war for three years with varying success and defeat in Canada, by glorious victories at sea, and by the battle of New Orleans that was fought after the treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814. During this war the national capitol at Washington was burned, and many valuable papers were destroyed, but the declaration of independence was saved to the country by the bravery and courage of Mr. Madison's illustrious wife. A commercial treaty

was negotiated with Great Britain in 1815, and in April, 1816, a national bank was incorporated by congress. Mr. Madison was succeeded, March 4, 1817, by James Monroe, and retired into private life on his estate at Montpelier, where he died June 28, 1836.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, a noted American character, was a protege of the great abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison, by whom he was aided in gaining his education. Mr. Douglass was born in Tuckahoe county, Maryland, in February, 1817, his mother being a negro woman and his father a white man. He was born in slavery and belonged to a man by the name of Lloyd, under which name he went until he ran away from his master and changed it to Douglass. At the age of ten years he was sent to Baltimore where he learned to read and write, and later his owner allowed him to hire out his own time for three dollars a week in a shipyard. In September, 1838, he fled from Baltimore and made his way to New York, and from thence went to New Bedford, Massachusetts. Here he was married and supported himself and family by working at the wharves and in various workshops. In the summer of 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket, and made a speech which was so well received that he was offered the agency of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society. In this capacity he traveled through the New England states, and about the same time he published his first book called "Narrative of my Experience in Slavery." Mr. Douglass went to England in 1845 and lectured on slavery to large and enthusiastic audiences in all the large towns of the country, and his friends made up a purse of seven hundred and fifty dollars and purchased his freedom in due form of law.

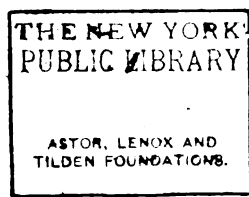
Mr. Douglass applied himself to the delivery of lyceum lectures after the abolition of slavery, and in 1870 he became the editor of the "New National Era" in Washington. In 1871 he was appointed assistant secretary of the commission to San Domingo and on his return he was appointed one of the territorial council for the District of Colorado by President Grant. He was elected presidential elector-at-large for the state of New York and was appointed to carry the electoral vote to Washington. He was also United States marshal for the District of Columbia in 1876, and later was recorder of deeds for the same, from which position he was removed by President Cleveland in 1886. In the fall of that year he visited England to inform the friends that he had made while there, of the progress of the colored race in America, and on his return he was appointed minister to Hayti, by President Harrison in 1889. His career as a benefactor of his race was closed by his death in February, 1895, near Washington.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.—The ear for rhythm and the talent for graceful expression are the gifts of nature, and they were plentifully endowed on the above named poet. The principal characteristic of his poetry is the thoughtfulness and intellectual process by which his ideas ripened in his mind, as all his poems are bright, clear and sweet. Mr. Bryant was born November 3, 1794, at Cumington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and was educated at Williams College, from which he graduated, having entered it in 1810. He took up the study of law, and in 1815 was admitted to the bar, but after practicing successfully for ten years at Plainfield and Great Barrington, he removed to New York in 1825. The following year he became

the editor of the "Evening Post," which he edited until his death, and under his direction this paper maintained, through a long series of years, a high standing by the boldness of its protests against slavery before the war, by its vigorous support of the government during the war, and by the fidelity and ability of its advocacy of the Democratic freedom in trade. Mr. Bryant visited Europe in 1834, 1845, 1849 and 1857, and presented to the literary world the fruit of his travels in the series of "Letters of a Traveler," and "Letters from Spain and Other Countries." In the world of literature he is known chiefly as a poet, and here Mr. Bryant's name is illustrious, both at home and abroad. He contributed verses to the "Country Gazette" before he was ten years of age, and at the age of nineteen he wrote "Thanatopsis," the most impressive and widely known of his poems. The later outgrowth of his genius was his translation of Homer's "Iliad" in 1870 and the "Odyssey" in 1871. He also made several speeches and addresses which have been collected in a comprehensive volume called "Orations and Addresses." He was honored in many ways by his fellow citizens, who delighted to pay tributes of respect to his literary eminence, the breadth of his public spirit, the faithfulness of his service, and the worth of his private character. Mr. Bryant died in New York City June 12, 1878.

WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD, the secretary of state during one of the most critical times in the history of our country, and the right hand man of President Lincoln, ranks among the greatest statesmen America has produced. Mr. Seward was born May 16, 1801, at Florida, Orange county, New York, and with such





facilities as the place afforded he fitted himself for a college course. He attended Union College at Schenectady, New York, at the age of fifteen, and took his degree in the regular course, with signs of promise in 1820, after which he diligently addressed himself to the study of law under competent instructors, and started in the practice of his profession in 1823.

Mr. Seward entered the political arena and in 1828 we find him presiding over a convention in New York, its purpose being the nomination of John Quincy Adams for a second term. He was married in 1824 and in 1830 was elected to the state senate. From 1838 to 1842 he was governor of the state of New York. Mr. Seward's next important position was that of United States senator from New York.

W. H. Seward was chosen by President Lincoln to fill the important office of the secretary of state, and by his firmness and diplomacy in the face of difficulties, he aided in piloting the Union through that period of strife, and won an everlasting fame. This great statesman died at Auburn, New York, October 10, 1872, in the seventy-second year of his eventful life.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, a name as dear as it is familiar to the theater-going world in America, suggests first of all a fun-loving, drink-loving, mellow voiced, good-natured Dutchman, and the name of "Rip Van Winkle" suggests the pleasant features of Joe Jefferson, so intimately are play and player associated in the minds of those who have had the good fortune to shed tears of laughter and sympathy as a tribute to the greatness of his art. Joseph Jefferson was born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1829. His genius was an inheritance, if there be such, as his great-grandfather, Thomas

Jefferson, was a manager and actor in England. His grandfather, Joseph Jefferson, was the most popular comedian of the New York stage in his time, and his father, Joseph Jefferson, the second, was a good actor also, but the third Joseph Jefferson outshone them all.

At the age of three years Joseph Jefferson came on the stage as the child in "Pizarro," and his training was upon the stage from childhood. Later on he lived and acted in Chicago, Mobile, and Texas. After repeated misfortunes he returned to New Orleans from Texas, and his brother-in-law, Charles Burke, gave him money to reach Philadelphia, where he joined the Burton theater company. Here his genius soon asserted itself, and his future became promising and brilliant. His engagements throughout the United States and Australia were generally successful, and when he went to England in 1865 Mr. Boucicault consented to make some important changes in his dramatization of Irving's story of Rip Van Winkle, and Mr. Jefferson at once placed it in the front rank as a comedy. He made a fortune out of it, and played nothing else for many years. In later years, however, Mr. Jefferson acquitted himself of the charge of being a one-part actor, and the parts of "Bob Acres," "Caleb Plummer" and "Golightly" all testify to the versatility of his genius.

GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN, a noted American general, was born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1826. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1846 from West Point, and was breveted second lieutenant of engineers. He was with Scott in the Mexican war, taking part in all the engagements from Vera Cruz to the final capture of the Mexi-

can capital, and was breveted first lieutenant and captain for gallantry displayed on various occasions. In 1857 he resigned his commission and accepted the position of chief engineer in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, and became president of the St. Louis & Cincinnati Railroad Company. He was commissioned major-general by the state of Ohio in 1861, placed in command of the department of the Ohio, and organized the first volunteers called for from that state. In May he was appointed major-general in the United States army, and ordered to disperse the confederates overrunning West Virginia. He accomplished this task promptly, and received the thanks of congress. After the first disaster at Bull Run he was placed in command of the department of Washington, and a few weeks later of the Army of the Potomac. Upon retirement of General Scott the command of the entire United States army devolved upon McClellan, but he was relieved of it within a few months. In March, 1862, after elaborate preparation, he moved upon Manassas, only to find it deserted by the Confederate army, which had been withdrawn to impregnable defenses prepared nearer Richmond. He then embarked his armies for Fortress Monroe and after a long delay at Yorktown, began the disastrous Peninsular campaign, which resulted in the Army of the Potomac being cooped up on the James River below Richmond. His forces were then called to the support of General Pope, near Washington, and he was left without an army. After Pope's defeat McClellan was placed in command of the troops for the defense of the capital, and after a thorough organization he followed Lee into Maryland and the battles of Antietam and South Mountain ensued. The delay which followed

caused general dissatisfaction, and he was relieved of his command, and retired from active service.

In 1864 McClellan was nominated for the presidency by the Democrats, and overwhelmingly defeated by Lincoln, three states only casting their electoral votes for McClellan. On election day he resigned his commission and a few months later went to Europe where he spent several years. He wrote a number of military text-books and reports. His death occurred October 29, 1885.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.—Among the great statesmen whose names adorn the pages of American history may be found that of the subject of this sketch. Known as a lawyer of highest ability, his greatest claim to immortality will ever lie in his successful battle against the corrupt rings of his native state and the elevation of the standard of official life.

Samuel J. Tilden was born in New Lebanon, New York, February 9, 1814. He pursued his academic studies at Yale College and the University of New York, taking the course of law at the latter. He was admitted to the bar in 1841. His rare ability as a thinker and writer upon public topics attracted the attention of President Van Buren, of whose policy and administration he became an active and efficient champion. He made for himself a high place in his profession and amassed quite a fortune as the result of his industry and judgment. During the days of his greatest professional labor he was ever one of the leaders and trusted counsellors of the Democratic party. He was a member of the conventions to revise the state constitution, both in 1846 and 1867, and served two terms in the lower branch of the state leg-

islature. He was one of the controlling spirits in the overthrow of the notorious "Tweed ring" and the reformation of the government of the city of New York. In 1874 he was elected governor of the state of New York. While in this position he assailed corruption in high places, successfully battling with the iniquitous "canal ring" and crushed its sway over all departments of the government. Recognizing his character and executive ability Mr. Tilden was nominated for president by the national Democratic convention in 1876. At the election he received a much larger popular vote than his opponent, and 184 uncontested electoral votes. There being some electoral votes contested, a commission appointed by congress decided in favor of the Republican electors and Mr. Hayes, the candidate of that party was declared elected. In 1880, the Democratic party, feeling that Mr. Tilden had been lawfully elected to the presidency tendered the nomination for the same office to Mr. Tilden, but he declined, retiring from all public functions, owing to failing health. He died August 4, 1886. By will he bequeathed several millions of dollars toward the founding of public libraries in New York City, Yonkers, etc.

NOAH WEBSTER.—As a scholar, lawyer, author and journalist, there is no one who stands on a higher plane, or whose reputation is better established than the honored gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was a native of West Hartford, Connecticut, and was born October 17, 1758. He came of an old New England family, his mother being a descendant of Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth colony. After acquiring a solid education in early life Dr. Webster entered Yale College, from which he graduated in

1778. For a while he taught school in Hartford, at the same time studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1781. He taught a classical school at Goshen, Orange county, New York, in 1782-83, and while there prepared his spelling book, grammar and reader, which was issued under the title of "A Grammatical Institute of the English Language," in three parts,—so successful a work that up to 1876 something like forty million of the spelling books had been sold. In 1786 he delivered a course of lectures on the English language in the seaboard cities and the following year taught an academy at Philadelphia. From December 17, 1787, until November, 1788, he edited the "American Magazine," a periodical that proved unsuccessful. In 1789-93 he practiced law in Hartford having in the former year married the daughter of William Greenleaf, of Boston. He returned to New York and November, 1793, founded a daily paper, the "Minerva," to which was soon added a semi-weekly edition under the name of the "Herald." The former is still in existence under the name of the "Commercial Advertiser." In this paper, over the signature of "Curtius," he published a lengthy and scholarly defense of "John Jay's treaty."

In 1798, Dr. Webster moved to New Haven and in 1807 commenced the preparation of his great work, the "American Dictionary of the English Language," which was not completed and published until 1828. He made his home in Amherst, Massachusetts, for the ten years succeeding 1812, and was instrumental in the establishment of Amherst College, of which institution he was the first president of the board of trustees. During 1824-5 he resided in Europe, pursuing his philological studies in Paris. He completed his dictionary from the libraries of Cambridge University in 1825, and de-

voted his leisure for the remainder of his life to the revision of that and his school books.

Dr. Webster was a member of the legislatures of both Connecticut and Massachusetts, was judge of one of the courts of the former state and was identified with nearly all the literary and scientific societies in the neighborhood of Amherst College. He died in New Haven, May 28, 1843.

Among the more prominent works emanating from the fecund pen of Dr. Noah Webster besides those mentioned above are the following: "Sketches of American Policy," "Winthrop's Journal," "A Brief History of Epidemics," "Rights of Neutral Nations in time of War," "A Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language," "Dissertations on the English Language," "A Collection of Essays," "The Revolution in France," "Political Progress of Britain," "Origin, History, and Connection of the Languages of Western Asia and of Europe," and many others.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the great anti-slavery pioneer and leader, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, December 12, 1804. He was apprenticed to the printing business, and in 1828 was induced to take charge of the "Journal of the Times" at Bennington, Vermont. While supporting John Quincy Adams for the presidency he took occasion in that paper to give expression of his views on slavery. These articles attracted notice, and a Quaker named Lundy, editor of the "Genius of Emancipation," published in Baltimore, induced him to enter a partnership with him for the conduct of his paper. It soon transpired that the views of the partners were not in harmony, Lundy favoring gradual emancipation, while Garrison favored

immediate freedom. In 1850 Mr. Garrison was thrown into prison for libel, not being able to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs. In his cell he wrote a number of poems which stirred the entire north, and a merchant, Mr. Tappan, of New York, paid his fine and liberated him, after seven weeks of confinement. He at once began a lecture tour of the northern cities, denouncing slavery as a sin before God, and demanding its immediate abolition in the name of religion and humanity. He opposed the colonization scheme of President Monroe and other leaders, and declared the right of every slave to immediate freedom.

In 1831 he formed a partnership with Isaac Knapp, and began the publication of the "Liberator" at Boston. The "immediate abolition" idea began to gather power in the north, while the south became alarmed at the bold utterance of this journal. The mayor of Boston was besought by southern influence to interfere, and upon investigation, reported upon the insignificance, obscurity, and poverty of the editor and his staff, which report was widely published throughout the country. Rewards were offered by the southern states for his arrest and conviction. Later Garrison brought from England, where an emancipation measure had just been passed, some of the great advocates to work for the cause in this country. In 1835 a mob broke into his office, broke up a meeting of women, dragged Garrison through the street with a rope around his body, and his life was saved only by the interference of the police, who lodged him in jail. Garrison declined to sit in the World's Anti-Slavery convention at London in 1840, because that body had refused women representation. He opposed the formation of a political party with emancipation as its basis.

He favored a dissolution of the union, and declared the constitution which bound the free states to the slave states "A covenant with death and an agreement with hell." In 1843 he became president of the American Anti-Slavery society, which position he held until 1865, when slavery was no more. During all this time the "Liberator" had continued to promulgate anti-slavery doctrines, but in 1865 Garrison resigned his position, and declared his work was completed. He died May 24, 1879.

JOHAN BROWN ("Brown of Ossawatimie"), a noted character in American history, was born at Torrington, Connecticut, May 9, 1800. In his childhood he removed to Ohio, where he learned the tanner's trade. He married there, and in 1855 settled in Kansas. He lived at the village of Ossawatimie in that state, and there began his fight against slavery. He advocated immediate emancipation, and held that the negroes of the slave states merely waited for a leader in an insurrection that would result in their freedom. He attended the convention called at Chatham, Canada, in 1859, and was the leading spirit in organizing a raid upon the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. His plans were well laid, and carried out in great secrecy. He rented a farm house near Harper's Ferry in the summer of 1859, and on October 16th of that year, with about twenty followers, he surprised and captured the United States arsenal, with all its supplies and arms. To his surprise, the negroes did not come to his support, and the next day he was attacked by the Virginia state militia, wounded and captured. He was tried in the courts of the state, convicted, and was hanged at Charlestown, December 2, 1859. The raid and its results had a tremendous

effect, and hastened the culmination of the troubles between the north and south. The south had the advantage in discussing this event, claiming that the sentiment which inspired this act of violence was shared by the anti-slavery element of the country.

EDWIN BOOTH had no peer upon the American stage during his long career as a star actor. He was the son of a famous actor, Junius Brutus Booth, and was born in 1833 at his father's home at Belair, near Baltimore. At the age of sixteen he made his first appearance on the stage, at the Boston Museum, in a minor part in "Richard III." It was while playing in California in 1851 that an eminent critic called general attention to the young actor's unusual talent. However, it was not until 1863, at the great Shakspearian revival at the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, that the brilliancy of his career began. His Hamlet held the boards for 100 nights in succession, and from that time forth Booth's reputation was established. In 1868 he opened his own theatre (Booth's Theater) in New York. Mr. Booth never succeeded as a manager, however, but as an actor he was undoubtedly the most popular man on the American stage, and perhaps the most eminent one in the world. In England he also won the greatest applause.

Mr. Booth's work was confined mostly to Shakspearean roles, and his art was characterized by intellectual acuteness, fervor, and poetic feeling. His Hamlet, Richard II, Richard III, and Richelieu gave play to his greatest powers. In 1865, when his brother, John Wilkes Booth, enacted his great crime, Edwin Booth resolved to retire from the stage, but was persuaded to reconsider that decision. The odium did not in any way attach to the

great actor, and his popularity was not affected. In all his work Mr. Booth clung closely to the legitimate and the traditional in drama, making no experiments, and offering little encouragement to new dramatic authors. His death occurred in New York, June 7, 1894.

JOSEPH HOOKER, a noted American officer, was born at Hadley, Massachusetts, November 13, 1814. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1837, and was appointed lieutenant of artillery. He served in Florida in the Seminole war, and in garrison until the outbreak of the Mexican war. During the latter he saw service as a staff officer and was breveted captain, major and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Monterey, National Bridge and Chapultepec. Resigning his commission in 1833 he took up farming in California, which he followed until 1861. During this time he acted as superintendent of military roads in Oregon. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Hooker tendered his services to the government, and, May 17, 1861, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. He served in the defence of Washington and on the lower Potomac until his appointment to the command of a division in the Third Corps, in March, 1862. For gallant conduct at the siege of Yorktown and in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Frazier's Farm and Malvern Hill he was made major-general. At the head of his division he participated in the battles of Manassas and Chantilly. September 6, 1862, he was placed at the head of the First Corps, and in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam acted with his usual gallantry, being wounded in the latter engagement. On rejoining the army in November he was made brigadier-general in the regular army. On

General Burnside attaining the command of the Army of the Potomac General Hooker was placed in command of the center grand division, consisting of the Second and Fifth Corps. At the head of these gallant men he participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. In January, 1863, General Hooker assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and in May following fought the battle of Chancellorsville. At the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania, owing to a dispute with General Halleck, Hooker requested to be relieved of his command, and June 28 was succeeded by George G. Meade. In September, 1863, General Hooker was given command of the Twentieth Corps and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and distinguished himself at the battles of Look-out Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold. In the Atlanta campaign he saw almost daily service and merited his well-known nickname of "Fighting Joe." July 30, 1864, at his own request, he was relieved of his command. He subsequently was in command of several military departments in the north, and in October, 1868, was retired with the full rank of major-general. He died October 31, 1879.

JAY GOULD, one of the greatest financiers that the world has ever produced, was born May 27, 1836, at Roxbury, Delaware county, New York. He spent his early years on his father's farm and at the age of fourteen entered Hobart Academy, New York, and kept books for the village blacksmith. He acquired a taste for mathematics and surveying and on leaving school found employment in making the surveyor's map of Ulster county. He surveyed very extensively in the state and accumulated five thousand dollars as the fruits of his labor. He

was then stricken with typhoid fever but recovered and made the acquaintance of one Zadock Pratt, who sent him into the western part of the state to locate a site for a tannery. He chose a fine hemlock grove, built a sawmill and blacksmith shop and was soon doing a large lumber business with Mr. Pratt. Mr. Gould soon secured control of the entire plant, which he sold out just before the panic of 1857 and in this year he became the largest stockholder in the Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, bank. Shortly after the crisis he bought the bonds of the Rutland & Washington Railroad at ten cents on the dollar, and put all his money into railroad securities. For a long time he conducted this road which he consolidated with the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad. In 1859 he removed to New York and became a heavy investor in Erie Railroad stocks, entered that company and was president until its reorganization in 1872. In December, 1880, Mr. Gould was in control of ten thousand miles of railroad. In 1887 he purchased the controlling interest in the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co., and was a joint owner with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. of the western portion of the Southern Pacific line. Other lines soon came under his control, aggregating thousand of miles, and he soon was recognized as one of the world's greatest railroad magnates. He continued to hold his place as one of the master financiers of the century until the time of his death which occurred December 2, 1892.

THOMAS HART BENTON, a very prominent United States senator and statesman, was born at Hillsborough, North Carolina, March 14, 1782. He removed to Tennessee in early life, studied law, and began to practice at Nashville about 1810.

During the war of 1812-1815 he served as colonel of a Tennessee regiment under General Andrew Jackson. In 1815 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1820 was chosen United States senator for that state. Having been re-elected in 1826, he supported President Jackson in his opposition to the United States bank and advocated a gold and silver currency, thus gaining the name of "Old Bullion," by which he was familiarly known. For many years he was the most prominent man in Missouri, and took rank among the greatest statesmen of his day. He was a member of the senate for thirty years and opposed the extreme states' rights policy of John C. Calhoun. In 1852 he was elected to the house of representatives in which he opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise. He was opposed by a powerful party of States' Rights Democrats in Missouri, who defeated him as a candidate for governor of that state in 1856.

Colonel Benton published a considerable work in two volumes in 1854-56, entitled "Thirty Years' View, or a History of the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years, 1820-50." He died April 10, 1858.

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS.—One of the most prominent figures in political circles during the intensely exciting days that preceded the war, and a leader of the Union branch of the Democratic party was the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

He was born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, April 23, 1813, of poor but respectable parentage. His father, a practicing physician, died while our subject was but an infant, and his mother, with two small children and but small means, could give him but the rudiments of an education.

At the age of fifteen young Douglas engaged at work in the cabinet making business to raise funds to carry him through college. After a few years of labor he was enabled to pursue an academical course, first at Brandon, and later at Canandaigua, New York. In the latter place he remained until 1833, taking up the study of law. Before he was twenty, however, his funds running low, he abandoned all further attempts at education, determining to enter at once the battle of life. After some wanderings through the western states he took up his residence at Jacksonville, Illinois, where, after teaching school for three months, he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in 1834. Within a year from that time, so rapidly had he risen in his profession, he was chosen attorney general of the state, and warmly espoused the principles of the Democratic party. He soon became one of the most popular orators in Illinois. It was at this time he gained the name of the "Little Giant." In 1835 he resigned the position of attorney general having been elected to the legislature. In 1841 he was chosen judge of the supreme court of Illinois which he resigned two years later to take a seat in congress. It was during this period of his life, while a member of the lower house, that he established his reputation and took the side of those who contended that congress had no constitutional right to restrict the extension of slavery further than the agreement between the states made in 1820. This, in spite of his being opposed to slavery, and only on grounds which he believed to be right, favored what was called the Missouri compromise. In 1847 Mr. Douglas was chosen United States senator for six years, and greatly distinguished himself. In 1852 he was re-elected to the same office. During this latter term, under his leader-

ship, the "Kansas-Nebraska bill" was carried in the senate. In 1858, notwithstanding the fierce contest made by his able competitor for the position, Abraham Lincoln, and with the administration of Buchanan arrayed against him, Mr. Douglas was re-elected senator. After the trouble in the Charleston convention, when by the withdrawal of several state delegates without a nomination, the Union Democrats, in convention at Baltimore, in 1860, nominated Mr. Douglas as their candidate for presidency. The results of this election are well known and the great events of 1861 coming on, Mr. Douglas was spared their full development, dying at Chicago, Illinois, June 3, 1861, after a short illness. His last words to his children were, "to obey the laws and support the constitution of the United States."

JAMES MONROE, fifth president of the United States, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, April 28, 1758. At the age of sixteen he entered William and Mary College, but two years later the Declaration of Independence having been adopted, he left college and hastened to New York where he joined Washington's army as a military cadet.

At the battle of Trenton Monroe performed gallant service and received a wound in the shoulder, and was promoted to a captaincy. He acted as aide to Lord Sterling at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. Washington then sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment of which he was to be colonel. The exhausted condition of Virginia made this impossible, but he received his commission. He next entered the law office of Thomas Jefferson to study law, as there was no opening for him as an officer in the army. In

1782 he was elected to the Virginia assembly, and the next year he was elected to the Continental congress. Realizing the inadequacy of the old articles of confederation, he advocated the calling of a convention to consider their revision, and introduced in congress a resolution empowering congress to regulate trade, lay import duties, etc. This resolution was referred to a committee, of which he was chairman, and the report led to the Annapolis convention, which called a general convention to meet at Philadelphia in 1787, when the constitution was drafted. Mr. Monroe began the practice of law at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and was soon after elected to the legislature, and appointed as one of the committee to pass upon the adoption of the constitution. He opposed it, as giving too much power to the central government. He was elected to the United States senate in 1789, where he allied himself with the Anti-Federalists or "Republicans," as they were sometimes called. Although his views as to neutrality between France and England were directly opposed to those of the president, yet Washington appointed him minister to France. His popularity in France was so great that the antagonism of England and her friends in this country brought about his recall. He then became governor of Virginia. He was sent as envoy to France in 1802; minister to England in 1803; and envoy to Spain in 1805. The next year he returned to his estate in Virginia, and with an ample inheritance enjoyed a few years of repose. He was again called to be governor of Virginia, and was then appointed secretary of state by President Madison. The war with England soon resulted, and when the capital was burned by the British, Mr. Monroe became secretary of war also, and planned the measures for the defense of New Orleans.

The treasury being exhausted and credit gone, he pledged his own estate, and thereby made possible the victory of Jackson at New Orleans.

In 1817 Mr. Monroe became president of the United States, having been a candidate of the "Republican" party, which at that time had begun to be called the "Democratic" party. In 1820 he was re-elected, having two hundred and thirty-one electoral votes out of two hundred and thirty-two. His administration is known as the "Era of good-feeling," and party lines were almost wiped out. The slavery question began to assume importance at this time, and the Missouri Compromise was passed. The famous "Monroe Doctrine" originated in a great state paper of President Monroe upon the rumored interference of the Holy Alliance to prevent the formation of free republics in South America. President Monroe acknowledged their independence, and promulgated his great "Doctrine," which has been held in reverence since. Mr. Monroe's death occurred in New York on July 4, 1831.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON, the master wizard of electrical science and whose name is synonymous with the subjugation of electricity to the service of man, was born in 1847 at Milan, Ohio, and it was at Port Huron, Michigan, whither his parents had moved in 1854, that his self-education began—for he never attended school for more than two months. He eagerly devoured every book he could lay his hands on and is said to have read through an encyclopedia without missing a word. At thirteen he began his working life as a trainboy upon the Grand Trunk Railway between Port Huron and Detroit. Much of his time was now spent in Detroit, where he found increased facilities for reading at the public libraries.

He was not content to be a newsboy, so he got together three hundred pounds of type and started the issue of the "Grand Trunk Herald." It was only a small amateur weekly, printed on one side, the impression being made from the type by hand. Chemical research was his next undertaking and a laboratory was added to his movable publishing house, which, by the way, was an old freight car. One day, however, as he was experimenting with some phosphorus, it ignited and the irate conductor threw the young seeker after the truth, chemicals and all, from the train. His office and laboratory were then removed to the cellar of his father's house. As he grew to manhood he decided to become an operator. He won his opportunity by saving the life of a child, whose father was an old operator, and out of gratitude he gave Mr. Edison lessons in telegraphy. Five months later he was competent to fill a position in the railroad office at Port Huron. Hence he peregrinated to Stratford, Ontario, and thence successively to Adrian, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Memphis, Louisville and Boston, gradually becoming an expert operator and gaining experience that enabled him to evolve many ingenious ideas for the improvement of telegraphic appliances. At Memphis he constructed an automatic repeater, which enabled Louisville and New Orleans to communicate direct, and received nothing more than the thanks of his employers. Mr. Edison came to New York in 1870 in search of an opening more suitable to his capabilities and ambitions. He happened to be in the office of the *Laws Gold Reporting Company* when one of the instruments got out of order, and even the inventor of the system could not make it work. Edison requested to be allowed to attempt the task, and in a few minutes he

had overcome the difficulty and secured an advantageous engagement. For several years he had a contract with the Western Union and the Gold Stock companies, whereby he received a large salary, besides a special price for all telegraphic improvements he could suggest. Later, as the head of the Edison General Electric company, with its numerous subordinate organizations and connections all over the civilized world, he became several times a millionaire. Mr. Edison invented the phonograph and kinetograph which bear his name, the carbon telephone, the tasimeter, and the duplex and quadruplex systems of telegraphy.

JAMES LONGSTREET, one of the most conspicuous of the Confederate generals during the Civil war, was born in 1820, in South Carolina, but was early taken by his parents to Alabama where he grew to manhood and received his early education. He graduated at the United States military academy in 1842, entering the army as lieutenant and spent a few years in the frontier service. When the Mexican war broke out he was called to the front and participated in all the principal battles of that war up to the storming of Chapultepec, where he received severe wounds. For gallant conduct at Contreras, Cherubusco, and Molino del Rey he received the brevets of captain and major. After the close of the Mexican war Longstreet served as adjutant and captain on frontier service in Texas until 1858 when he was transferred to the staff as paymaster with rank of major. In June, 1861, he resigned to join the Confederacy and immediately went to the front, commanding a brigade at Bull Run the following month. Promoted to be major-general in 1862 he thereafter bore a conspicuous

part and rendered valuable service to the Confederate cause. He participated in many of the most severe battles of the Civil war including Bull Run (first and second), Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Fraziers Farm, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Frederickburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Wilderness, Petersburg and most of the fighting about Richmond.

When the war closed General Longstreet accepted the result, renewed his allegiance to the government, and thereafter labored earnestly to obliterate all traces of war and promote an era of good feeling between all sections of the country. He took up his residence in New Orleans, and took an active interest and prominent part in public affairs, served as surveyor of that port for several years; was commissioner of engineers for Louisiana, served four years as school commissioner, etc. In 1875 he was appointed supervisor of internal revenue and settled in Georgia. After that time he served four years as United States minister to Turkey, and also for a number of years was United States marshal of Georgia, besides having held other important official positions.

JOHAN RUTLEDGE, the second chief-justice of the United States, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1739. He was a son of John Rutledge, who had left Ireland for America about five years prior to the birth of our subject, and a brother of Edward Rutledge, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. John Rutledge received his legal education at the Temple, London, after which he returned to Charleston and soon won distinction at the bar. He was elected to the old Colonial congress in 1765 to protest against the "Stamp Act," and was a member of the

South Carolina convention of 1774, and of the Continental congress of that and the succeeding year. In 1776 he was chairman of the committee that draughted the constitution of his state, and was president of the congress of that state. He was not pleased with the state constitution, however, and resigned. In 1779 he was again chosen governor of the state, and granted extraordinary powers, and he at once took the field to repel the British. He joined the army of General Gates in 1782, and the same year was elected to congress. He was a member of the constitutional convention which framed our present constitution. In 1789 he was appointed an associate justice of the first supreme court of the United States. He resigned to accept the position of chief-justice of his own state. Upon the resignation of Judge Jay, he was appointed chief-justice of the United States in 1795. The appointment was never confirmed, for, after presiding at one session, his mind became deranged, and he was succeeded by Judge Ellsworth. He died at Charleston, July 23, 1800.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON was one of the most noted literary men of his time. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 25, 1803. He had a minister for an ancestor, either on the paternal or maternal side, in every generation for eight generations back. His father, Rev. William Emerson, was a native of Concord, Massachusetts, born May 6, 1769, graduated at Harvard, in 1789, became a Unitarian minister; was a fine writer and one of the best orators of his day; died in 1811.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was fitted for college at the public schools of Boston, and graduated at Harvard College in 1821, winning about this time several prizes for es-

says. For five years he taught school in Boston; in 1826 was licensed to preach, and in 1829 was ordained as a colleague to Rev. Henry Ware of the Second Unitarian church in Boston. In 1832 he resigned, making the announcement in a sermon of his unwillingness longer to administer the rite of the Lord's Supper, after which he spent about a year in Europe. Upon his return he began his career as a lecturer before the Boston Mechanics Institute, his subject being "Water." His early lectures on "Italy" and "Relation of Man to the Globe" also attracted considerable attention; as did also his biographical lectures on Michael Angelo, Milton, Luther, George Fox, and Edmund Burke. After that time he gave many courses of lectures in Boston and became one of the best known lecturers in America. But very few men have rendered such continued service in this field. He lectured for forty successive seasons before the Salem, Massachusetts, Lyceum and also made repeated lecturing tours in this country and in England. In 1835 Mr. Emerson took up his residence at Concord, Massachusetts, where he continued to make his home until his death which occurred April 27, 1882.

Mr. Emerson's literary work covered a wide scope. He wrote and published many works, essays and poems, which rank high among the works of American literary men. A few of the many which he produced are the following: "Nature;" "The Method of Nature;" "Man Thinking;" "The Dial;" "Essays;" "Poems;" "English Traits;" "The Conduct of Life;" "May-Day and other Poems" and "Society and Solitude;" besides many others. He was a prominent member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society and other kindred associations.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART, one of the famous merchant princes of New York, was born near the city of Belfast, Ireland, in 1803, and before he was eight years of age was left an orphan without any near relatives, save an aged grandfather. The grandfather being a pious Methodist wanted to make a minister of young Stewart, and accordingly put him in a school with that end in view and he graduated at Trinity College, in Dublin. When scarcely twenty years of age he came to New York. His first employment was that of a teacher, but accident soon made him a merchant. Entering into business relations with an experienced man of his acquaintance he soon found himself with the rent of a store on his hands and alone in a new enterprise. Mr. Stewart's business grew rapidly in all directions, but its founder had executive ability sufficient for any and all emergencies, and in time his house became one of the greatest mercantile establishments of modern times, and the name of Stewart famous. Mr. Stewart's death occurred April 10, 1876.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. — In speaking of this noted American novelist, William Cullen Bryant said: "He wrote for mankind at large, hence it is that he has earned a fame wider than any American author of modern times. The creations of his genius shall survive through centuries to come, and only perish with our language." Another eminent writer (Prescott) said of Cooper: "In his productions every American must take an honest pride; for surely no one has succeeded like Cooper in the portraiture of American character, or has given such glowing and eminently truthful pictures of American scenery."

James Fenimore Cooper was born Sep-

tember 15, 1789, at Burlington, New Jersey, and was a son of Judge William Cooper. About a year after the birth of our subject the family removed to Otsego county, New York, and founded the town called "Cooperstown." James Fenimore Cooper spent his childhood there and in 1802 entered Yale College, and four years later became a midshipman in the United States navy. In 1811 he was married, quit the seafaring life, and began devoting more or less time to literary pursuits. His first work was "Precaution," a novel published in 1819, and three years later he produced "The Spy, a Tale of Neutral Ground," which met with great favor and was a universal success. This was followed by many other works, among which may be mentioned the following: "The Pioneers," "The Pilot," "Last of the Mohicans," "The Prairie," "The Red Rover," "The Manikins," "Homeward Bound," "Home as Found," "History of the United States Navy," "The Pathfinder," "Wing and Wing," "Afloat and Ashore," "The Chain-Bearer," "Oak-Openings," etc. J. Fenimore Cooper died at Cooperstown, New York, September 14, 1851.

MARSHALL FIELD, one of the merchant princes of America, ranks among the most successful business men of the century. He was born in 1835 at Conway, Massachusetts. He spent his early life on a farm and secured a fair education in the common schools, supplementing this with a course at the Conway Academy. His natural bent ran in the channels of commercial life, and at the age of seventeen he was given a position in a store at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Field remained there four years and removed to Chicago in 1856. He began his career in Chicago as a clerk

in the wholesale dry goods house of Cooley, Wadsworth & Company, which later became Cooley, Farwell & Company, and still later John V. Farwell & Company. He remained with them four years and exhibited marked ability, in recognition of which he was given a partnership. In 1865 Mr. Field and L. Z. Leiter, who was also a member of the firm, withdrew and formed the firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter, the third partner being Potter Palmer, and they continued in business until 1867, when Mr. Palmer retired and the firm became Field, Leiter & Company. They ran under the latter name until 1881, when Mr. Leiter retired and the house has since continued under the name of Marshall Field & Company. The phenomenal success accredited to the house is largely due to the marked ability of Mr. Field, the house had become one of the foremost in the west, with an annual sale of \$8,000,000 in 1870. The total loss of the firm during the Chicago fire was \$3,500,000 of which \$2,500,000 was recovered through the insurance companies. It rapidly recovered from the effects of this and to-day the annual sales amount to over \$40,000,000. Mr. Field's real estate holdings amounted to \$10,000,000. He was one of the heaviest subscribers to the Baptist University fund although he is a Presbyterian, and gave \$1,000,000 for the endowment of the Field Columbian Museum—one of the greatest institutions of the kind in the world.

EDGAR WILSON NYE, who won an immense popularity under the pen name of "Bill Nye," was one of the most eccentric humorists of his day. He was born August 25, 1850, at Shirley, Piscataqua county, Maine, "at a very early age" as he expresses it. He took an academic course in

River Falls, Wisconsin, from whence, after his graduation, he removed to Wyoming Territory. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He began when quite young to contribute humorous sketches to the newspapers, became connected with various western journals and achieved a brilliant success as a humorist. Mr. Nye settled later in New York City where he devoted his time to writing funny articles for the big newspaper syndicates. He wrote for publication in book form the following: "Bill Nye and the Boomerang," "The Forty Liars," "Baled Hay," "Bill Nye's Blossom Rock," "Remarks," etc. His death occurred February 21, 1896, at Asheville, North Carolina.

THOMAS DE WITT TALMAGE, one of the most celebrated American preachers, was born January 7, 1832, and was the youngest of twelve children. He made his preliminary studies at the grammar school in New Brunswick, New Jersey. At the age of eighteen he joined the church and entered the University of the City of New York, and graduated in May, 1853. The exercises were held in Niblo's Garden and his speech aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. At the close of his college duties he imagined himself interested in the law and for three years studied law. Dr. Talmage then perceived his mistake and prepared himself for the ministry at the Reformed Dutch Church Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Just after his ordination the young minister received two calls, one from Piermont, New York, and the other from Belleville, New Jersey. Dr. Talmage accepted the latter and for three years filled that charge, when he was called to Syracuse, New York. Here it was that his sermons first drew large

crowds of people to his church, and from thence dates his popularity. Afterward he became the pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch church, of Philadelphia, remaining seven years, during which period he first entered upon the lecture platform and laid the foundation for his future reputation. At the end of this time he received three calls, one from Chicago, one from San Francisco, and one from the Central Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, which latter at that time consisted of only nineteen members with a congregation of about thirty-five. This church offered him a salary of seven thousand dollars and he accepted the call. He soon induced the trustees to sell the old church and build a new one. They did so and erected the Brooklyn Tabernacle, but it burned down shortly after it was finished. By prompt sympathy and general liberality a new church was built and formally opened in February, 1874. It contained seats for four thousand, six hundred and fifty, but if necessary seven thousand could be accommodated. In October, 1878, his salary was raised from seven thousand dollars to twelve thousand dollars, and in the autumn of 1889 the second tabernacle was destroyed by fire. A third tabernacle was built and it was formally dedicated on Easter Sunday, 1891.

JOHAN PHILIP SOUSA, conceded as being one of the greatest band leaders in the world, won his fame while leader of the United States Marine Band at Washington, District of Columbia. He was not originally a band player but was a violinist, and at the age of seventeen he was conductor of an opera company, a profession which he followed for several years, until he was offered the leadership of the Marine Band at Washington. The proposition was repugnant to him at first but he accepted the

offer and then ensued ten years of brilliant success with that organization. When he first took the Marine Band he began to gather the national airs of all the nations that have representatives in Washington, and compiled a comprehensive volume including nearly all the national songs of the different nations. He composed a number of marches, waltzes and two-steps, prominent among which are the "Washington Post," "Directorate," "King Cotton," "High School Cadets," "Belle of Chicago," "Liberty Bell March," "Manhattan Beach," "On Parade March," "Thunderer March," "Gladiator March," "El Capitan March," etc. He became a very extensive composer of this class of music.

JOHAN QUINCY ADAMS, sixth president of the United States, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767, the son of John Adams. At the age of eleven he was sent to school at Paris, and two years later to Leyden, where he entered that great university. He returned to the United States in 1785, and graduated from Harvard in 1788. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1791. His practice brought no income the first two years, but he won distinction in literary fields, and was appointed minister to The Hague in 1794. He married in 1797, and went as minister to Berlin the same year, serving until 1801, when Jefferson became president. He was elected to the senate in 1803 by the Federalists, but was condemned by that party for advocating the Embargo Act and other Anti-Federalist measures. He was appointed as professor of rhetoric at Harvard in 1805, and in 1809 was sent as minister to Russia. He assisted in negotiating the treaty of peace with England in 1814, and became minister to that power

the next year. He served during Monroe's administration two terms as secretary of state, during which time party lines were obliterated, and in 1824 four candidates for president appeared, all of whom were identified to some extent with the new "Democratic" party. Mr. Adams received 84 electoral votes, Jackson 99, Crawford 41, and Clay 37. As no candidate had a majority of all votes, the election went to the house of representatives, which elected Mr. Adams. As Clay had thrown his influence to Mr. Adams, Clay became secretary of state, and this caused bitter feeling on the part of the Jackson Democrats, who were joined by Mr. Crawford and his following, and opposed every measure of the administration. In the election of 1828 Jackson was elected over Mr. Adams by a great majority.

Mr. Adams entered the lower house of congress in 1830, elected from the district in which he was born and continued to represent it for seventeen years. He was known as "the old man eloquent," and his work in congress was independent of party. He opposed slavery extension and insisted upon presenting to congress, one at a time, the hundreds of petitions against the slave power. One of these petitions, presented in 1842, was signed by forty-five citizens of Massachusetts, and prayed congress for a peaceful dissolution of the Union. His enemies seized upon this as an opportunity to crush their powerful foe, and in a caucus meeting determined upon his expulsion from congress. Finding they would not be able to command enough votes for this, they decided upon a course that would bring equal disgrace. They formulated a resolution to the effect that while he merited expulsion, the house would, in great mercy, substitute its severest censure. When it was read in the house the old man, then in his seventy-fifth

year, arose and demanded that the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence be read as his defense. It embraced the famous sentence, "that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, etc., etc." After eleven days of hard fighting his opponents were defeated. On February 21, 1848, he rose to address the speaker on the Oregon question, when he suddenly fell from a stroke of paralysis. He died soon after in the rotunda of the capitol, where he had been conveyed by his colleagues.

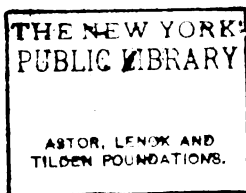
SUSAN B. ANTHONY was one of the most famous women of America. She was born at South Adams, Massachusetts, February 15, 1820, the daughter of a Quaker. She received a good education and became a school teacher, following that profession for fifteen years in New York. Beginning with about 1852 she became the active leader of the woman's rights movement and won a wide reputation for her zeal and ability. She also distinguished herself for her zeal and eloquence in the temperance and anti-slavery causes, and became a conspicuous figure during the war. After the close of the war she gave most of her labors to the cause of woman's suffrage.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR, one of the most conspicuous figures in the mercantile history of America, was born May 16, 1832, on a farm at Stockbridge, Madison county, New York, and received his early education in the common schools of that county. He was apprenticed to a farmer and worked faithfully and well, being very ambitious and desiring to start out for himself. At the age of twenty he secured a release from his

indentures and set out overland for the gold fields of California. After a great deal of hard work he accumulated a little money and then came east and settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He went into the grain receiving and warehouse business and was fairly successful, and later on he formed a partnership with John Plankinton in the pork packing line, the style of the firm being Plankinton & Armour. Mr. Armour made his first great "deal" in selling pork "short" on the New York market in the anticipation of the fall of the Confederacy, and Mr. Armour is said to have made through this deal a million dollars. He then established packing houses in Chicago and Kansas City, and in 1875 he removed to Chicago. He increased his business by adding to it the shipment of dressed beef to the European markets, and many other lines of trade and manufacturing, and it rapidly assumed vast proportions, employing an army of men in different lines of the business. Mr. Armour successfully conducted a great many speculative deals in pork and grain of immense proportions and also erected many large warehouses for the storage of grain. He became one of the representative business men of Chicago, where he became closely identified with all enterprises of a public nature, but his fame as a great business man extended to all parts of the world. He founded the "Armour Institute" at Chicago and also contributed largely to benevolent and charitable institutions.

ROBERT FULTON.—Although Fulton is best known as the inventor of the first successful steamboat, yet his claims to distinction do not rest alone upon that, for he was an inventor along other lines, a painter and an author. He was born at Little Britain, Lancaster county, Pennsy!





vania, in 1765, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. At the age of seventeen he removed to Philadelphia, and there and in New York engaged in miniature painting with success both from a pecuniary and artistic point of view. With the results of his labors he purchased a farm for the support of his mother. He went to London and studied under the great painter, Benjamin West, and all through life retained his fondness for art and gave evidence of much ability in that line. While in England he was brought in contact with the Duke of Bridgewater, the father of the English canal system; Lord Stanhope, an eminent mechanician, and James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine. Their influence turned his mind to its true field of labor, that of mechanical invention. Machines for flax spinning, marble sawing, rope making, and for removing earth from excavations, are among his earliest ventures. His "Treatise on the Improvement of Canal Navigation," issued in 1796, and a series of essays on canals were soon followed by an English patent for canal improvements. In 1797 he went to Paris, where he resided until 1806, and there invented a submarine torpedo boat for maritime defense, but which was rejected by the governments of France, England and the United States. In 1803 he offered to construct for the Emperor Napoleon a steamboat that would assist in carrying out the plan of invading Great Britain then meditated by that great captain. In pursuance he constructed his first steamboat on the Seine, but it did not prove a full success and the idea was abandoned by the French government. By the aid of Livingston, then United States minister to France, Fulton purchased, in 1806, an engine which he brought to this country. After studying the defects of his own and other attempts in

this line he built and launched in 1807 the Clermont, the first successful steamboat. This craft only attained a speed of five miles an hour while going up North river. His first patent not fully covering his invention, Fulton was engaged in many law suits for infringement. He constructed many steamboats, ferryboats, etc., among these being the United States steamer "Fulton the First," built in 1814, the first war steamer ever built. This craft never attained any great speed owing to some defects in construction and accidentally blew up in 1829. Fulton died in New York, February 21, 1815.

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE, sixth chief-justice of the United States, and one of the most eminent of American jurists, was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, January 13, 1808. At the age of nine he was left in poverty by the death of his father, but means were found to educate him. He was sent to his uncle, a bishop, who conducted an academy near Columbus, Ohio, and here young Chase worked on the farm and attended school. At the age of fifteen he returned to his native state and entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1826. He then went to Washington, and engaged in teaching school, and studying law under the instruction of William Wirt. He was licensed to practice in 1829, and went to Cincinnati, where he had a hard struggle for several years following. He had in the meantime prepared notes on the statutes of Ohio, which, when published, brought him into prominence locally. He was soon after appointed solicitor of the United States Bank. In 1837 he appeared as counsel for a fugitive slave woman, Matilda, and sought by all the powers of his learning and eloquence to prevent her owner

from reclaiming her. He acted in many other cases, and devolved the trite expression, "Slavery is sectional, freedom is national." He was employed to defend Van Zandt before the supreme court of the United States in 1846, which was one of the most noted cases connected with the great struggle against slavery. By this time Mr. Chase had become the recognized leader of that element known as "free-soilers." He was elected to the United States senate in 1849, and was chosen governor of Ohio in 1855 and re-elected in 1857. He was chosen to the United States senate from Ohio in 1861, but was made secretary of the treasury by Lincoln and accepted. He inaugurated a financial system to replenish the exhausted treasury and meet the demands of the greatest war in history and at the same time to revive the industries of the country. One of the measures which afterward called for his judicial attention was the issuance of currency notes which were made a legal tender in payment of debts. When this question came before him as chief-justice of the United States he reversed his former action and declared the measure unconstitutional. The national banking system, by which all notes issued were to be based on funded government bonds of equal or greater amounts, had its direct origin with Mr. Chase.

Mr. Chase resigned the treasury portfolio in 1864, and was appointed the same year as chief-justice of the United States supreme court. The great questions that came up before him at this crisis in the life of the nation were no less than those which confronted the first chief-justice at the formation of our government. Reconstruction, private, state and national interests, the constitutionality of the acts of congress passed in times of great excitement, the construction and interpretation to be placed

upon the several amendments to the national constitution,—these were among the vital questions requiring prompt decision. He received a paralytic stroke in 1870, which impaired his health, though his mental powers were not affected. He continued to preside at the opening terms for two years following and died May 7, 1873.

HARRIET ELIZABETH BEECHER STOWE, a celebrated American writer, was born June 14, 1812, at Litchfield, Connecticut. She was a daughter of Lyman Beecher and a sister of Henry Ward Beecher, two noted divines; was carefully educated, and taught school for several years at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1832 Miss Beecher married Professor Stowe, then of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterwards at Bowdoin College and Andover Seminary. Mrs. Stowe published in 1849 "The Mayflower, or sketches of the descendants of the Pilgrims," and in 1851 commenced in the "National Era" of Washington, a serial story which was published separately in 1852 under the title of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This book attained almost unparalleled success both at home and abroad, and within ten years it had been translated in almost every language of the civilized world. Mrs. Stowe published in 1853 a "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" in which the data that she used was published and its truthfulness was corroborated. In 1853 she accompanied her husband and brother to Europe, and on her return published "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands" in 1854. Mrs. Stowe was for some time one of the editors of the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "Hearth and Home," for which she had written a number of articles. Among these, also published separately, are "Dred, a tale of the Great Dismal Swamp" (later published under the title of "Nina

Gordon"); "The Minister's Wooing;" "The Pearl of Orr's Island;" "Agnes of Sorrento;" "Oldtown Folks;" "My Wife and I;" "Bible Heroines," and "A Dog's Mission." Mrs. Stowe's death occurred July 1, 1896, at Hartford, Connecticut.

THOMAS JONATHAN JACKSON, better known as "Stonewall" Jackson, was one of the most noted of the Confederate generals of the Civil war. He was a soldier by nature, an incomparable lieutenant, sure to execute any operation entrusted to him with marvellous precision, judgment and courage, and all his individual campaigns and combats bore the stamp of a masterly capacity for war. He was born January 21, 1824, at Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia. He was early in life imbued with the desire to be a soldier and it is said walked from the mountains of Virginia to Washington, secured the aid of his congressman, and was appointed cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point from which he was graduated in 1846. Attached to the army as brevet second lieutenant of the First Artillery, his first service was as a subaltern with Magruder's battery of light artillery in the Mexican war. He participated at the reduction of Vera Cruz, and was noticed for gallantry in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Moline del Rey, Chapultepec, and the capture of the city of Mexico, receiving the brevets of captain for conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco and of major at Chapultepec. In the meantime he had been advanced by regular promotion to be first lieutenant in 1847. In 1852, the war having closed, he resigned and became professor of natural and experimental philosophy and artillery instructor at the Virginia State Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, where he

remained until Virginia declared for secession, he becoming chiefly noted for intense religious sentiment coupled with personal eccentricities. Upon the breaking out of the war he was made colonel and placed in command of a force sent to sieze Harper's Ferry, which he accomplished May 3, 1861. Relieved by General J. E. Johnston, May 23, he took command of the brigade of Valley Virginians, whom he moulded into that brave corps, baptized at the first Manassas, and ever after famous as the "Stonewall Brigade." After this "Stonewall" Jackson was made a major-general, in 1861, and participated until his death in all the famous campaigns about Richmond and in Virginia, and was a conspicuous figure in the memorable battles of that time. May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, he was wounded severely by his own troops, two balls shattering his left arm and another passing through the palm of his right hand. The left arm was amputated, but pneumonia intervened, and, weakened by the great loss of blood, he died May 10, 1863. The more his operations in the Shenandoah valley in 1862 are studied the more striking must the merits of this great soldier appear.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.—Near to the heart of the people of the Anglo-Saxon race will ever lie the verses of this, the "Quaker Poet." The author of "Barclay of Ury," "Maud Muller" and "Barbara Frietchie," always pure, fervid and direct, will be remembered when many a more ambitious writer has been forgotten.

John G. Whittier was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, December 7, 1807, of Quaker parentage. He had but a common-school education and passed his boyhood days upon a farm. In early life he learned the trade of shoemaker. At the age of

eighteen he began to write verses for the Haverhill "Gazette." He spent two years after that at the Haverhill academy, after which, in 1829, he became editor of the "American Manufacturer," at Boston. In 1830 he succeeded George D. Prentice as editor of the "New England Weekly Review," but the following year returned to Haverhill and engaged in farming. In 1832 and in 1836 he edited the "Gazette." In 1835 he was elected a member of the legislature, serving two years. In 1836 he became secretary of the Anti-slavery Society of Philadelphia. In 1838 and 1839 he edited the "Pennsylvania Freeman," but in the latter year the office was sacked and burned by a mob. In 1840 Whittier settled at Amesbury, Massachusetts. In 1847 he became corresponding editor of the "National Era," an anti-slavery paper published at Washington, and contributed to its columns many of his anti-slavery and other favorite lyrics. Mr. Whittier lived for many years in retirement of Quaker simplicity, publishing several volumes of poetry which have raised him to a high place among American authors and brought to him the love and admiration of his countrymen. In the electoral colleges of 1860 and 1864 Whittier was a member. Much of his time after 1876 was spent at Oak Knoll, Danvers, Massachusetts, but still retained his residence at Amesbury. He never married. His death occurred September 7, 1892.

The more prominent prose writings of John G. Whittier are as follows: "Legends of New England," "Justice and Expediency, or Slavery Considered with a View to Its Abolition," "The Stranger in Lowell," "Supernaturalism in New England," "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal," "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches" and "Literary Sketches."

DAVID DIXON PORTER, illustrious as admiral of the United States navy, and famous as one of the most able naval officers of America, was born in Pennsylvania, June 8, 1814. His father was also a naval officer of distinction, who left the service of the United States to become commander of the naval forces of Mexico during the war between that country and Spain, and through this fact David Dixon Porter was appointed a midshipman in the Mexican navy. Two years later David D. Porter joined the United States navy as midshipman, rose in rank and eighteen years later as a lieutenant he is found actively engaged in all the operations of our navy along the east coast of Mexico. When the Civil war broke out Porter, then a commander, was dispatched in the Powhattan to the relief of Fort Pickens, Florida. This duty accomplished, he fitted out a mortar flotilla for the reduction of the forts guarding the approaches to New Orleans, which it was considered of vital importance for the government to get possession of. After the fall of New Orleans the mortar flotilla was actively engaged at Vicksburg, and in the fall of 1862 Porter was made a rear-admiral and placed in command of all the naval forces on the western rivers above New Orleans.

The ability of the man was now conspicuously manifested, not only in the battles in which he was engaged, but also in the creation of a formidable fleet out of river steamboats, which he covered with such plating as they would bear. In 1864 he was transferred to the Atlantic coast to command the naval forces destined to operate against the defences of Wilmington, North Carolina, and on Jan. 15, 1865, the fall of Fort Fisher was hailed by the country as a glorious termination of his arduous war service. In 1866 he was made vice-admiral

and appointed superintendent of the Naval Academy. On the death of Farragut, in 1870, he succeeded that able man as admiral of the navy. His death occurred at Washington, February 13, 1891.

NATHANIEL GREENE was one of the best known of the distinguished generals who led the Continental soldiery against the hosts of Great Britain during the Revolutionary war. He was the son of Quaker parents, and was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, May 27, 1742. In youth he acquired a good education, chiefly by his own efforts, as he was a tireless reader. In 1770 he was elected a member of the Assembly of his native state. The news of the battle of Lexington stirred his blood, and he offered his services to the government of the colonies, receiving the rank of brigadier-general and the command of the troops from Rhode Island. He led them to the camp at Cambridge, and for thus violating the tenets of their faith, he was cast out of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. He soon won the esteem of General Washington. In August, 1776, Congress promoted Greene to the rank of major-general, and in the battles of Trenton and Princeton he led a division. At the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, he greatly distinguished himself, protecting the retreat of the Continentals by his firm stand. At the battle of Germantown, October 4, the same year, he commanded the left wing of the army with credit. In March, 1778, he reluctantly accepted the office of quartermaster-general, but only with the understanding that his rank in the army would not be affected and that in action he should retain his command. On the bloody field of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, he commanded the right wing, as he

did at the battle of Tiverton Heights. He was in command of the army in 1780, during the absence of Washington, and was president of the court-martial that tried and condemned Major Andre. After General Gates' defeat at Camden, North Carolina, in the summer of 1780, General Greene was appointed to the command of the southern army. He sent out a force under General Morgan who defeated General Tarleton at Cowpens, January 17, 1781. On joining his lieutenant, in February, he found himself out numbered by the British and retreated in good order to Virginia, but being reinforced returned to North Carolina where he fought the battle of Guilford, and a few days later compelled the retreat of Lord Cornwallis. The British were followed by Greene part of the way, when the American army marched into South Carolina. After varying success he fought the battle of Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781. For the latter battle and its glorious consequences, which virtually closed the war in the Carolinas, Greene received a medal from Congress and many valuable grants of land from the colonies of North and South Carolina and Georgia. On the return of peace, after a year spent in Rhode Island, General Greene took up his residence on his estate near Savannah, Georgia, where he died June 19, 1786.

EDGAR ALLEN POE.—Among the many great literary men whom this country has produced, there is perhaps no name more widely known than that of Edgar Allen Poe. He was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 19, 1809. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Arnold) Poe, both actors, the mother said to have been the natural daughter of Benedict Arnold. The parents died while Edgar was

still a child and he was adopted by John Allen, a wealthy and influential resident of Richmond, Virginia. Edgar was sent to school at Stoke, Newington, England, where he remained until he was thirteen years old; was prepared for college by private tutors, and in 1826 entered the Virginia University at Charlottesville. He made rapid progress in his studies, and was distinguished for his scholarship, but was expelled within a year for gambling, after which for several years he resided with his benefactor at Richmond. He then went to Baltimore, and in 1829 published a 71-page pamphlet called "Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane and Minor Poems," which, however, attracted no attention and contained nothing of particular merit. In 1830 he was admitted as a cadet at West Point, but was expelled about a year later for irregularities. Returning to the home of Mr. Allen he remained for some time, and finally quarrelled with his benefactor and enlisted as a private soldier in the U. S. army, but remained only a short time. Soon after this, in 1833, Poe won several prizes for literary work, and as a result secured the position of editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger," at Richmond, Virginia. Here he married his cousin, Virginia Clemm, who clung to him with fond devotion through all the many trials that came to them until her death in January, 1848. Poe remained with the "Messenger" for several years, writing meanwhile many tales, reviews, essays and poems. He afterward earned a precarious living by his pen in New York for a time; in 1839 became editor of "Burton's Gentleman's Magazine"; in 1840 to 1842 was editor of "Graham's Magazine," and drifted around from one place to another, returning to New York in 1844. In 1845 his best

known production, "The Raven," appeared in the "Whig Review," and gained him a reputation which is now almost world-wide. He then acted as editor and contributor on various magazines and periodicals until the death of his faithful wife in 1848. In the summer of 1849 he was engaged to be married to a lady of fortune in Richmond, Virginia, and the day set for the wedding. He started for New York to make preparations for the event, but, it is said, began drinking, was attacked with delirium tremens in Baltimore and was removed to a hospital, where he died, October 7, 1849. The works of Edgar Allen Poe have been repeatedly published since his death, both in Europe and America, and have attained an immense popularity.

HORATIO GATES, one of the prominent figures in the American war for Independence, was not a native of the colonies but was born in England in 1728. In early life he entered the British army and attained the rank of major. At the capture of Martinico he was aide to General Monkton and after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, he was among the first troops that landed at Halifax. He was with Braddock at his defeat in 1755, and was there severely wounded. At the conclusion of the French and Indian war Gates purchased an estate in Virginia, and, resigning from the British army, settled down to life as a planter. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he entered the service of the colonies and was made adjutant-general of the Continental forces with the rank of brigadier-general. He accompanied Washington when he assumed the command of the army. In June, 1776, he was appointed to the command of the army of Canada, but was superseded in May of the following

year by General Schuyler. In August, 1777, however, the command of that army was restored to General Gates and September 19 he fought the battle of Bemis Heights. October 7, the same year, he won the battle of Stillwater, or Saratoga, and October 17 received the surrender of General Burgoyne and his army, the pivotal point of the war. This gave him a brilliant reputation. June 13, 1780, General Gates was appointed to the command of the southern military division, and August 16 of that year suffered defeat at the hands of Lord Cornwallis, at Camden, North Carolina. In December following he was superseded in the command by General Nathaniel Greene.

On the signing of the peace treaty General Gates retired to his plantation in Berkeley county, Virginia, where he lived until 1790, when, emancipating all his slaves, he removed to New York City, where he resided until his death, April 10, 1806.

LYMAN J. GAGE.—When President McKinley selected Lyman J. Gage as secretary of the treasury he chose one of the most eminent financiers of the century. Mr. Gage was born June 28, 1836, at De Ruyter, Madison county, New York, and was of English descent. He went to Rome, New York, with his parents when he was ten years old, and received his early education in the Rome Academy. Mr. Gage graduated from the same, and his first position was that of a clerk in the post office. When he was fifteen years of age he was detailed as mail agent on the Rome & Watertown R. R. until the postmaster-general appointed regular agents for the route. In 1854, when he was in his eighteenth year, he entered the Oneida Central Bank at Rome as a junior clerk at a salary of one hundred dol-

lars per year. Being unable at the end of one year and a half's service to obtain an increase in salary he determined to seek a wider field of labor. Mr. Gage set out in the fall of 1855 and arrived in Chicago, Illinois, on October 3, and soon obtained a situation in Nathan Cobb's lumber yard and planing mill. He remained there three years as a bookkeeper, teamster, etc., and left on account of change in the management. But not being able to find anything else to do he accepted the position of night watchman in the place for a period of six weeks. He then became a bookkeeper for the Merchants Saving, Loan and Trust Company at a salary of five hundred dollars per year. He rapidly advanced in the service of this company and in 1868 he was made cashier. Mr. Gage was next offered the position of cashier of the First National Bank and accepted the offer. He became the president of the First National Bank of Chicago January 24, 1891, and in 1897 he was appointed secretary of the treasury. His ability as a financier and the prominent part he took in the discussion of financial affairs while president of the great Chicago bank gave him a national reputation.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh president of the United States, was born at the Waxhaw settlement, Union county, North Carolina, March 15, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to this country in 1665 and settled on Twelve-Mile creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when the mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives lived. Andrew's education was very limited, he showing no aptitude for study. In 1780 when but thirteen years of age, he and his

brother Robert volunteered to serve in the American partisan troops under General Sumter, and witnessed the defeat at Hanging Rock. The following year the boys were both taken prisoners by the enemy and endured brutal treatment from the British officers while confined at Camden. They both took the small pox, when the mother procured their exchange but Robert died shortly after. The mother died in Charleston of ship fever, the same year.

Young Jackson, now in destitute circumstances, worked for about six months in a saddler's shop, and then turned school master, although but little fitted for the position. He now began to think of a profession and at Salisbury, North Carolina, entered upon the study of law, but from all accounts gave but little attention to his books, being one of the most roistering, rollicking fellows in that town, indulging in many of the vices of his time. In 1786 he was admitted to the bar and in 1788 removed to Nashville, then in North Carolina, with the appointment of public prosecutor, then an office of little honor or emolument, but requiring much nerve, for which young Jackson was already noted. Two years later, when Tennessee became a territory he was appointed by Washington to the position of United States attorney for that district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards, a daughter of Colonel John Donelson, who was supposed at the time to have been divorced from her former husband that year by act of legislature of Virginia, but two years later, on finding that this divorce was not legal, and a new bill of separation being granted by the courts of Kentucky, they were remarried in 1793. This was used as a handle by his opponents in the political campaign afterwards. Jackson was untiring in his efforts as United

States attorney and obtained much influence. He was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1796, when Tennessee became a state and was its first representative in congress. In 1797 he was chosen United States senator, but resigned the following year to accept a seat on the supreme court of Tennessee which he held until 1804. He was elected major-general of the militia of that state in 1801. In 1804, being unsuccessful in obtaining the governorship of Louisiana, the new territory, he retired from public life to the Hermitage, his plantation. On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812 he tendered his services to the government and went to New Orleans with the Tennessee troops in January, 1813. In March of that year he was ordered to disband his troops, but later marched against the Cherokee Indians, defeating them at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa. Having now a national reputation, he was appointed major-general in the United States army and was sent against the British in Florida. He conducted the defence of Mobile and seized Pensacola. He then went with his troops to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he gained the famous victory of January 8, 1815. In 1817-18 he conducted a war against the Seminoles, and in 1821 was made governor of the new territory of Florida. In 1823 he was elected United States senator, but in 1824 was the contestant with J. Q. Adams for the presidency. Four years later he was elected president, and served two terms. In 1832 he took vigorous action against the nullifiers of South Carolina, and the next year removed the public money from the United States bank. During his second term the national debt was extinguished. At the close of his administration he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the largest manufacturer of pig-iron, steel rails and coke in the world, well deserves a place among America's celebrated men. He was born November 25, 1835, at Dunfermline, Scotland, and emigrated to the United States with his father in 1845, settling in Pittsburg. Two years later Mr. Carnegie began his business career by attending a small stationary engine. This work did not suit him and he became a telegraph messenger with the Atlantic and Ohio Co., and later he became an operator, and was one of the first to read telegraphic signals by sound. Mr. Carnegie was afterward sent to the Pittsburg office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as clerk to the superintendent and manager of the telegraph lines. While in this position he made the acquaintance of Mr. Woodruff, the inventor of the sleeping-car. Mr. Carnegie immediately became interested and was one of the organizers of the company for its construction after the railroad had adopted it, and the success of this venture gave him the nucleus of his wealth. He was promoted to the superintendency of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and about this time was one of the syndicate that purchased the Storey farm on Oil Creek which cost forty thousand dollars and in one year it yielded over one million dollars in cash dividends. Mr. Carnegie later was associated with others in establishing a rolling-mill, and from this has grown the most extensive and complete system of iron and steel industries ever controlled by one individual, embracing the Edgar Thomson Steel Works; Pittsburg Bessemer Steel Works; Lucy Furnaces; Union Iron Mills; Union Mill; Keystone Bridge Works; Hartman Steel Works; Frick Coke Co.; Scotia Ore Mines. Besides directing his immense iron industries he owned eighteen English

newspapers which he ran in the interest of the Radicals. He has also devoted large sums of money to benevolent and educational purposes. In 1879 he erected commodious swimming baths for the people of Dunfermline, Scotland, and in the following year gave forty thousand dollars for a free library. Mr. Carnegie gave fifty thousand dollars to Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1884 to found what is now called "Carnegie Laboratory," and in 1885 gave five hundred thousand dollars to Pittsburg for a public library. He also gave two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a music hall and library in Allegheny City in 1886, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Edinburgh, Scotland, for a free library. He also established free libraries at Braddock, Pennsylvania, and other places for the benefit of his employes. He also published the following works, "An American Four-in-hand in Britain;" "Round the World;" "Triumphant Democracy; or Fifty Years' March of the Republic."

GEORGE H. THOMAS, the "Rock of Chickamauga," one of the best known commanders during the late Civil war, was born in Southampton county, Virginia, July 31, 1816, his parents being of Welsh and French origin respectively. In 1836 young Thomas was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy, at West Point, from which he graduated in 1840, and was promoted to the office of second lieutenant in the Third Artillery. Shortly after, with his company, he went to Florida, where he served for two years against the Seminole Indians. In 1841 he was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant conduct. He remained in garrison in the south and southwest until 1845, at which date with the regiment he joined the army under General Taylor, and participat-

ed in the defense of Fort Brown, the storming of Monterey and the battle of Buena Vista. After the latter event he remained in garrison, now brevetted major, until the close of the Mexican war. After a year spent in Florida, Captain Thomas was ordered to West Point, where he served as instructor until 1854. He then was transferred to California. In May, 1855, Thomas was appointed major of the Second Cavalry, with whom he spent five years in Texas. Although a southern man, and surrounded by brother officers who all were afterwards in the Confederate service, Major Thomas never swerved from his allegiance to the government. A. S. Johnston was the colonel of the regiment, R. E. Lee the lieutenant-colonel, and W. J. Hardee, senior major, while among the younger officers were Hood, Fitz Hugh Lee, Van Dorn and Kirby Smith. When these officers left the regiment to take up arms for the Confederate cause he remained with it, and April 17th, 1861, crossed the Potomac into his native state, at its head. After taking an active part in the opening scenes of the war on the Potomac and Shenandoah, in August, 1861, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. January 19-20, 1862, Thomas defeated Crittenden at Mill Springs, and this brought him into notice and laid the foundation of his fame. He continued in command of his division until September 20, 1862, except during the Corinth campaign when he commanded the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee. He was in command of the latter at the battle of Perryville, also, October 8, 1862.

On the division of the Army of the Cumberland into corps, January 9, 1863, General Thomas was assigned to the command of the Fourteenth, and at the battle of Chick-

amauga, after the retreat of Rosecrans, firmly held his own against the hosts of General Bragg. A history of his services from that on would be a history of the war in the southwest. On September 27, 1864, General Thomas was given command in Tennessee, and after organizing his army, defeated General Hood in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. Much complaint was made before this on account of what they termed Thomas' slowness, and he was about to be superseded because he would not strike until he got ready, but when the blow was struck General Grant was the first to place on record this vindication of Thomas' judgment. He received a vote of thanks from Congress, and from the legislature of Tennessee a gold medal. After the close of the war General Thomas had command of several of the military divisions, and died at San Francisco, California, March 28, 1870.

GEORGE BANCROFT, one of the most eminent American historians, was a native of Massachusetts, born at Worcester, October 3, 1800, and a son of Aaron Bancroft, D. D. The father, Aaron Bancroft, was born at Reading, Massachusetts, November 10, 1755. He graduated at Harvard in 1778, became a minister, and for half a century was rated as one of the ablest preachers in New England. He was also a prolific writer and published a number of works among which was "Life of George Washington." Aaron Bancroft died August 19, 1839.

The subject of our present biography, George Bancroft, graduated at Harvard in 1817, and the following year entered the University of Gottingen, where he studied history and philology under the most eminent teachers, and in 1820 received the de-

gree of doctor of philosophy at Gottingen. Upon his return home he published a volume of poems, and later a translation of Heeren's "Reflections on the Politics of Ancient Greece." In 1834 he produced the first volume of his "History of the United States," this being followed by other volumes at different intervals later. This was his greatest work and ranks as the highest authority, taking its place among the greatest of American productions.

George Bancroft was appointed secretary of the navy by President Polk in 1845, but resigned in 1846 and became minister plenipotentiary to England. In 1849 he retired from public life and took up his residence at Washington, D. C. In 1867 he was appointed United States minister to the court of Berlin and negotiated the treaty by which Germans coming to the United States were released from their allegiance to the government of their native land. In 1871 he was minister plenipotentiary to the German empire and served until 1874. The death of George Bancroft occurred January 17, 1891.

GEORGE GORDON MEADE, a famous Union general, was born at Cadiz, Spain, December 30, 1815, his father being United States naval agent at that port. After receiving a good education he entered the West Point Military Academy in 1831. From here he was graduated June 30, 1835, and received the rank of second lieutenant of artillery. He participated in the Seminole war, but resigned from the army in October, 1836. He entered upon the profession of civil engineer, which he followed for several years, part of the time in the service of the government in making surveys of the mouth of the Mississippi river. His report and results of some experiments made by him in this service

gained Meade much credit. He also was employed in surveying the boundary line of Texas and the northeastern boundary line between the United States and Canada. In 1842 he was reappointed in the army to the position of second lieutenant of engineers. During the Mexican war he served with distinction on the staff of General Taylor in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and the storming of Monterey. He received his brevet of first lieutenant for the latter action. In 1851 he was made full first lieutenant in his corps; a captain in 1856, and major soon after. At the close of the war with Mexico he was employed in light-house construction and in geodetic surveys until the breaking out of the Rebellion, in which he gained great reputation. In August, 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of the second brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves, a division of the First Corps in the Army of the Potomac. In the campaign of 1862, under McClellan, Meade took an active part, being present at the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill and Glendale, in the latter of which he was severely wounded. On rejoining his command he was given a division and distinguished himself at its head in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. During the latter, on the wounding of General Hooker, Meade was placed in command of the corps and was himself slightly wounded. For services he was promoted, November, 1862, to the rank of major-general of volunteers. On the recovery of General Hooker General Meade returned to his division and in December, 1862, at Fredericksburg, led an attack, which penetrated Lee's right line and swept to his rear. Being outnumbered and unsupported, he finally was driven back. The same month Meade was assigned to the

command of the Fifth Corps, and at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, his sagacity and ability so struck General Hooker that when the latter asked to be relieved of the command, in June of the same year, he nominated Meade as his successor. June 28, 1863, President Lincoln commissioned General Meade commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac, then scattered and moving hastily through Pennsylvania to the great and decisive battlefield at Gettysburg, at which he was in full command. With the victory on those July days the name of Meade will ever be associated. From that time until the close of the war he commanded the Army of the Potomac. In 1864 General Grant, being placed at the head of all the armies, took up his quarters with the Army of the Potomac. From that time until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Meade's ability shone conspicuously, and his tact in the delicate position in leading his army under the eye of his superior officer commanded the respect and esteem of General Grant. For services Meade was promoted to the rank of major-general, and on the close of hostilities, in July, 1865, was assigned to the command of the military division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Philadelphia. This post he held, with the exception of a short period on detached duty in Georgia, until his death, which took place November 6, 1872.

DAVID CROCKETT was a noted hunter and scout, and also one of the earliest of American humorists. He was born August 17, 1786, in Tennessee, and was one of the most prominent men of his locality, serving as representative in congress from 1827 until 1831. He attracted considerable notice while a member of congress and was closely associated with General Jack-

son, of whom he was a personal friend. He went to Texas and enlisted in the Texan army at the time of the revolt of Texas against Mexico and gained a wide reputation as a scout. He was one of the famous one hundred and forty men under Colonel W. B. Travis who were besieged in Fort Alamo, near San Antonio, Texas, by General Santa Anna with some five thousand Mexicans on February 23, 1836. The fort was defended for ten days, frequent assaults being repelled with great slaughter, over one thousand Mexicans being killed or wounded, while not a man in the fort was injured. Finally, on March 6, three assaults were made, and in the hand-to-hand fight that followed the last, the Texans were woefully outnumbered and overpowered. They fought desperately with clubbed muskets till only six were left alive, including W. B. Travis, David Crockett and James Bowie. These surrendered under promise of protection; but when they were brought before Santa Anna he ordered them all to be cut to pieces.

HENRY WATTERSON, one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of American journalism, was born at Washington, District of Columbia, February 16, 1840. His boyhood days were mostly spent in the city of his birth, where his father, Harvey M. Watterson, was editor of the "Union," a well known journal.

Owing to a weakness of the eyes, which interfered with a systematic course of study, young Watterson was educated almost entirely at home. A successful college career was out of the question, but he acquired a good knowledge of music, literature and art from private tutors, but the most valuable part of the training he received was by associating with his father and the throng of

public men whom he met in Washington in the stirring days immediately preceding the Civil war. He began his journalistic career at an early age as dramatic and musical critic, and in 1858, became editor of the "Democratic Review" and at the same time contributed to the "States," a journal of liberal opinions published in Washington. In this he remained until the breaking out of the war, when the "States," opposing the administration, was suppressed, and young Watterson removed to Tennessee. He next appears as editor of the Nashville "Republican Banner," the most influential paper in the state at that time. After the occupation of Nashville by the Federal troops, Watterson served as a volunteer staff officer in the Confederate service until the close of the war, with the exception of a year spent in editing the Chattanooga "Rebel." On the close of the war he returned to Nashville and resumed his connection with the "Banner." After a trip to Europe he assumed control of the Louisville "Journal," which he soon combined with the "Courier" and the "Democrat" of that place, founding the well-known "Courier-Journal," the first number of which appeared November 8, 1868. Mr. Watterson also represented his district in congress for several years.

PATRICK SARSFIELD GILMORE, one of the most successful and widely known bandmasters and musicians of the last half century in America, was born in Ballygar, Ireland, on Christmas day, 1829. He attended a public school until apprenticed to a wholesale merchant at Athlone, of the brass band of which town he soon became a member. His passion for music conflicting with the duties of a mercantile life, his position as clerk was exchanged for

that of musical instructor to the young sons of his employer. At the age of nineteen he sailed for America and two days after his arrival in Boston was put in charge of the band instrument department of a prominent music house. In the interests of the publications of this house he organized a minstrel company known as "Ordway's Eolians," with which he first achieved success as a cornet soloist. Later on he was called the best E-flat cornetist in the United States. He became leader, successively, of the Suffolk, Boston Brigade and Salem bands. During his connection with the latter he inaugurated the famous Fourth of July concerts on Boston Common, since adopted as a regular programme for the celebration of Independence Day. In 1858 Mr. Gilmore founded the organization famous thereafter as Gilmore's Band. At the outbreak of the Civil war this band was attached to the Twenty-Fourth, Massachusetts Infantry. Later, when the economical policy of dispensing with music had proved a mistake, Gilmore was entrusted with the re-organization of state military bands, and upon his arrival at New Orleans with his own band was made bandmaster-general by General Banks. On the inauguration of Governor Hahn, later on, in Lafayette square, New Orleans, ten thousand children, mostly of Confederate parents, rose to the baton of Gilmore and, accompanied by six hundred instruments, thirty-six guns and the united fire of three regiments of infantry, sang the Star-Spangled Banner, America and other patriotic Union airs. In June, 1867, Mr. Gilmore conceived a national musical festival, which was denounced as a chimerical undertaking, but he succeeded and June 15, 1869, stepped upon the stage of the Boston Colosseum, a vast structure erected for the occasion, and in the presence of over fifty

thousand people lifted his baton over an orchestra of one thousand and a chorus of ten thousand. On the 17th of June, 1872, he opened a still greater festival in Boston, when, in addition to an orchestra of two thousand and a chorus of twenty thousand, were present the Band of the Grenadier Guards, of London, of the Garde Republicaine, of Paris, of Kaiser Franz, of Berlin, and one from Dublin, Ireland, together with Johann Strauss, Franz Abt and many other soloists, vocal and instrumental. Gilmore's death occurred September 24, 1892.

MARTIN VAN BUREN was the eighth president of the United States, 1837 to 1841. He was of Dutch extraction, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers on the banks of the Hudson. He was born December 5, 1782, at Kinderhook, New York. Mr. Van Buren took up the study of law at the age of fourteen and took an active part in political matters before he had attained his majority. He commenced the practice of law in 1803 at his native town, and in 1809 he removed to Hudson, Columbia county, New York, where he spent seven years gaining strength and wisdom from his contentions at the bar with some of the ablest men of the profession. Mr. Van Buren was elected to the state senate, and from 1815 until 1819 he was attorney-general of the state. He was re-elected to the senate in 1816, and in 1818 he was one of the famous clique of politicians known as the "Albany regency." Mr. Van Buren was a member of the convention for the revision of the state constitution, in 1821. In the same year he was elected to the United States senate and served his term in a manner that caused his re-election to that body in 1827, but resigned the following year as he had been

elected governor of New York. Mr. Van Buren was appointed by President Jackson as secretary of state in March, 1829, but resigned in 1831, and during the recess of congress he was appointed minister to England. The senate, however, when it convened in December refused to ratify the appointment. In May, 1832, he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Andrew Jackson, and he was elected in the following November. He received the nomination to succeed President Jackson in 1836, as the Democratic candidate, and in the electoral college he received one hundred and seventy votes out of two hundred and eighty-three, and was inaugurated March 4, 1837. His administration was begun at a time of great business depression, and unparalled financial distress, which caused the suspension of specie payments by the banks. Nearly every bank in the country was forced to suspend specie payment, and no less than two hundred and fifty-four business houses failed in New York in one week. The President urged the adoption of the independent treasury idea, which passed through the senate twice but each time it was defeated in the house. However the measure ultimately became a law near the close of President Van Buren's term of office. Another important measure that was passed was the pre-emption law that gave the actual settlers preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery had begun to assume great preponderance during this administration, and a great conflict was tided over by the passage of a resolution that prohibited petitions or papers that in any way related to slavery to be acted upon. In the Democratic convention of 1840 President Van Buren secured the nomination for re-election on that ticket.

without opposition, but in the election he only received the votes of seven states, his opponent, W. H. Harrison, being elected president. In 1848 Mr. Van Buren was the candidate of the "Free-Soilers," but was unsuccessful. After this he retired from public life and spent the remainder of his life on his estate at Kinderhook, where he died July 24, 1862.

WINFIELD SCOTT, a distinguished American general, was born June 13, 1786, near Petersburg, Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and was educated at the William and Mary College. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, and in 1808 he accepted an appointment as captain of light artillery, and was ordered to New Orleans. In June, 1812, he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and on application was sent to the frontier, and reported to General Smyth, near Buffalo. He was made adjutant-general with the rank of a colonel, in March, 1813, and the same month attained the colonelcy of his regiment. He participated in the principal battles of the war and was wounded many times, and at the close of the war he was voted a gold medal by congress for his services. He was a writer of considerable merit on military topics, and he gave to the military science, "General Regulations of the Army" and "System of Infantry and Rifle Practice." He took a prominent part in the Black Hawk war, and at the beginning of the Mexican war he was appointed to take the command of the army. Gen. Scott immediately assembled his troops at Lobos Island from which he moved by transports to Vera Cruz, which he took March 29, 1847, and rapidly followed up his first success. He fought the battles of Cerro Gordo and Jalapa, both of which he won, and proceeded to Pueblo

where he was preceded by Worth's division which had taken the town and waited for the coming of Scott. The army was forced to wait here for supplies, and August 7th, General Scott started on his victorious march to the city of Mexico with ten thousand, seven hundred and thirty-eight men. The battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and San Antonio were fought August 19-20, and on the 24th an armistice was agreed upon, but as the commissioners could not agree on the terms of settlement, the fighting was renewed at Molino Del Rey, and the Heights of Chapultepec were carried by the victorious army of General Scott. He gave the enemy no respite, however, and vigorously followed up his advantages. On September 14, he entered the City of Mexico and dictated the terms of surrender in the very heart of the Mexican Republic. General Scott was offered the presidency of the Mexican Republic, but declined. Congress extended him a vote of thanks and ordered a gold medal be struck in honor of his generalship and bravery. He was candidate for the presidency on the Whig platform but was defeated. He was honored by having the title of lieutenant-general conferred upon him in 1855. At the beginning of the Civil war he was too infirm to take charge of the army, but did signal service in behalf of the government. He retired from the service November 1, 1861, and in 1864 he published his "Autobiography." General Scott died at West Point, May 29, 1866.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE for many years occupied a high place among the most honored of America's citizens. As a preacher he ranks among the foremost in the New England states, but to the general public he is best known through his writings. Born in Boston, Mass., April 3,

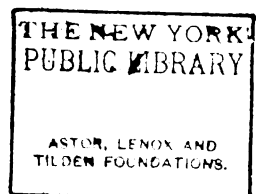
1822, a descendant of one of the most prominent New England families, he enjoyed in his youth many of the advantages denied the majority of boys. He received his preparatory schooling at the Boston Latin School, after which he finished his studies at Harvard where he was graduated with high honors in 1839. Having studied theology at home, Mr. Hale embraced the ministry and in 1846 became pastor of a Unitarian church in Worcester, Massachusetts, a post which he occupied about ten years. He then, in 1856, became pastor of the South Congregational church in Boston, over which he presided many years.

Mr. Hale also found time to write a great many literary works of a high class. Among many other well-known productions of his are "The Rosary," "Margaret Percival in America," "Sketches of Christian History," "Kansas and Nebraska," "Letters on Irish Emigration," "Ninety Days' Worth of Europe," "If, Yes, and Perhaps," "Ingham Papers," "Reformation," "Level Best and Other Stories," "Ups and Downs," "Christmas Eve and Christmas Day," "In His Name," "Our New Crusade," "Workingmen's Homes," "Boys' Heroes," etc., etc., besides many others which might be mentioned. One of his works, "In His Name," has earned itself enduring fame by the good deeds it has called forth. The numerous associations known as "The King's Daughters," which has accomplished much good, owe their existence to the story mentioned.

DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT stands pre-eminent as one of the greatest naval officers of the world. He was born at Campbell's Station, East Tennessee, July 5, 1801, and entered the navy of the United States as a midshipman. He had the good

fortune to serve under Captain David Porter, who commanded the "Essex," and by whom he was taught the ideas of devotion to duty from which he never swerved during all his career. In 1823 Mr. Farragut took part in a severe fight, the result of which was the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. He then entered upon the regular duties of his profession which was only broken into by a year's residence with Charles Folsom, our consul at Tunis, who was afterwards a distinguished professor at Harvard. Mr. Farragut was one of the best linguists in the navy. He had risen through the different grades of the service until the war of 1861-65 found him a captain residing at Norfolk, Virginia. He removed with his family to Hastings, on the Hudson, and hastened to offer his services to the Federal government, and as the capture of New Orleans had been resolved upon, Farragut was chosen to command the expedition. His force consisted of the West Gulf blockading squadron and Porter's mortar flotilla. In January, 1862, he hoisted his pennant at the mizzen peak of the "Hartford" at Hampton roads, set sail from thence on the 3rd of February and reached Ship Island on the 20th of the same month. A council of war was held on the 20th of April, in which it was decided that whatever was to be done must be done quickly. The signal was made from the flagship and accordingly the fleet weighed anchor at 1:55 on the morning of April 24th, and at 3:30 the whole force was under way. The history of this brilliant struggle is well known, and the glory of it made Farragut a hero and also made him rear admiral. In the summer of 1862 he ran the batteries at Vicksburg, and on March 14, 1863, he passed through the fearful and destructive fire from Port Hudson, and opened up communication with Flag-officer Porter, who





had control of the upper Mississippi. On May 24th he commenced active operations against that fort in conjunction with the army and it fell on July 9th. Mr. Farragut filled the measure of his fame on the 5th of August, 1864, by his great victory, the capture of Mobile Bay and the destruction of the Confederate fleet, including the formidable ram Tennessee. For this victory the rank of admiral was given to Mr. Farragut. He died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 4, 1870.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, a philanthropist whose remarkable personality stood for the best and highest type of American citizenship, and whose whole life was an object lesson in noble living, was born in 1829 at Baltimore, Maryland, of humble parents, and spent his early life in unremitting toil. He was a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word, and gained his great wealth by his own efforts. He was a man of very great influence, and this, in conjunction with his wealth, would have been, in the hands of other men, a means of getting them political preferment, but Mr. Childs steadily declined any suggestions that would bring him to figure prominently in public affairs. He did not choose to found a financial dynasty, but devoted all his powers to the helping of others, with the most enlightened beneficence and broadest sympathy. Mr. Childs once remarked that his greatest pleasure in life was in doing good to others. He always despised meanness, and one of his objects of life was to prove that a man could be liberal and successful at the same time. Upon these lines Mr. Childs made a name for himself as the director of one of the representative newspapers of America, "The Philadelphia Public Ledger," which was owned jointly by

himself and the Drexel estate, and which he edited for thirty years. He acquired control of the paper at a time when it was being published at a heavy loss, set it upon a firm basis of prosperity, and he made it more than a money-making machine—he made it respected as an exponent of the best side of journalism, and it stands as a monument to his sound judgment and upright business principles. Mr. Childs' charitable repute brought him many applications for assistance, and he never refused to help any one that was deserving of aid; and not only did he help those who asked, but he would by careful inquiry find those who needed aid but were too proud to solicit it. He was a considerable employer of labor, and his liberality was almost unparalleled. The death of this great and good man occurred February 3d, 1894.

PATRICK HENRY won his way to undying fame in the annals of the early history of the United States by introducing into the house of burgesses his famous resolution against the Stamp Act, which he carried through, after a stormy debate, by a majority of one. At this time he exclaimed "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I his Cromwell and George III" (here he was interrupted by cries of "treason") "may profit by their example. If this be treason make the most of it."

Patrick Henry was born at Studley, Hanover county, Virginia, May 29, 1736, and was a son of Colonel John Henry, a magistrate and school teacher of Aberdeen, Scotland, and a nephew of Robertson, the historian. He received his education from his father, and was married at the age of eighteen. He was twice bankrupted before he had reached his twenty-fourth year, when after six weeks of study he was admitted to

the bar. He worked for three years without a case and finally was applauded for his plea for the people's rights and gained immense popularity. After his famous Stamp Act resolution he was the leader of the patriots in Virginia. In 1769 he was admitted to practice in the general courts and speedily won a fortune by his distinguished ability as a speaker. He was the first speaker of the General Congress at Philadelphia in 1774. He was for a time a colonel of militia in 1775, and from 1776 to 1779 and 1781 to 1786 he was governor of Virginia. For a number of years he retired from public life and was tendered and declined a number of important political offices, and in March, 1789, he was elected state senator but did not take his seat on account of his death which occurred at Red Hill, Charlotte county, Virginia, June 6, 1799.

BENEDICT ARNOLD, an American general and traitor of the Revolutionary war, is one of the noted characters in American history. He was born in Norwich, Connecticut, January 3, 1740. He ran away and enlisted in the army when young, but deserted in a short time. He then became a merchant at New Haven, Connecticut, but failed. In 1775 he was commissioned colonel in the Massachusetts militia, and in the autumn of that year was placed in command of one thousand men for the invasion of Canada. He marched his army through the forests of Maine and joined General Montgomery before Quebec. Their combined forces attacked that city on December 31, 1775, and Montgomery was killed, and Arnold, severely wounded, was compelled to retreat and endure a rigorous winter a few miles from the city, where they were at the mercy of the Canadian troops had they cared to attack them. On his re-

turn he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general. He was given command of a small flotilla on Lake Champlain, with which he encountered an immense force, and though defeated, performed many deeds of valor. He resented the action of congress in promoting a number of his fellow officers and neglecting himself. In 1777 he was made major-general, and under General Gates at Bemis Heights fought valiantly. For some reason General Gates found fault with his conduct and ordered him under arrest, and he was kept in his tent until the battle of Stillwater was waxing hot, when Arnold mounted his horse and rode to the front of his old troop, gave command to charge, and rode like a mad man into the thickest of the fight and was not overtaken by Gates' courier until he had routed the enemy and fell wounded. Upon his recovery he was made general, and was placed in command at Philadelphia. Here he married, and his acts of rapacity soon resulted in a court-martial. He was sentenced to be reprimanded by the commander-in-chief, and though Washington performed this duty with utmost delicacy and consideration, it was never forgiven. Arnold obtained command at West Point, the most important post held by the Americans, in 1780, and immediately offered to surrender it to Sir Henry Clinton, British commander at New York. Major Andre was sent to arrange details with Arnold, but on his return trip to New York he was captured by Americans, the plot was detected, and Andre suffered the death penalty as a spy. Arnold escaped, and was paid about \$40,000 by the British for his treason and was made brigadier-general. He afterward commanded an expedition that plundered a portion of Virginia, and another that burned New London, Connecticut, and captured Fort Trum-

bull, the commandant of which Arnold murdered with the sword he had just surrendered. He passed the latter part of his life in England, universally despised, and died in London June 14, 1801.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, one of the most brilliant orators that America has produced, also a lawyer of considerable merit, won most of his fame as a lecturer. Mr. Ingersoll was born August 14, 1833, at ~~Dayton~~, ~~Wayne~~ county, New York, and received his education in the common schools. He went west at the age of twelve, and for a short time he attended an academy in Tennessee, and also taught school in that state. He began the practice of law in the southern part of Illinois in 1854. Colonel Ingersoll's principal fame was made in the lecture room by his lectures in which he ridiculed religious faith and creeds and criticised the Bible and the Christian religion. He was the orator of the day in the Decoration Day celebration in the city of New York in 1882 and his oration was widely commended. He first attracted political notice in the convention at Cincinnati in 1876 by his brilliant eulogy on James G. Blaine. He practiced law in Peoria, Illinois, for a number of years, but later located in the city of New York. He published the following: "The Gods and other Lectures;" "The Ghosts;" "Some Mistakes of Moses;" "What Shall I Do To Be Saved;" "Interviews on Talmage and Presbyterian Catechism;" The "North American Review Controversy;" "Prose Poems;" "A Vision of War;" etc.

JOSEPH ECCLESTON JOHNSTON, a noted general in the Confederate army, was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, in 1807. He graduated from West Point.

and entered the army in 1829. For a number of years his chief service was garrison duty. He saw active service, however, in the Seminole war in Florida, part of the time as a staff officer of General Scott. He resigned his commission in 1837, but returned to the army a year later, and was brevetted captain for gallant services in Florida. He was made first lieutenant of topographical engineers, and was engaged in river and harbor improvements and also in the survey of the Texas boundary and the northern boundary of the United States until the beginning of the war with Mexico. He was at the siege of Vera Cruz, and at the battle of Cerro Gordo was wounded while reconnoitering the enemy's position, after which he was brevetted major and colonel. He was in all the battles about the city of Mexico, and was again wounded in the final assault upon that city. After the Mexican war closed he returned to duty as captain of topographical engineers, but in 1855 he was made lieutenant-colonel of cavalry and did frontier duty, and was appointed inspector-general of the expedition to Utah. In 1860 he was appointed quartermaster-general with rank of brigadier-general. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1861 he resigned his commission and received the appointment of major-general of the Confederate army. He held Harper's Ferry, and later fought General Patterson about Winchester. At the battle of Bull Run he declined command in favor of Beauregard, and acted under that general's directions. He commanded the Confederates in the famous Peninsular campaign, and was severely wounded at Fair Oaks and was succeeded in command by General Lee. Upon his recovery he was made lieutenant-general and assigned to the command of the southwestern department. He attempted

to raise the siege of Vicksburg, and was finally defeated at Jackson, Mississippi. Having been made a general he succeeded General Bragg in command of the army of Tennessee and was ordered to check General Sherman's advance upon Atlanta. Not daring to risk a battle with the overwhelming forces of Sherman, he slowly retreated toward Atlanta, and was relieved of command by President Davis and succeeded by General Hood. Hood utterly destroyed his own army by three furious attacks upon Sherman. Johnston was restored to command in the Carolinas, and again faced Sherman, but was defeated in several engagements and continued a slow retreat toward Richmond. Hearing of Lee's surrender, he communicated with General Sherman, and finally surrendered his army at Durham, North Carolina, April 26, 1865.

General Johnston was elected a member of the forty-sixth congress and was appointed United States railroad commissioner in 1885. His death occurred March 21, 1891.

SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS, known throughout the civilized world as "MARK TWAIN," is recognized as one of the greatest humorists America has produced. He was born in Monroe county, Missouri, November 30, 1835. He spent his boyhood days in his native state and many of his earlier experiences are related in various forms in his later writings. One of his early acquaintances, Capt. Isaiah Sellers, at an early day furnished river news for the New Orleans "Picayune," using the *nom-de-plume* of "Mark Twain." Sellers died in 1863 and Clemens took up his *nom-de-plume* and made it famous throughout the world by his literary work. In 1862 Mr. Clemens became a journalist at Virginia,

Nevada, and afterward followed the same profession at San Francisco and Buffalo, New York. He accumulated a fortune from the sale of his many publications, but in later years engaged in business enterprises, particularly the manufacture of a typesetting machine, which dissipated his fortune and reduced him almost to poverty, but with resolute heart he at once again took up his pen and engaged in literary work in the effort to regain his lost ground. Among the best known of his works may be mentioned the following: "The Jumping Frog," "Tom Sawyer," "Roughing it," "Innocents Abroad," "Huckleberry Finn," "Gilded Age," "Prince and Pauper," "Million Pound Bank Note," "A Yankee in King Arthur's Court," etc.

CHRISTOPHER CARSON, better known as "KIT CARSON," was an American trapper and scout who gained a wide reputation for his frontier work. He was a native of Kentucky, born December 24th, 1809. He grew to manhood there, developing a natural inclination for adventure in the pioneer experiences in his native state. When yet a young man he became quite well known on the frontier. He served as a guide to Gen. Fremont in his Rocky Mountain explorations and enlisted in the army. He was an officer in the United States service in both the Mexican war and the great Civil war, and in the latter received a brevet of brigadier-general for meritorious service. His death occurred May 23, 1868.

JOHN SHERMAN.—Statesman, politician, cabinet officer and senator, the name of the gentleman who heads this sketch is almost a household word throughout this country. Identified with some of the most

important measures adopted by our Government since the close of the Civil war, he may well be called one of the leading men of his day.

John Sherman was born at Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, May 10th, 1823, the son of Charles R. Sherman, an eminent lawyer and judge of the supreme court of Ohio and who died in 1829. The subject of this article received an academic education and was admitted to the bar in 1844. In the Whig conventions of 1844 and 1848 he sat as a delegate. He was a member of the National house of representatives, from 1855 to 1861. In 1860 he was re-elected to the same position but was chosen United States senator before he took his seat in the lower house. He was re-elected senator in 1866 and 1872 and was long chairman of the committee on finance and on agriculture. He took a prominent part in debates on finance and on the conduct of the war, and was one of the authors of the reconstruction measures in 1866 and 1867, and was appointed secretary of the treasury March 7th, 1877.

Mr. Sherman was re-elected United States senator from Ohio January 18th, 1881, and again in 1886 and 1892, during which time he was regarded as one of the most prominent leaders of the Republican party, both in the senate and in the country. He was several times the favorite of his state for the nomination for president.

On the formation of his cabinet in March, 1897, President McKinley tendered the position of secretary of state to Mr. Sherman, which was accepted.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, ninth president of the United States, was born in Charles county, Virginia, February 9, 1773, the son of Governor Benjamin

Harrison. He took a course in Hampden-Sidney College with a view to the practice of medicine, and then went to Philadelphia to study under Dr. Rush, but in 1791 he entered the army, and obtained the commission of ensign, was soon promoted to the lieutenancy, and was with General Wayne in his war against the Indians. For his valuable service he was promoted to the rank of captain and given command of Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. He was appointed secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1797, and in 1799 became its representative in congress. In 1801 he was appointed governor of Indiana Territory, and held the position for twelve years, during which time he negotiated important treaties with the Indians, causing them to relinquish millions of acres of land, and also won the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. He succeeded in obtaining a change in the law which did not permit purchase of public lands in less tracts than four thousand acres, reducing the limit to three hundred and twenty acres. He became major-general of Kentucky militia and brigadier-general in the United States army in 1812, and won great renown in the defense of Fort Meigs, and his victory over the British and Indians under Proctor and Tecumseh at the Thames river, October 5, 1813.

In 1816 General Harrison was elected to congress from Ohio, and during the canvass was accused of corrupt methods in regard to the commissariat of the army. He demanded an investigation after the election and was exonerated. In 1819 he was elected to the Ohio state senate, and in 1824 he gave his vote as a presidential elector to Henry Clay. He became a member of the United States senate the same year. During the last year of Adams' administration he was sent as minister to Colombia, but was re-

called by President Jackson the following year. He then retired to his estate at North Bend, Ohio, a few miles below Cincinnati. In 1836 he was a candidate for the presidency, but as there were three other candidates the votes were divided, he receiving seventy-three electoral votes, a majority going to Mr. Van Buren, the Democratic candidate. Four years later General Harrison was again nominated by the Whigs, and elected by a tremendous majority. The campaign was noted for its novel features, many of which have found a permanent place in subsequent campaigns. Those peculiar to that campaign, however, were the "log-cabin" and "hard cider" watchwords, which produced great enthusiasm among his followers. One month after his inauguration he died from an attack of pleurisy, April 4, 1841.

CHARLES A. DANA, the well-known and widely-read journalist of New York City, a native of Hinsdale, New Hampshire, was born August 8, 1819. He received the elements of a good education in his youth and studied for two years at Harvard University. Owing to some disease of the eyes he was unable to complete his course and graduate, but was granted the degree of A. M. notwithstanding. For some time he was editor of the "Harbinger," and was a regular contributor to the Boston "Chronotype." In 1847 he became connected with the New York "Tribune," and continued on the staff of that journal until 1858. In the latter year he edited and compiled "The Household Book of Poetry," and later, in connection with George Ripley, edited the "New American Cyclopædia."

Mr. Dana, on severing his connection with the "Tribune" in 1867, became editor of the New York "Sun," a paper with which he was identified for many years, and

which he made one of the leaders of thought in the eastern part of the United States. He wielded a forceful pen and fearlessly attacked whatever was corrupt and unworthy in politics, state or national. The same year, 1867, Mr. Dana organized the New York "Sun" Company.

During the troublous days of the war, when the fate of the Nation depended upon the armies in the field, Mr. Dana accepted the arduous and responsible position of assistant secretary of war, and held the position during the greater part of 1863 and 1864. He died October 17, 1897.

ASA GRAY was recognized throughout the scientific world as one of the ablest and most eminent of botanists. He was born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, November 18, 1810. He received his medical degree at the Fairfield College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Herkimer county, New York, and studied botany with the late Professor Torrey, of New York. He was appointed botanist to the Wilkes expedition in 1834, but declined the offer and became professor of natural history in Harvard University in 1842. He retired from the active duties of this post in 1873, and in 1874 he was the regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, District of Columbia.

Dr. Gray wrote several books on the subject of the many sciences of which he was master. In 1836 he published his "Elements of Botany," "Manual of Botany" in 1848; the unfinished "Flora of North America," by himself and Dr. Torrey, the publication of which commenced in 1838. There is another of his unfinished works called "Genera Boreali-Americana," published in 1848, and the "Botany of the United States Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1854." He wrote many elaborate papers

on the botany of the west and southwest that were published in the Smithsonian Contributions, Memoirs, etc., of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which institution he was president for ten years. He was also the author of many of the government reports. "How Plants Grow," "Lessons in Botany," "Structural and Systematic Botany," are also works from his ready pen.

Dr. Gray published in 1861 his "Free Examination of Darwin's Treatise" and his "Darwiniana," in 1876. Mr. Gray was elected July 29, 1878, to a membership in the Institute of France, Academy of Sciences. His death occurred at Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 30, 1889.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS was one of the greatest leaders of the American bar. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 6, 1818, and graduated from Yale College in 1837. He took up the study of law, which he practiced in the city of New York and won great renown as an orator and advocate. He affiliated with the Republican party, which he joined soon after its organization. He was the leading counsel employed for the defense of President Johnson in his trial for impeachment before the senate in April and May of 1868.

In July, 1868, Mr. Evarts was appointed attorney-general of the United States, and served until March 4, 1869. He was one of the three lawyers who were selected by President Grant in 1871 to defend the interests of the citizens of the United States before the tribunal of arbitration which met at Geneva in Switzerland to settle the controversy over the "Alabama Claims."

He was one of the most eloquent advocates in the United States, and many of his

public addresses have been preserved and published. He was appointed secretary of state March 7, 1877, by President Hayes, and served during the Hayes administration. He was elected senator from the state of New York January 21, 1885, and at once took rank among the ablest statesmen in Congress, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions gave him a national reputation.

JOHN WANAMAKER.—The life of this great merchant demonstrates the fact that the great secret of rising from the ranks is, to-day, as in the past ages, not so much the ability to make money, as to save it, or in other words, the ability to live well within one's income. Mr. Wanamaker was born in Philadelphia in 1838. He started out in life working in a brickyard for a mere pittance, and left that position to work in a book store as a clerk, where he earned the sum of \$5.00 per month, and later on was in the employ of a clothier where he received twenty-five cents a week more. He was only fifteen years of age at that time, but was a "money-getter" by instinct, and laid by a small sum for a possible rainy day. By strict attention to business, combined with natural ability, he was promoted many times, and at the age of twenty he had saved \$2,000. After several months vacation in the south, he returned to Philadelphia and became a master brick mason, but this was too tiresome to the young man, and he opened up the "Oak Hall" clothing store in April, 1861, at Philadelphia. The capital of the firm was rather limited, but finally, after many discouragements, they laid the foundations of one of the largest business houses in the world. The establishment covers at the present writing some fourteen acres of floor space, and furnishes

employment for five thousand persons. Mr. Wanamaker was also a great church worker, and built a church that cost him \$60,000, and he was superintendent of the Sunday-school, which had a membership of over three thousand children. He steadily refused to run for mayor or congress and the only public office that he ever held was that of postmaster-general, under the Harrison administration, and here he exhibited his extraordinary aptitude for comprehending the details of public business.

DAVID BENNETT HILL, a Democratic politician who gained a national reputation, was born August 29, 1843, at Havana, New York. He was educated at the academy of his native town, and removed to Elmira, New York, in 1862, where he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, in which year he was appointed city attorney. Mr. Hill soon gained a considerable practice, becoming prominent in his profession. He developed a taste for politics in which he began to take an active part in the different campaigns and became the recognized leader of the local Democracy. In 1870 he was elected a member of the assembly and was re-elected in 1872. While a member of this assembly he formed the acquaintance of Samuel J. Tilden, afterward governor of the state, who appointed Mr. Hill, W. M. Evarts and Judge Hand as a committee to provide a uniform charter for the different cities of the state. The pressure of professional engagements compelled him to decline to serve. In 1877 Mr. Hill was made chairman of the Democratic state convention at Albany, his election being due to the Tilden wing of the party, and he held the same position again in 1881. He served one term as alderman in Elmira, at the expiration of which term,

in 1882, he was elected mayor of Elmira, and in September of the same year was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the Democratic state ticket. He was successful in the campaign and two years later, when Grover Cleveland was elected to the presidency, Mr. Hill succeeded to the governorship for the unexpired term. In 1885 he was elected governor for a full term of three years, at the end of which he was re-elected, his term expiring in 1891, in which year he was elected United States senator. In the senate he became a conspicuous figure and gained a national reputation.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.—"The noblest Roman of them all" was the title by which Mr. Thurman was called by his compatriots of the Democracy. He was the greatest leader of the Democratic party in his day and held the esteem of all the people, regardless of their political creeds. Mr. Thurman was born November 13, 1813, at Lynchburg, Virginia, where he remained until he had attained the age of six years, when he moved to Ohio. He received an academic education and after graduating, took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and achieved a brilliant success in that line. In political life he was very successful, and his first office was that of representative of the state of Ohio in the twenty-ninth congress. He was elected judge of the supreme court of Ohio in 1851, and was chief justice of the same from 1854 to 1856. In 1867 he was the choice of the Democratic party of his state for governor, and was elected to the United States senate in 1869 to succeed Benjamin F. Wade, and was re-elected to the same position in 1874. He was a prominent figure in the senate, until the expiration of his service in 1881. Mr. Thurman was also one of the

principal presidential possibilities in the Democratic convention held at St. Louis in 1876. In 1888 he was the Democratic nominee for vice-president on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, but was defeated. Allen Granberry Thurman died December 12, 1895, at Columbus, Ohio.

CHARLES FARRAR BROWNE, better known as "Artemus Ward," was born April 26, 1834, in the village of Waterford, Maine. He was thirteen years old at the time of his father's death, and about a year later he was apprenticed to John M. Rix, who published the "Coos County Democrat" at Lancaster, New Hampshire. Mr. Browne remained with him one year, when, hearing that his brother Cyrus was starting a paper at Norway, Maine, he left Mr. Rix and determined to get work on the new paper. He worked for his brother until the failure of the newspaper, and then went to Augusta, Maine, where he remained a few weeks and then removed to Skowhegan, and secured a position on the "Clarion." But either the climate or the work was not satisfactory to him, for one night he silently left the town and astonished his good mother by appearing unexpectedly at home. Mr. Browne then received some letters of recommendation to Messrs. Snow and Wilder, of Boston, at whose office Mrs. Partington's (B. P. Shillaber) "Carpet Bag" was printed, and he was engaged and remained there for three years. He then traveled westward in search of employment and got as far as Tiffin, Ohio, where he found employment in the office of the "Advertiser," and remained there some months when he proceeded to Toledo, Ohio, where he became one of the staff of the "Commercial," which position he held until 1857. Mr. Browne next went to Cleveland, Ohio, and became the local

editor of the "Plain Dealer," and it was in the columns of this paper that he published his first articles and signed them "Artemus Ward." In 1860 he went to New York and became the editor of "Vanity Fair," but the idea of lecturing here seized him, and he was fully determined to make the trial. Mr. Browne brought out his lecture, "Babes in the Woods" at Clinton Hall, December 23, 1861, and in 1862 he published his first book entitled, "Artemus Ward; His Book." He attained great fame as a lecturer and his lectures were not confined to America, for he went to England in 1866, and became exceedingly popular, both as a lecturer and a contributor to "Punch." Mr. Browne lectured for the last time January 23, 1867. He died in Southampton, England, March 6, 1867.

THURLOW WEED, a noted journalist and politician, was born in Cairo, New York, November 15, 1797. He learned the printer's trade at the age of twelve years, and worked at this calling for several years in various villages in central New York. He served as quartermaster-sergeant during the war of 1812. In 1818 he established the "Agriculturist," at Norwich, New York, and became editor of the "Anti-Masonic Enquirer," at Rochester, in 1826. In the same year he was elected to the legislature and re-elected in 1830, when he located in Albany, New York, and there started the "Evening Journal," and conducted it in opposition to the Jackson administration and the nullification doctrines of Calhoun. He became an adroit party manager, and was instrumental in promoting the nominations of Harrison, Taylor and Scott for the presidency. In 1856 and in 1860 he threw his support to W. H. Seward, but when defeated in his object, he gave cordial support to

Fremont and Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln prevailed upon him to visit the various capitals of Europe, where he proved a valuable aid to the administration in moulding the opinions of the statesmen of that continent favorable to the cause of the Union.

Mr. Weed's connection with the "Evening Journal" was severed in 1862, when he settled in New York, and for a time edited the "Commercial Advertiser." In 1868 he retired from active life. His "Letters from Europe and the West Indies," published in 1866, together with some interesting "Reminiscences," published in the "Atlantic Monthly," in 1870, an autobiography, and portions of an extensive correspondence will be of great value to writers of the political history of the United States. Mr. Weed died in New York, November 22, 1882.

WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY, one of the prominent Democratic politicians of the country and ex-secretary of the navy, was born July 5th, 1841, at Conway, Massachusetts, and received his education at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts. Later he attended Yale College, where he graduated in 1863, and entered the Harvard Law School, which he left in 1864. Beginning practice in New York city, he soon gained a reputation as an able lawyer. He made his first appearance in public affairs in 1871, when he was active in organizing a young men's Democratic club. In 1872 he was the recognized leader of the county Democracy and in 1875 was appointed corporation counsel for the city of New York. He resigned the office, 1882, to attend to personal interests and on March 5, 1885, he was appointed secretary of the navy by President Cleveland. Under his administration the navy of the United States rapidly rose in rank among the navies

of the world. When he retired from office in 1889, the vessels of the United States navy designed and contracted for by him were five double-turreted monitors, two new armor-clads, the dynamite cruiser "Vesuvius," and five unarmored steel and iron cruisers.

Mr. Whitney was the leader of the Cleveland forces in the national Democratic convention of 1892.

EDWIN FORREST, the first and greatest American tragedian, was born in Philadelphia in 1806. His father was a tradesman, and some accounts state that he had marked out a mercantile career for his son, Edwin, while others claim that he had intended him for the ministry. His wonderful memory, his powers of mimicry and his strong musical voice, however, attracted attention before he was eleven years old, and at that age he made his first appearance on the stage. The costume in which he appeared was so ridiculous that he left the stage in a fit of anger amid a roar of laughter from the audience. This did not discourage him, however, and at the age of fourteen, after some preliminary training in elocution, he appeared again, this time as Young Norvel, and gave indications of future greatness. Up to 1826 he played entirely with strolling companies through the south and west, but at that time he obtained an engagement at the Bowery Theater in New York. From that time his fortune was made. His manager paid him \$40 per night, and it is stated that he loaned Forrest to other houses from time to time at \$200 per night. His great successes were *Virginius*, *Damon*, *Othello*, *Coriolanus*, *William Tell*, *Spartacus* and *Lear*. He made his first appearance in London in 1836, and his success was unquestioned from the start. In 1845, on his

second appearance in London, he became involved in a bitter rivalry with the great English actor, Macready, who had visited America two years before. The result was that Forrest was hissed from the stage, and it was charged that Macready had instigated the plot. Forrest's resentment was so bitter that he himself openly hissed Macready from his box a few nights later. In 1848 Macready again visited America at a time when American admiration and enthusiasm for Forrest had reached its height. Macready undertook to play at Astor Place Opera House in May, 1849, but was hooted off the stage. A few nights later Macready made a second attempt to play at the same house, this time under police protection. The house was filled with Macready's friends, but the violence of the mob outside stopped the play, and the actor barely escaped with his life. Upon reading the riot act the police and troops were assaulted with stones. The troops replied, first with blank cartridges, and then a volley of lead dispersed the mob, leaving thirty men dead or seriously wounded.

After this incident Forrest's popularity waned, until in 1855 he retired from the stage. He re-appeared in 1860, however, and probably the most remunerative period of his life was between that date and the close of the Civil war. His last appearance on the stage was at the Globe Theatre, Boston, in Richelieu, in April, 1872, his death occurring December 12 of that year.

NOAH PORTER, D. D., LL. D., was one of the most noted educators, authors and scientific writers of the United States. He was born December 14, 1811, at Farmington, Connecticut, graduated at Yale College in 1831, and was master of Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven in

1831-33. During 1833-35 he was a tutor at Yale, and at the same time was pursuing his theological studies, and became pastor of the Congregational church at New Milford, Connecticut, in April, 1836. Dr. Porter removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1843, and was chosen professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy at Yale in 1846. He spent a year in Germany in the study of modern metaphysics in 1853-54, and in 1871 he was elected president of Yale College. He resigned the presidency in 1885, but still remained professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy. He was the author of a number of works, among which are the following: "Historical Essay," written in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the settlement of the town of Farmington; "Educational System of the Jesuits Compared;" "The Human Intellect," with an introduction upon psychology and the soul; "Books and Reading;" "American Colleges and the American Public;" "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy;" "The Science of Nature versus the Science of Man;" "Science and Sentiment;" "Elements of Moral Science." Dr. Porter was the principal editor of the revised edition of Webster's Dictionary in 1864, and contributed largely to religious reviews and periodicals. Dr. Porter's death occurred March 4, 1892, at New Haven, Connecticut.

JOHN TYLER, tenth president of the United States, was born in Charles City county, Virginia, March 29, 1790, and was the son of Judge John Tyler, one of the most distinguished men of his day.

When but twelve years of age young John Tyler entered William and Mary College, graduating from there in 1806. He took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1809, when but nineteen years

of age. On attaining his majority in 1811 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and for five years held that position by the almost unanimous vote of his county. He was elected to congress in 1816, and served in that body for four years, after which for two years he represented his district again in the legislature of the state. While in congress, he opposed the United States bank, the protective policy and internal improvements by the United States government. 1825 saw Mr. Tyler governor of Virginia, but in 1827 he was chosen member of the United States senate, and held that office for nine years. He therein opposed the administration of Adams and the tariff bill of 1828, sympathized with the nullifiers of South Carolina and was the only senator who voted against the Force bill for the suppression of that state's insipient rebellion. He resigned his position as senator on account of a disagreement with the legislature of his state in relation to his censuring President Jackson. He retired to Williamsburg, Virginia, but being regarded as a martyr by the Whigs, whom, heretofore, he had always opposed, was supported by many of that party for the vice-presidency in 1836. He sat in the Virginia legislature as a Whig in 1839-40, and was a delegate to the convention of that party in 1859. This national convention nominated him for the second place on the ticket with General William H. Harrison, and he was elected vice-president in November, 1840. President Harrison dying one month after his inauguration, he was succeeded by John Tyler. He retained the cabinet chosen by his predecessor, and for a time moved in harmony with the Whig party. He finally instructed the secretary of the treasury, Thomas Ewing, to submit to congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the

United States, which was passed by congress, but vetoed by the president on account of some amendments he considered unconstitutional. For this and other measures he was accused of treachery to his party, and deserted by his whole cabinet, except Daniel Webster. Things grew worse until he was abandoned by the Whig party formally, when Mr. Webster resigned. He was nominated at Baltimore, in May, 1844, at the Democratic convention, as their presidential candidate, but withdrew from the canvass, as he saw he had not succeeded in gaining the confidence of his old party. He then retired from politics until February, 1861, when he was made president of the abortive peace congress, which met in Washington. He shortly after renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected a member of the Confederate congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862.

Mr. Tyler married, in 1813, Miss Letitia Christian, who died in 1842 at Washington. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage, with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York.

COLLIS POTTER HUNTINGTON,
 One of the great men of his time and who has left his impress upon the history of our national development, was born October 22, 1821, at Harwinton, Connecticut. He received a common-school education and at the age of fourteen his spirit of getting along in the world mastered his educational propensities and his father's objections and he left school. He went to California in the early days and had opportunities which he handled masterfully. Others had the same opportunities but they did not have his brains nor his energy, and it was he who overcame obstacles and reaped the reward of his genius. Transcontinental railways

were inevitable, but the realization of this masterful achievement would have been delayed to a much later day if there had been no Huntington. He associated himself with Messrs. Mark Hopkins, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker, and they furnished the money necessary for a survey across the Sierra Nevadas, secured a charter for the road, and raised, with the government's aid, money enough to construct and equip that railway, which at the time of its completion was a marvel of engineering and one of the wonders of the world. Mr. Huntington became president of the Southern Pacific railroad, vice-president of the Central Pacific; trustee of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and a director of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, besides being identified with many other business enterprises of vast importance.

GEORGE A. CUSTER, a famous Indian fighter, was born in Ohio in 1840. He graduated at West Point in 1861, answered in the Civil war; was at Bull Run in 1861, and was in the Peninsular campaign, being one of General McClellan's aides-de-camp. He fought in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam in 1863, and was with General Stoneman on his famous cavalry raid. He was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, and was there made brevet-major. In 1863 was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. General Custer was in many skirmishes in central Virginia in 1863-64, and was present at the following battles of the Richmond campaign: Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Yellow Tavern, where he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel; Meadow Bridge, Haw's Shop, Cold Harbor, Trevelian Station. In the Shenandoah Valley 1864-65 he was brevetted colonel at Opequan Creek, and at Cedar Creek he was made

brevet major-general for gallant conduct during the engagement. General Custer was in command of a cavalry division in the pursuit of Lee's army in 1865, and fought at Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, where he was made brevet brigadier-general; Sailors Creek and Appomattox, where he gained additional honors and was made brevet major-general, and was given the command of the cavalry in the military division of the southwest and Gulf, in 1865. After the establishment of peace he went west on frontier duty and performed gallant and valuable service in the troubles with the Indians. He was killed in the massacre on the Little Big Horn river, South Dakota, June 25, 1876.

DANIEL WOLSEY VOORHEES, celebrated as "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," was born September 26, 1827, in Butler county, Ohio. When he was two months old his parents removed to Fountain county, Indiana. He grew to manhood on a farm, engaged in all the arduous work pertaining to rural life. In 1845 he entered the Indiana Asbury University, now the De Pauw, from which he graduated in 1849. He took up the study of law at Crawfordsville, and in 1851 began the practice of his profession at Covington, Fountain county, Indiana. He became a law partner of United States Senator Hannegan, of Indiana, in 1852, and in 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for congress. In the following year he took up his residence in Terre Haute, Indiana. He was United States district attorney for Indiana from 1857 until 1861, and he had during this period been elected to congress, in 1860. Mr. Voorhees was re-elected to congress in 1862 and 1864, but he was unsuccessful in the election of 1866. However, he was returned to con-

gress in 1868, where he remained until 1874, having been re-elected twice. In 1877 he was appointed United States senator from Indiana to fill a vacancy caused by the death of O. P. Morton, and at the end of the term was elected for the ensuing term, being re-elected in 1885 and in 1891 to the same office. He served with distinction on many of the committees, and took a very prominent part in the discussion of all the important legislation of his time. His death occurred in August, 1891.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, famous as one of the inventors of the telephone, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 3rd, 1847. He received his early education in the high school and later he attended the university, and was specially trained to follow his grandfather's profession, that of removing impediments of speech. He emigrated to the United States in 1872, and introduced into this country his father's invention of visible speech in the institutions for deaf-mutes. Later he was appointed professor of vocal physiology in the Boston University. He worked for many years during his leisure hours on his telephonic discovery, and finally perfected it and exhibited it publicly, before it had reached the high state of perfection to which he brought it. His first exhibition of it was at the Centennial Exhibition that was held in Philadelphia in 1876. Its success is now established throughout the civilized world. In 1882 Prof. Bell received a diploma and the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the Academy of Sciences of France.

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, the justly celebrated historian and author, was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, and was born May 4, 1796. He was

the son of Judge William Prescott and the grandson of the hero of Bunker Hill, Colonel William Prescott.

Our subject in 1808 removed with the family to Boston, in the schools of which city he received his early education. He entered Harvard College as a sophomore in 1811, having been prepared at the private classical college of Rev. Dr. J. S. J. Gardiner. The following year he received an injury in his left eye which made study through life a matter of difficulty. He graduated in 1814 with high honors in the classics and belle lettres. He spent several months on the Azores Islands, and later visited England, France and Italy, returning home in 1817. In June, 1818, he founded a social and literary club at Boston for which he edited "The Club Room," a periodical doomed to but a short life. May 4, 1820, he married Miss Susan Amory. He devoted several years after that event to a thorough study of ancient and modern history and literature. As the fruits of his labors he published several well written essays upon French and Italian poetry and romance in the "North American Review." January 19, 1826, he decided to take up his first great historical work, the "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella." To this he gave the labor of ten years, publishing the same December 25, 1837. Although placed at the head of all American authors, so diffident was Prescott of his literary merit that although he had four copies of this work printed for his own convenience, he hesitated a long time before giving it to the public, and it was only by the solicitation of friends, especially of that talented Spanish scholar, George Ticknor, that he was induced to do so. Soon the volumes were translated into French, Italian, Dutch and German, and the work was recognized

throughout the world as one of the most meritorious of historical compositions. In 1843 he published the "Conquest of Mexico," and in 1847 the "Conquest of Peru." Two years later there came from his pen a volume of "Biographical and Critical Miscellanies." Going abroad in the summer of 1850, he was received with great distinction in the literary circles of London, Edinburgh, Paris, Antwerp and Brussels. Oxford University conferred the degree of D. C. L. upon him. In 1855 he issued two volumes of his "History of the Reign of Philip the Second," and a third in 1858. In the meantime he edited Robertson's "Charles the Fifth," adding a history of the life of that monarch after his abdication. Death cut short his work on the remaining volumes of "Philip the Second," coming to him at Boston, Massachusetts, May 28, 1859.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, a noted American commodore, was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, August 23, 1785. He saw his first service as a midshipman in the United States navy in April, 1799. He cruised with his father, Captain Christopher Raymond Perry, in the West Indies for about two years. In 1804 he was in the war against Tripoli, and was made lieutenant in 1807. At the opening of hostilities with Great Britain in 1812 he was given command of a fleet of gunboats on the Atlantic coast. At his request he was transferred, a year later, to Lake Ontario, where he served under Commodore Chauncey, and took an active part in the attack on Fort George. He was ordered to fit out a squadron on Lake Erie, which he did, building most of his vessels from the forests along the shore, and by the summer of 1813 he had a fleet of nine vessels at Presque Isle, now Erie, Pennsylvania. September 10th he

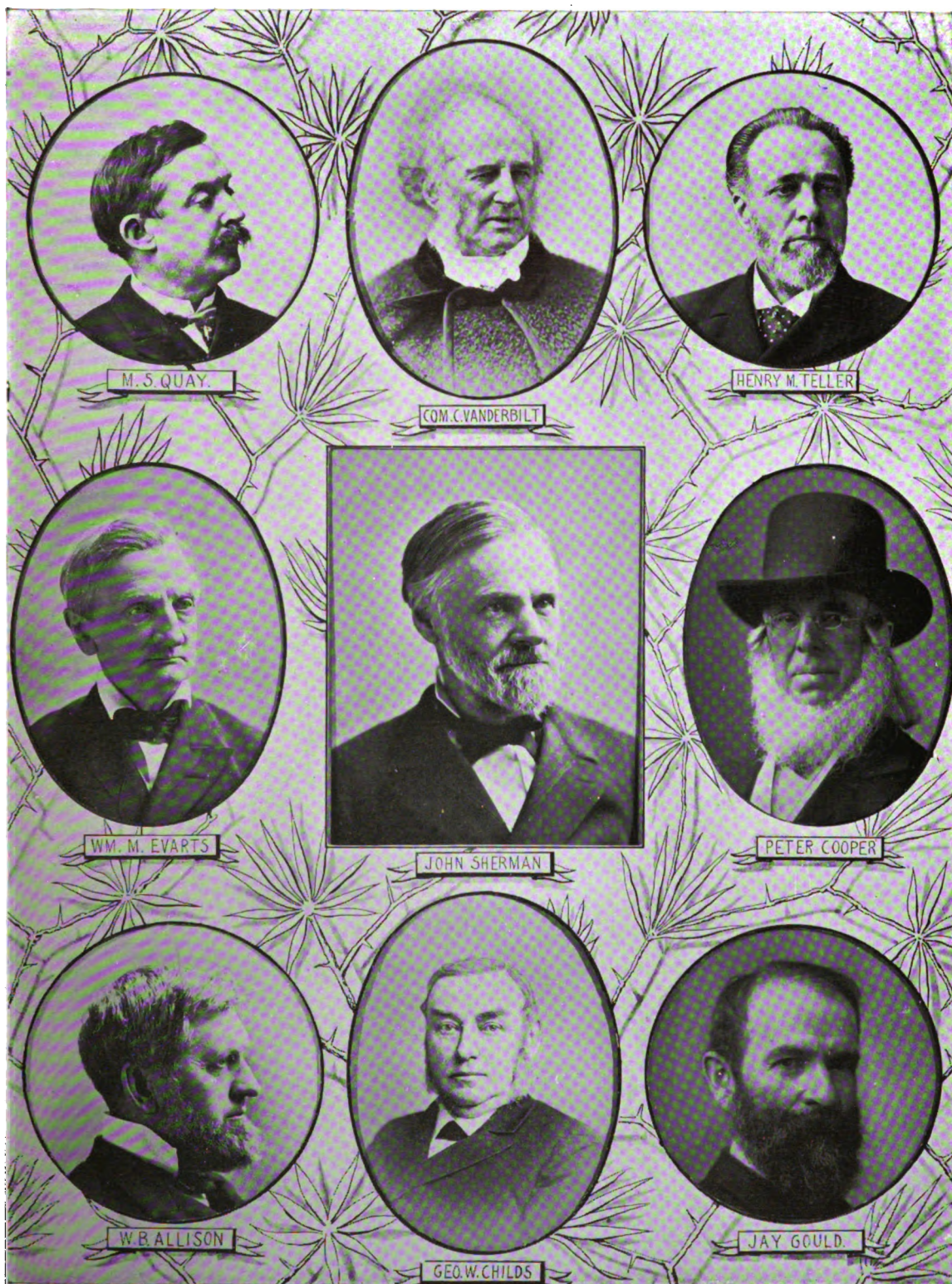
attacked and captured the British fleet near Put-in-Bay, thus clearing the lake of hostile ships. His famous dispatch is part of his fame, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." He co-operated with Gen. Harrison, and the success of the campaign in the northwest was largely due to his victory. The next year he was transferred to the Potomac, and assisted in the defense of Baltimore. After the war he was in constant service with the various squadrons in cruising in all parts of the world. He died of yellow fever on the Island of Trinidad, August 23, 1819. His remains were conveyed to Newport, and buried there, and an imposing obelisk was erected to his memory by the State of Rhode Island. A bronze statue was also erected in his honor, the unveiling taking place in 1885.

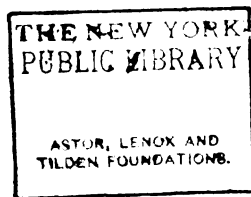
JOHN PAUL JONES, though a native of Scotland, was one of America's most noted fighters during the Revolutionary war. He was born July 6, 1747. His father was a gardener, but the young man soon became interested in a seafaring life and at the age of twelve he was apprenticed to a sea captain engaged in the American trade. His first voyage landed him in Virginia, where he had a brother who had settled there several years prior. The failure of the captain released young Jones from his apprenticeship bonds, and he was engaged as third mate of a vessel engaged in the slave trade. He abandoned this trade after a few years, from his own sense of disgrace. He took passage from Jamaica for Scotland in 1768, and on the voyage both the captain and the mate died and he was compelled to take command of the vessel for the remainder of the voyage. He soon after became master of the vessel. He returned to Virginia about 1773 to settle up the estate

of his brother, and at this time added the name "Jones," having previously been known as John Paul. He settled down in Virginia, but when the war broke out in 1775 he offered his services to congress and was appointed senior lieutenant of the flag-ship "Alfred," on which he hoisted the American flag with his own hands, the first vessel that had ever carried a flag of the new nation. He was afterward appointed to the command of the "Alfred," and later of the "Providence," in each of which vessels he did good service, as also in the "Ranger," to the command of which he was later appointed. The fight that made him famous, however, was that in which he captured the "Serapis," off the coast of Scotland. He was then in command of the "Bon Homme Richard," which had been fitted out for him by the French government and named by Jones in honor of Benjamin Franklin, or "Good Man Richard," Franklin being author of the publication known as "Poor Richard's Almanac." The fight between the "Richard" and the "Serapis" lasted three hours, all of which time the vessels were at close range, and most of the time in actual contact. Jones' vessel was on fire several times, and early in the engagement two of his guns bursted, rendering the battery useless. Also an envious officer of the Alliance, one of Jones' own fleet, opened fire upon the "Richard" at a critical time, completely disabling the vessel. Jones continued the fight, in spite of counsels to surrender, and after dark the "Serapis" struck her colors, and was hastily boarded by Jones and his crew, while the "Richard" sank, bows first, after the wounded had been taken on board the "Serapis." Most of the other vessels of the fleet of which the "Serapis" was convoy, surrendered, and were taken with the

"Serapis" to France, where Jones was received with greatest honors, and the king presented him with an elegant sword and the cross of the Order of Military Merit. Congress gave him a vote of thanks and made him commander of a new ship, the "America," but the vessel was afterward given to France and Jones never saw active sea service again. He came to America again, in 1787, after the close of the war, and was voted a gold medal by congress. He went to Russia and was appointed rear-admiral and rendered service of value against the Turks, but on account of personal enmity of the favorites of the emperor he was retired on a pension. Failing to collect this, he returned to France, where he died, July 18, 1792.

THOMAS MORAN, the well-known painter of Rocky Mountain scenery, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1837. He came to America when a child, and showing artistic tastes, he was apprenticed to a wood engraver in Philadelphia. Three years later he began landscape painting, and his style soon began to exhibit signs of genius. His first works were water-colors, and though without an instructor he began the use of oils, he soon found it necessary to visit Europe, where he gave particular attention to the works of Turner. He joined the Yellowstone Park exploring expedition and visited the Rocky Mountains in 1871 and again in 1873, making numerous sketches of the scenery. The most noteworthy results were his "Grand Canon of the Yellowstone," and "The Chasm of the Colorado," which were purchased by congress at \$10,000 each, the first of which is undoubtedly the finest landscape painting produced in this country. Mr. Moran has subordinated art to nature, and the subjects he has chosen leave little ground for fault





finding on that account. "The Mountain of the Holy Cross," "The Groves Were God's First Temples," "The Cliffs of Green River," "The Children of the Mountain," "The Ripening of the Leaf," and others have given him additional fame, and while they do not equal in grandeur the first mentioned, in many respects from an artistic standpoint they are superior.

LELAND STANFORD was one of the greatest men of the Pacific coast and also had a national reputation. He was born March 9, 1824, in Albany county, New York, and passed his early life on his father's farm. He attended the local schools of the county and at the age of twenty began the study of law. He entered the law office of Wheaton, Doolittle and Hadley, at Albany, in 1845, and a few years later he moved to Port Washington, Wisconsin, where he practiced law four years with moderate success. In 1852 Mr. Stanford determined to push further west, and, accordingly went to California, where three of his brothers were established in business in the mining towns. They took Leland into partnership, giving him charge of a branch store at Michigan Bluff, in Placer county. There he developed great business ability and four years later started a mercantile house of his own in San Francisco, which soon became one of the most substantial houses on the coast. On the formation of the Republican party he interested himself in politics, and in 1860 was sent as a delegate to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln. In the autumn of 1861 he was elected, by an immense majority, governor of California. Prior to his election as governor he had been chosen president of the newly-organized Central Pacific Railroad Company,

and after leaving the executive chair he devoted all of his time to the construction of the Pacific end of the transcontinental railway. May 10, 1869, Mr. Stanford drove the last spike of the Central Pacific road, thus completing the route across the continent. He was also president of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company. He had but one son, who died of typhoid fever, and as a monument to his child he founded the university which bears his son's name, Leland Stanford, Junior, University. Mr. Stanford gave to this university eighty-three thousand acres of land, the estimated value of which is \$8,000,000, and the entire endowment is \$20,000,000. In 1885 Mr. Stanford was elected United States senator as a Republican, to succeed J. T. Farley, a Democrat, and was re-elected in 1891. His death occurred June 20, 1894, at Palo Alto, California.

STEPHEN DECATUR, a famous commander in the United States navy, was born in Maryland in 1779. He entered the naval service in 1798. In 1804, when the American vessel Philadelphia had been run aground and captured in the harbor of Tripoli, Decatur, at the head of a few men, boarded her and burned her in the face of the guns from the city defenses. For this daring deed he was made captain. He was given command of the frigate United States at the breaking out of the war of 1812, and in October of that year he captured the British frigate Macedonian, and was rewarded with a gold medal by congress. After the close of the war he was sent as commander of a fleet of ten vessels to chastise the dey of Algiers, who was preying upon American commerce with impunity and demanding tribute and ransom for the release of American citizens captured. Decatur

captured a number of Algerian vessels, and compelled the dey to sue for peace. He was noted for his daring and intrepidity, and his coolness in the face of danger, and helped to bring the United States navy into favor with the people and congress as a means of defense and offense in time of war. He was killed in a duel by Commodore Barron, March 12, 1820.

JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh president of the United States, 1845 to 1849, was born November 2, 1795, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and was the eldest child of a family of six sons. He removed with his father to the Valley of the Duck River, in Tennessee, in 1806. He attended the common schools and became very proficient in the lower branches of education, and supplemented this with a course in the Murfreesboro Academy, which he entered in 1813 and in the autumn of 1815 he became a student in the sophomore class of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, and was graduated in 1818. He then spent a short time in recuperating his health and then proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee, where he took up the study of law in the office of Felix Grundy. After the completion of his law studies he was admitted to the bar and removed to Columbia, Maury county, Tennessee, and started in the active practice of his profession. Mr. Polk was a Jeffersonian "Republican" and in 1823 he was elected to the legislature of Tennessee. He was a strict constructionist and did not believe that the general government had the power to carry on internal improvements in the states, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wanted the constitution amended to that effect. But later on he became alarmed lest the general government might

become strong enough to abolish slavery and therefore gave his whole support to the "State's Rights" movement, and endeavored to check the centralization of power in the general government. Mr. Polk was chosen a member of congress in 1825, and held that office until 1839. He then withdrew, as he was the successful gubernatorial candidate of his state. He had become a man of great influence in the house, and, as the leader of the Jackson party in that body, wielded great influence in the election of General Jackson to the presidency. He sustained the president in all his measures and still remained in the house after General Jackson had been succeeded by Martin Van Buren. He was speaker of the house during five sessions of congress. He was elected governor of Tennessee by a large majority and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 4, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election but was defeated by Governor Jones, the Whig candidate. In 1844 the most prominent question in the election was the annexation of Texas, and as Mr. Polk was the avowed champion of this cause he was nominated for president by the pro-slavery wing of the democratic party, was elected by a large majority, and was inaugurated March 4, 1845. President Polk formed a very able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson, and John Y. Mason. The dispute regarding the Oregon boundary was settled during his term of office and a new department was added to the list of cabinet positions, that of the Interior. The low tariff bill of 1846 was carried and the financial system of the country was reorganized. It was also during President Polk's term that the Mexican war was successfully conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of Califor-

nia and New Mexico. Mr. Polk retired from the presidency March 4, 1849, after having declined a re-nomination, and was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor, the hero of the Mexican war. Mr. Polk retired to private life, to his home in Nashville, where he died at the age of fifty-four on June 9, 1849.

ANNA DICKINSON (Anna Elizabeth Dickinson), a noted lecturer and public speaker, was born at Philadelphia, October 28, 1842. Her parents were Quakers, and she was educated at the Friends' free schools in her native city. She early manifested an inclination toward elocution and public speaking, and when, at the age of 18, she found an opportunity to appear before a national assemblage for the discussion of woman's rights, she at once established her reputation as a public speaker. From 1860 to the close of the war and during the exciting period of reconstruction, she was one of the most noted and influential speakers before the American public, and her popularity was unequaled by that of any of her sex. A few weeks after the defeat and death of Colonel Baker at Ball's Bluff, Anna Dickinson, lecturing in New York, made the remarkable assertion, "Not the incompetency of Colonel Baker, but the treachery of General McClellan caused the disaster at Ball's Bluff." She was hissed and hooted off the stage. A year later, at the same hall and with much the same class of auditors, she repeated the identical words, and the applause was so great and so long continued that it was impossible to go on with her lecture for more than half an hour. The change of sentiment had been wrought by the reverses and dismissal of McClellan and his ambition to succeed Mr. Lincoln as president.

Ten years after the close of the war, Anna

Dickinson was not heard of on the lecture platform, and about that time she made an attempt to enter the dramatic profession, but after appearing a number of times in different plays she was pronounced a failure.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.—Some personal characteristics of Mr. Burdette were quaintly given by himself in the following words: "Politics? Republican after the strictest sect. Religion? Baptist. Personal appearance? Below medium height, and weigh one hundred and thirty-five pounds, no shillings and no pence. Rich? Not enough to own a yacht. Favorite reading? Poetry and history—know Longfellow by heart, almost. Write for magazines? Have more 'declined with thanks' letters than would fill a trunk. Never able to get into a magazine with a line. Care about it? Mad as thunder. Think about starting a magazine and rejecting everybody's articles except my own." Mr. Burdette was born at Greensborough, Pennsylvania, in 1844. He served through the war of the rebellion under General Banks "on an excursion ticket" as he felicitously described it, "good both ways, conquering in one direction and running in the other, pay going on just the same." He entered into journalism by the gateway of New York correspondence for the "Peoria Transcript," and in 1874 went on the "Burlington Hawkeye" of which he became the managing editor, and the work that he did on this paper made both himself and the paper famous in the world of humor. Mr. Burdette married in 1870, and his wife, whom he called "Her Little Serene Highness," was to him a guiding light until the day of her death, and it was probably the unconscious pathos with which he described her in his work that broke the barriers that had kept him out of the maga-

zines and secured him the acceptance of his "Confessions" by Lippincott some years ago, and brought him substantial fame and recognition in the literary world.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, one of the leading novelists of the present century and author of a number of works that gained for him a place in the hearts of the people, was born March 1, 1837, at Martinsville, Belmont county, Ohio. At the age of three years he accompanied his father, who was a printer, to Hamilton, Ohio, where he learned the printer's trade. Later he was engaged on the editorial staff of the "Cincinnati Gazette" and the "Ohio State Journal." During 1861-65 he was the United States consul at Venice, and from 1871 to 1878 he was the editor-in-chief of the "Atlantic Monthly." As a writer he became one of the most fertile and readable of authors and a pleasing poet. In 1885 he became connected with "Harper's Magazine." Mr. Howells was author of the list of books that we give below: "Venetian Life," "Italian Journeys," "No Love Lost," "Suburban Sketches," "Their Wedding Journey," "A Chance Acquaintance," "A Foregone Conclusion," "Dr. Breen's Practice," "A Modern Instance," "The Rise of Silas Lapham," "Tuscan Cities," "Indian Summer," besides many others. He also wrote the "Poem of Two Friends," with J. J. Piatt in 1860, and some minor dramas: "The Drawing Room Car," "The Sleeping Car," etc., that are full of exquisite humor and elegant dialogue.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL was a son of the Rev. Charles Lowell, and was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 22, 1819. He graduated at Harvard College in

1838 as class poet, and went to Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1840, and commenced the practice of his profession in Boston, but soon gave his undivided attention to literary labors. Mr. Lowell printed, in 1841, a small volume of poems entitled "A Year's Life," edited with Robert Carter; in 1843, "The Pioneer," a literary and critical magazine (monthly), and in 1848 another book of poems, that contained several directed against slavery. He published in 1844 a volume of "Poems" and in 1845 "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," "The Vision of Sir Launfal," "A Fable for Critics," and "The Bigelow Papers," the latter satirical essays in dialect poetry directed against slavery and the war with Mexico. In 1851-52 he traveled in Europe and resided in Italy for a considerable time, and delivered in 1854-55 a course of lectures on the British poets, before the Lowell Institute, Boston. Mr. Lowell succeeded Longfellow in January, 1855, as professor of modern languages and literature at Harvard College, and spent another year in Europe qualifying himself for that post. He edited the "Atlantic Monthly" from 1857 to 1862, and the "North American Review" from 1863 until 1872. From 1864 to 1870 he published the following works: "Fireside Travels," "Under the Willows," "The Commemoration Ode," in honor of the alumni of Harvard who had fallen in the Civil war; "The Cathedral," two volumes of essays; "Among My Books" and "My Study Windows," and in 1867 he published a new series of the "Bigelow Papers." He traveled extensively in Europe in 1872-74, and received in person the degree of D. C. L. at Oxford and that of LL. D. at the University of Cambridge, England. He was also interested in political life and held

many important offices. He was United States minister to Spain in 1877 and was also minister to England in 1880-85. On January 2, 1884, he was elected lord rector of St. Andrew University in Glasgow, Scotland, but soon after he resigned the same. Mr. Lowell's works enjoy great popularity in the United States and England. He died August 12, 1891.

JOSEPH HENRY, one of America's greatest scientists, was born at Albany, New York, December 17, 1797. He was educated in the common schools of the city and graduated from the Albany Academy, where he became a professor of mathematics in 1826. In 1827 he commenced a course of investigation, which he continued for a number of years, and the results produced had great effect on the scientific world. The first success was achieved by producing the electric magnet, and he next proved the possibility of exciting magnetic energy at a distance, and it was the invention of Professor Henry's intensity magnet that first made the invention of electric telegraph a possibility. He made a statement regarding the practicability of applying the intensity magnet to telegraphic uses, in his article to the "American Journal of Science" in 1831. During the same year he produced the first mechanical contrivance ever invented for maintaining continuous motion by means of electro-magnetism, and he also contrived a machine by which signals could be made at a distance by the use of his electro-magnet, the signals being produced by a lever striking on a bell. Some of his electro-magnets were of great power, one carried over a ton and another not less than three thousand six hundred pounds. In 1832 he discovered that secondary currents could be produced in a long conductor by the induction of the

primary current upon itself, and also in the same year he produced a spark by means of a purely magnetic induction. Professor Henry was elected, in 1832, professor of natural philosophy in the College of New Jersey, and in his earliest lectures at Princeton, demonstrated the feasibility of the electric telegraph. He visited Europe in 1837, and while there he had an interview with Professor Wheatstone, the inventor of the needle magnetic telegraph. In 1846 he was elected secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, being the first incumbent in that office, which he held until his death. Professor Henry was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1849, and of the National Academy of Sciences. He was made chairman of the lighthouse board of the United States in 1871 and held that position up to the time of his death. He received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Union College in 1829, and from Harvard University in 1851, and his death occurred May 13, 1878. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the following: "Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism," "American Philosophic Trans," and many articles in the "American Journal of Science," the journal of the Franklin Institute; the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution from its foundation.

FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, the famous rear-admiral of the Confederate navy during the rebellion, was born in Baltimore, Maryland. He became a United States midshipman in 1815 and was promoted through the various grades of the service and became a captain in 1855. Mr. Buchanan resigned his captaincy in order to join

the Confederate service in 1861 and later he asked to be reinstated, but his request was refused and he then entered into the service of the Confederate government. He was placed in command of the frigate "Merrimac" after she had been fitted up as an ironclad, and had command of her at the time of the battle of Hampton Roads. It was he who had command when the "Merrimac" sunk the two wooden frigates, "Congress" and "Cumberland," and was also in command during part of the historical battle of the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor," where he was wounded and the command devolved upon Lieutenant Catesby Jones. He was created rear-admiral in the Confederate service and commanded the Confederate fleet in Mobile bay, which was defeated by Admiral Farragut, August 5, 1864. Mr. Buchanan was in command of the "Tennessee," an ironclad, and during the engagement he lost one of his legs and was taken prisoner in the end by the Union fleet. After the war he settled in Talbot county, Maryland, where he died May 11, 1874.

RICHARD PARKS BLAND, a celebrated American statesman, frequently called "the father of the house," because of his many years of service in the lower house of congress, was born August 19, 1835, near Hartford, Kentucky, where he received a plain academic education. He moved, in 1855, to Missouri, from whence he went overland to California, afterward locating in Virginia City, now in the state of Nevada, but then part of the territory of Utah. While there he practiced law, dabbled in mines and mining in Nevada and California for several years, and served for a time as treasurer of Carson county, Nevada. Mr. Bland returned to Missouri in 1865, where

he engaged in the practice of law at Rolla, Missouri, and in 1869 removed to Lebanon, Missouri. He began his congressional career in 1873, when he was elected as a Democrat to the forty-third congress, and he was regularly re-elected to every congress after that time up to the fifty-fourth, when he was defeated for re-election, but was returned to the fifty-fifth congress as a Silver Democrat. During all his protracted service, while Mr. Bland was always steadfast in his support of democratic measures, yet he won his special renown as the great advocate of silver, being strongly in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and on account of his pronounced views was one of the candidates for the presidential nomination of the Democratic party at Chicago in 1896.

FANNY DAVENPORT (F. L. G. Davenport) was of British birth, but she belongs to the American stage. She was the daughter of the famous actor, E. L. Davenport, and was born in London in 1850. She first went on the stage as a child at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, and her entire life was spent upon the stage. She played children's parts at Burton's old theater in Chambers street, and then, in 1862, appeared as the King of Spain in "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady." Here she attracted the notice of Augustin Daly, the noted manager, then at the Fifth Avenue theater, who offered her a six weeks' engagement with her father in "London Assurance." She afterwards appeared at the same house in a variety of characters, and her versatility was favorably noticed by the critics. After the burning of the old Fifth Avenue, the present theater of that name was built at Twenty-eighth street, and here Miss Davenport appeared in a play written for her by

Mr. Daly. She scored a great success. She then starred in this play throughout the country, and was married to Mr. Edwin F. Price, an actor of her company, in 1880. In 1882 she went to Paris and purchased the right to produce in America Sardou's great emotional play, "Fedora." It was put on at the Fourteenth Street theater in New York, and in it she won popular favor and became one of the most famous actresses of her time.

HORACE BRIGHAM CLAFLIN, one of the greatest merchants America has produced, was born in Milford, Massachusetts, a son of John Clafin, also a merchant. Young Clafin started his active life as a clerk in his father's store, after having been offered the opportunity of a college education, but with the characteristic promptness that was one of his virtues he exclaimed, "No law or medicine for me." He had set his heart on being a merchant, and when his father retired he and his brother Aaron, and his brother-in-law, Samuel Daniels, conducted the business. Mr. Clafin was not content, however, to run a store in a town like Milford, and accordingly opened a dry goods store at Worcester, with his brother as a partner, but the partnership was dissolved a year later and H. B. Clafin assumed complete control. The business in Worcester had been conducted on orthodox principles, and when Mr. Clafin came there and introduced advertising as a means of drawing trade, he created considerable animosity among the older merchants. Ten years later he was one of the most prosperous merchants. He disposed of his business in Worcester for \$30,000, and went to New York to search for a wider field than that of a shopkeeper. Mr. Clafin and William M. Bulkley started in the dry goods

business there under the firm name of Bulkley & Clafin, in 1843, and Mr. Bulkley was connected with the firm until 1851, when he retired. A new firm was then formed under the name of Clafin, Mellin & Co. This firm succeeded in founding the largest dry goods house in the world, and after weathering the dangers of the civil war, during which the house came very near going under, and was saved only by the superior business abilities of Mr. Clafin, continued to grow. The sales of the firm amounted to over \$72,000,000 a year after the close of the war. Mr. Clafin died November 14, 1885.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN (Charlotte Saunders Cushman), one of the most celebrated American actresses, was born in Boston, July 23, 1816. She was descended from one of the earliest Puritan families. Her first attempt at stage work was at the age of fourteen years in a charitable concert given by amateurs in Boston. From this time her advance to the first place on the American lyric stage was steady, until, in 1835, while singing in New Orleans, she suddenly lost control of her voice so far as relates to singing, and was compelled to retire. She then took up the study for the dramatic stage under the direction of Mr. Barton, the tragedian. She soon after made her *debut* as "Lady Macbeth." She appeared in New York in September, 1836, and her success was immediate. Her "Romeo" was almost perfect, and she is the only woman that has ever appeared in the part of "Cardinal Wolsey." She at different times acted as support of Forrest and Macready. Her London engagement, secured in 1845, after many and great discouragements, proved an unqualified success.

Her farewell appearance was at Booth's theater, New York, November 7, 1874, in the part of "Lady Macbeth," and after that performance an Ode by R. H. Stoddard was read, and a body of citizens went upon the stage, and in their name the venerable poet Longfellow presented her with a wreath of laurel with an inscription to the effect that "she who merits the palm should bear it." From the time of her appearance as a modest girl in a charitable entertainment down to the time of final triumph as a tragic queen, she bore herself with as much honor to womanhood as to the profession she represented. Her death occurred in Boston, February 18, 1876. By her profession she acquired a fortune of \$600,000.

NEAL DOW, one of the most prominent temperance reformers our country has known, was born in Portland, Me., March 20, 1804. He received his education in the Friends Seminary, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, his parents being members of that sect. After leaving school he pursued a mercantile and manufacturing career for a number of years. He was active in the affairs of his native city, and in 1839 became chief of the fire department, and in 1851 was elected mayor. He was re-elected to the latter office in 1854. Being opposed to the liquor traffic he was a champion of the project of prohibition, first brought forward in 1839 by James Appleton. While serving his first term as mayor he drafted a bill for the "suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops," which he took to the legislature and which was passed without an alteration. In 1858 Mr. Dow was elected to the legislature. On the outbreak of the Civil war he was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Maine Infantry and accompanied General Butler's expedition to New Orleans.

In 1862 he was made brigadier-general. At the battle of Port Hudson May 27, 1863, he was twice wounded, and taken prisoner. He was confined at Libby prison and Mobile nearly a year, when, being exchanged, he resigned, his health having given way under the rigors of his captivity. He made several trips to England in the interests of temperance organization, where he addressed large audiences. He was the candidate of the National Prohibition party for the presidency in 1880, receiving about ten thousand votes. In 1884 he was largely instrumental in the amendment of the constitution of Maine, adopted by an overwhelming popular vote, which forever forbade the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating beverages, and commanding the legislature to enforce the prohibition. He died October 2, 1897.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth president of the United States, was born in Orange county, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His boyhood was spent on his father's plantation and his education was limited. In 1808 he was made lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry, and joined his regiment at New Orleans. He was promoted to captain in 1810, and commanded at Fort Harrison, near the present site of Terre Haute, in 1812, where, for his gallant defense, he was brevetted major, attaining full rank in 1814. In 1815 he retired to an estate near Louisville. In 1816 he re-entered the army as major, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and then to colonel. Having for many years been Indian agent over a large portion of the western country, he was often required in Washington to give advice and counsel in matters connected with the Indian bureau. He served through the Black Hawk Indian war of 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to the command of the

army in Florida, where he attacked the Indians in the swamps and brakes, defeated them and ended the war. He was brevetted brigadier-general and made commander-in-chief of the army in Florida. He was assigned to the command of the army of the southwest in 1840, but was soon after relieved of it at his request. He was then stationed at posts in Arkansas. In 1845 he was ordered to prepare to protect and defend Texas boundaries from invasion by Mexicans and Indians. On the annexation of Texas he proceeded with one thousand five hundred men to Corpus Christi, within the disputed territory. After reinforcement he was ordered by the Mexican General Ampudia to retire beyond the Nueces river, with which order he declined to comply. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma followed, and he crossed the Rio Grande and occupied Matamoras May 18th. He was commissioned major-general for this campaign, and in September he advanced upon the city of Monterey and captured it after a hard fight. Here he took up winter quarters, and when he was about to resume activity in the spring he was ordered to send the larger part of his army to reinforce General Scott at Vera Cruz. After leaving garrisons at various points his army was reduced to about five thousand, mostly fresh recruits. He was attacked by the army of Santa Anna at Buena Vista, February 22, 1847, and after a severe fight completely routed the Mexicans. He received the thanks of congress and a gold medal for this victory. He remained in command of the "army of occupation" until winter, when he returned to the United States.

In 1848 General Taylor was nominated by the Whigs for president. He was elected over his two opponents, Cass and Van Buren. Great bitterness was developing in

the struggle for and against the extension of slavery, and the newly acquired territory in the west, and the fact that the states were now equally divided on that question, tended to increase the feeling. President Taylor favored immediate admission of California with her constitution prohibiting slavery, and the admission of other states to be formed out of the new territory as they might elect as they adopted constitutions from time to time. This policy resulted in the "Omnibus Bill," which afterward passed congress, though in separate bills; not, however, until after the death of the soldier-statesman, which occurred July 9, 1850. One of his daughters became the wife of Jefferson Davis.

MELVILLE D. LANDON, better known as "Eli Perkins," author, lecturer and humorist, was born in Eaton, New York, September 7, 1839. He was the son of John Landon and grandson of Rufus Landon, a revolutionary soldier from Litchfield county, Connecticut. Melville was educated at the district school and neighboring academy, where he was prepared for the sophomore class at Madison University. He passed two years at the latter, when he was admitted to Union College, and graduated in the class of 1861, receiving the degree of A. M., in 1862. He was, at once, appointed to a position in the treasury department at Washington. This being about the time of the breaking out of the war, and before the appearance of any Union troops at the capital, he assisted in the organization of the "Clay Battalion," of Washington. Leaving his clerkship some time later, he took up duties on the staff of General A. L. Chetlain, who was in command at Memphis. In 1864 he resigned from the army and engaged in cotton planting in Arkansas

and Louisiana. In 1867 he went abroad, making the tour of Europe, traversing Russia. While in the latter country his old commander of the "Clay Battalion," General Cassius M. Clay, then United States minister at St. Petersburg, made him secretary of legation. In 1871, on returning to America, he published a history of the Franco-Prussian war, and followed it with numerous humorous writings for the public press under the name of "Eli Perkins," which, with his regular contributions to the "Commercial Advertiser," brought him into notice, and spread his reputation as a humorist throughout the country. He also published "Saratoga in 1891," "Wit, Humor and Pathos," "Wit and Humor of the Age," "Kings of Platform and Pulpit," "Thirty Years of Wit and Humor," "Fun and Fact," and "China and Japan."

LEWIS CASS, one of the most prominent statesman and party leaders of his day, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782. He studied law, and having removed to Zanesville, Ohio, commenced the practice of that profession in 1802. He entered the service of the American government in 1812 and was made a colonel in the army under General William Hull, and on the surrender of Fort Malden by that officer was held as a prisoner. Being released in 1813, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and in 1814 appointed governor of Michigan Territory. After he had held that office for some sixteen years, negotiating, in the meantime, many treaties with the Indians, General Cass was made secretary of war in the cabinet of President Jackson, in 1831. He was, in 1836, appointed minister to France, which office he held for six years. In 1844 he was elected United States senator from

Michigan. In 1846 General Cass opposed the Wilmot Proviso, which was an amendment to a bill for the purchase of land from Mexico, which provided that in any of the territory acquired from that power slavery should not exist. For this and other reasons he was nominated as Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States in 1848, but was defeated by General Zachary Taylor, the Whig candidate, having but one hundred and thirty-seven electoral votes to his opponent's one hundred and sixty-three. In 1849 General Cass was re-elected to the senate of the United States, and in 1854 supported Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska bill. He became secretary of state in March, 1857, under President Buchanan, but resigned that office in December, 1860. He died June 17, 1866. The published works of Lewis Cass, while not numerous, are well written and display much ability. He was one of the foremost men of his day in the political councils of the Democratic party, and left a reputation for high probity and honor behind him.

DE WITT CLINTON.—Probably there were but few men who were so popular in their time, or who have had so much influence in moulding events as the individual whose name honors the head of this article.

De Witt Clinton was the son of General James Clinton, and a nephew of Governor George Clinton, who was the fourth vice-president of the United States. He was a native of Orange county, New York, born at Little Britain, March 2, 1769. He graduated from Columbia College, in his native state, in 1796, and took up the study of law. In 1790 he became private secretary to his uncle, then governor of New York. He entered public life as a Republican or anti-Federalist, and was elected to the lower

house of the state assembly in 1797, and the senate of that body in 1798. At that time he was looked on as "the most rising man in the Union." In 1801 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1803 he was appointed by the governor and council mayor of the city of New York, then a very important and powerful office. Having been re-appointed, he held the office of mayor for nearly eleven years, and rendered great service to that city. Mr. Clinton served as lieutenant-governor of the state of New York, 1811-13, and was one of the commissioners appointed to examine and survey a route for a canal from the Hudson river to Lake Erie. Differing with President Madison, in relation to the war, in 1812, he was nominated for the presidency against that gentleman, by a coalition party called the Clintonians, many of whom were Federalists. Clinton received eight-nine electoral votes. His course at this time impaired his popularity for a time. He was removed from the mayoralty in 1814, and retired to private life. In 1815 he wrote a powerful argument for the construction of the Erie canal, then a great and beneficent work of which he was the principal promoter. This was in the shape of a memorial to the legislature, which, in 1817, passed a bill authorizing the construction of that canal. The same year he was elected governor of New York, almost unanimously, notwithstanding the opposition of a few who pronounced the scheme of the canal visionary. He was re-elected governor in 1820. He was at this time, also, president of the canal commissioners. He declined a re-election to the gubernatorial chair in 1822 and was removed from his place on the canal board two years later. But he was triumphantly elected to the office of governor that fall, and his pet project,

the Erie canal, was finished the next year. He was re-elected governor in 1826, but died while holding that office, February 11, 1828.

AARON BURR, one of the many brilliant figures on the political stage in the early days of America, was born at Newark, New Jersey, February 6, 1756. He was the son of Aaron and Esther Burr, the former the president of the College of New Jersey, and the latter a daughter of Jonathan Edwards, who had been president of the same educational institution. Young Burr graduated at Princeton in 1772. In 1775 he joined the provincial army at Cambridge, Massachusetts. For a time, he served as a private soldier, but later was made an aide on the staff of the unfortunate General Montgomery, in the Quebec expedition. Subsequently he was on the staffs of Arnold, Putnam and Washington, the latter of whom he disliked. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and commanded a brigade on Monmouth's bloody field. In 1779, on account of feeble health, Colonel Burr resigned from the army. He took up the practice of law in Albany, New York, but subsequently removed to New York City. In 1789 he became attorney-general of that state. In 1791 he was chosen to represent the state of New York in the United States senate and held that position for six years. In 1800 he and Thomas Jefferson were both candidates for the presidency, and there being a tie in the electoral college, each having seventy-three votes, the choice was left to congress, who gave the first place to Jefferson and made Aaron Burr vice-president, as the method then was. In 1804 Mr. Burr and his great rival, Alexander Hamilton, met in a duel, which resulted in the death of the latter, Burr losing thereby con-

siderable political and social influence. He soon embarked in a wild attempt upon Mexico, and as was asserted, upon the southwestern territories of the United States. He was tried for treason at Richmond, Virginia, in 1807, but acquitted, and to avoid importunate creditors, fled to Europe. After a time, in 1812, he returned to New York, where he practiced law, and where he died, September 14, 1836. A man of great ability, brilliant and popular talents, his influence was destroyed by his unscrupulous political actions and immoral private life.

ALBERT GALLATIN, one of the most distinguished statesmen of the early days of the republic, was born at Geneva, Switzerland, January 29, 1761. He was the son of Jean de Gallatin and Sophia A. Rolaz du Rosey Gallatin, representatives of an old patrician family. Albert Gallatin was left an orphan at an early age, and was educated under the care of friends of his parents. He graduated from the University of Geneva in 1779, and declining employment under one of the sovereigns of Germany, came to the struggling colonies, landing in Boston July 14, 1780. Shortly after his arrival he proceeded to Maine, where he served as a volunteer under Colonel Allen. He made advances to the government for the support of the American troops, and in November, 1780, was placed in command of a small fort at Passamaquoddy, defended by a force of militia, volunteers and Indians. In 1783 he was professor of the French language at Harvard University. A year later, having received his patrimony from Europe, he purchased large tracts of land in western Virginia, but was prevented by the Indians from forming the large settlement he proposed, and, in 1786, purchased

a farm in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. In 1789 he was a member of the convention to amend the constitution of that state, and united himself with the Republican party, the head of which was Thomas Jefferson. The following year he was elected to the legislature of Pennsylvania, to which he was subsequently re-elected. In 1793 he was elected to the United States senate, but could not take his seat on account of not having been a citizen long enough. In 1794 Mr. Gallatin was elected to the representative branch of congress, in which he served three terms. He also took an important position in the suppression of the "whiskey insurrection." In 1801, on the accession of Jefferson to the presidency, Mr. Gallatin was appointed secretary of the treasury. In 1809 Mr. Madison offered him the position of secretary of state, but he declined, and continued at the head of the treasury until 1812, a period of twelve years. He exercised a great influence on the other departments and in the general administration, especially in the matter of financial reform, and recommended measures for taxation, etc., which were passed by congress, and became laws May 24, 1813. The same year he was sent as an envoy extraordinary to Russia, which had offered to mediate between this country and Great Britain, but the latter country refusing the interposition of another power, and agreeing to treat directly with the United States, in 1814, at Ghent, Mr. Gallatin, in connection with his distinguished colleagues, negotiated and signed the treaty of peace. In 1815, in conjunction with Messrs. Adams and Clay, he signed, at London, a commercial treaty between the two countries. In 1816, declining his old post at the head of the treasury, Mr. Gallatin was sent as minister to France, where he remained until 1823.

After a year spent in England as envoy extraordinary, he took up his residence in New York, and from that time held no public office. In 1830 he was chosen president of the council of the University of New York. He was, in 1831, made president of the National bank, which position he resigned in 1839. He died August 12, 1849.

MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth president of the United States, was born of New England parentage in Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, January 7, 1800. His school education was very limited, but he occupied his leisure hours in study. He worked in youth upon his father's farm in his native county, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a wool carder and cloth dresser. Four years later he was induced by Judge Wood to enter his office at Montville, New York, and take up the study of law. This warm friend, finding young Fillmore destitute of means, loaned him money, but the latter, not wishing to incur a heavy debt, taught school during part of the time and in this and other ways helped maintain himself. In 1822 he removed to Buffalo, New York, and the year following, being admitted to the bar, he commenced the practice of his profession at East Aurora, in the same state. Here he remained until 1830, having, in the meantime, been admitted to practice in the supreme court, when he returned to Buffalo, where he became the partner of S. G. Haven and N. K. Hall. He entered politics and served in the state legislature from 1829 to 1832. He was in congress in 1833-35 and in 1837-41, where he proved an active and useful member, favoring the views of John Quincy Adams, then battling almost alone the slave-holding party in national politics, and in most of public ques-

tions acted with the Whig party. While chairman of the committee of ways and means he took a leading part in draughting the tariff bill of 1842. In 1844 Mr. Fillmore was the Whig candidate for governor of New York. In 1847 he was chosen comptroller of the state, and abandoning his practice and profession removed to Albany. In 1848 he was elected vice president on the ticket with General Zachary Taylor, and they were inaugurated the following March. On the death of the president, July 9, 1850, Mr. Fillmore was inducted into that office. The great events of his administration were the passage of the famous compromise acts of 1850, and the sending out of the Japan expedition of 1852.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office, and in 1855 went to Europe, where he received marked attention. On returning home, in 1856, he was nominated for the presidency by the Native American or "Know-Nothing" party, but was defeated, James Buchanan being the successful candidate.

Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of Civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the southern confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.

PETER F. ROTHERMEL, one of America's greatest and best-known historical painters, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1817, and was of German ancestry. He received his earlier education in his native county, and in Philadelphia

learned the profession of land surveying. But a strong bias toward art drew him away and he soon opened a studio where he did portrait painting. This soon gave place to historical painting, he having discovered the bent of his genius in that direction. Besides the two pictures in the Capitol at Washington—"De Soto Discovering the Mississippi" and "Patrick Henry Before the Virginia House of Burgesses"—Rothermel painted many others, chief among which are: "Columbus Before Queen Isabella," "Martyrs of the Colosseum," "Cromwell Breaking Up Service in an English Church," and the famous picture of the "Battle of Gettysburg." The last named was painted for the state of Pennsylvania, for which Rothermel received the sum of \$25,000, and which it took him four years to plan and to paint. It represents the portion of that historic field held by the First corps, an exclusively Pennsylvania body of men, and was selected by Rothermel for that reason. For many years most of his time was spent in Italy, only returning for short periods. He died at Philadelphia, August 16, 1895.

EDMUND KIRBY SMITH, one of the distinguished leaders upon the side of the south in the late Civil war, was born at St. Augustine, Florida, in 1824. After receiving the usual education he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in 1845 and entered the army as second lieutenant of infantry. During the Mexican war he was made first lieutenant and captain for gallant conduct at Cerro Gordo and Contreras. From 1849 to 1852 he was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point. He was transferred to the Second cavalry with the rank of captain in 1855, served on the

frontier, and was wounded in a fight with Comanche Indians in Texas, May 13, 1859. In January, 1861, he became major of his regiment, but resigned April 9th to follow the fortunes of the southern cause. He was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army and served in Virginia. At the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he arrived on the field late in the day, but was soon disabled by a wound. He was made major-general in 1862, and being transferred to East Tennessee, was given command of that department. Under General Braxton Bragg he led the advance in the invasion of Kentucky and defeated the Union forces at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862, and advanced to Frankfort. Promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, he was engaged at the battle of Perryville, October 10, and in the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, and January 3, 1863. He was soon made general, the highest rank in the service, and in command of the trans-Mississippi department opposed General N. P. Banks in the famous Red River expedition, taking part in the battle of Jenkins Ferry, April 30, 1864, and other engagements of that eventful campaign. He was the last to surrender the forces under his command, which he did May 26, 1865. After the close of the war he located in Tennessee, where he died March 28, 1893.

JOHN JAMES INGALLS, a famous American statesman, was born December 29, 1833, at Middleton, Massachusetts, where he was reared and received his early education. He went to Kansas in 1858 and joined the free-soil army, and a year after his arrival he was a member of the historical Wyandotte convention, which drafted a free-state constitution. In 1860 he was

made secretary of the territorial council, and in 1861 was secretary of the state senate. The next year he was duly elected to the legitimate state senate from Atchison, where he had made his home. From that time he was the leader of the radical Republican element in the state. He became the editor of the "Atchison Champion" in 1863, which was a "red-hot free-soil Republican organ." In 1862 he was the anti-Lane candidate for lieutenant-governor, but was defeated. He was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Pomeroy, and took his seat in the forty-third congress and served until the fiftieth. In the forty-ninth congress he succeeded Senator Sherman as president pro tem., which position he held through the fiftieth congress.

BENJAMIN WEST, the greatest of the early American painters, was of English descent and Quaker parentage. He was born in Springfield, Pennsylvania, in 1738. From what source he inherited his genius it is hard to imagine, since the tenets and tendencies of the Quaker faith were not calculated to encourage the genius of art, but at the age of nine years, with no suggestion except that of inspiration, we find him choosing his model from life, and laboring over his first work calculated to attract public notice. It was a representation of a sleeping child in its cradle. The brush with which he painted it was made of hairs which he plucked from the cat's tail, and the colors were obtained from the war paints of friendly Indians, his mother's indigo bag, and ground chalk and charcoal, and the juice of berries; but there were touches in the rude production that he declared in later days were a credit to his best works. The picture attracted notice, for a council was

called at once to pass upon the boy's conduct in thus infringing the laws of the society. There were judges among them who saw in his genius a rare gift and their wisdom prevailed, and the child was given permission to follow his inclination. He studied under a painter named Williams, and then spent some years as a portrait painter with advancing success. At the age of twenty-two he went to Italy, and not until he had perfected himself by twenty-three years of labor in that paradise of art was he satisfied to turn his face toward home. However, he stopped at London, and decided to settle there, sending to America for his intended bride to join him. Though the Revolutionary war was raging, King George III showed the American artist the highest consideration and regard. His remuneration from works for royalty amounted to five thousand dollars per year for thirty years.

West's best known work in America is, perhaps, "The Death of General Wolf." West was one of the thirty-six original members of the Royal academy and succeeded Joshua Reynolds as president, which position he held until his death. His early works were his best, as he ceased to display originality in his later life, conventionality having seriously affected his efforts. He died in 1820.

SAMUEL PORTER JONES, the famous Georgia evangelist, was born October 16, 1847, in Chambers county, Alabama. He did not attend school regularly during his boyhood, but worked on a farm, and went to school at intervals, on account of ill health. His father removed to Cartersville, Georgia, when Mr. Jones was a small boy. He quit school at the age of nineteen and never attended college. The war interfered with his education, which was intended

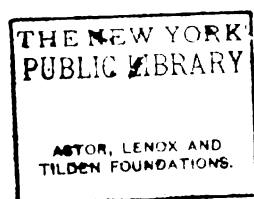
to prepare him for the legal profession. After the war he renewed his preparation for college, but was compelled to desist from such a course, as his health failed him entirely. Later on, however, he still pursued his legal studies and was admitted to the bar. Soon after this event he went to Dallas, Paulding county, Georgia, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession, and in a few months removed to Cherokee county, Alabama, where he taught school. In 1869 he returned to Cartersville, Georgia, and arrived in time to see his father die. Immediately after this event he applied for a license to preach, and went to Atlanta, Georgia, to the meeting of the North Georgia Conference of the M. E. church south, which received him on trial. He became an evangelist of great note, and traveled extensively, delivering his sermons in an inimitable style that made him very popular with the masses, his methods of conducting revivals being unique and original and his preaching practical and incisive.

SHELBY MOORE CULLOM, a national character in political affairs and for many years United States senator from Illinois, was born November 22, 1829, at Monticello, Kentucky. He came with his parents to Illinois in 1830 and spent his early years on a farm, but having formed the purpose of devoting himself to the lawyer's profession he spent two years study at the Rock River seminary at Mount Morris, Illinois. In 1853 Mr. Cullom entered the law office of Stuart and Edwards at Springfield, Illinois, and two years later he began the independent practice of law in that city. He took an active interest in politics and was soon elected city attorney of Springfield. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Illinois house of representatives. He identified himself with

the newly formed Republican party and in 1860 was re-elected to the legislature of his state, in which he was chosen speaker of the house. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed a commission to pass upon and examine the accounts of the United States quartermasters and disbursing officers, composed as follows: Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois; Charles A. Dana, of New York, and Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts. Mr. Cullom was nominated for congress in 1864, and was elected by a majority of 1,785. In the house of representatives he became an active and aggressive member, was chairman of the committee on territories and served in congress until 1868. Mr. Cullom was returned to the state legislature, of which he was chosen speaker in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874. In 1876 he was elected governor of Illinois and at the end of his term he was chosen for a second term. He was elected United States senator in 1883 and twice re-elected.

RICHARD JORDAN GATLING, an American inventor of much note, was born in Hertford county, North Carolina, September 12, 1818. At an early age he gave promise of an inventive genius. The first emanation from his mind was the invention of a screw for the propulsion of water craft, but on application for a patent, found that he was forestalled but a short time by John Ericsson. Subsequently he invented a machine for sowing wheat in drills, which was used to a great extent throughout the west. He then studied medicine, and in 1847-8 attended lectures at the Indiana Medical College at Laporte, and in 1848-9 at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He later discovered a method of transmitting power through the medium of compressed air. A





double-acting hemp break was also invented by him. The invention, however, by which Dr. Gatling became best known was the famous machine gun which bears his name. This he brought to light in 1861-62, and on the first trial of it, in the spring of the latter year, two hundred shots per minute were fired from it. After making some improvements which increased its efficiency, it was submitted to severe trials by our government at the arsenals at Frankfort, Washington and Fortress Monroe, and at other points. The gun was finally adopted by our government, as well as by that of Great Britain, Russia and others.

BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN, who won a national fame in politics, was born August 11, 1847, in Edgefield county, South Carolina. He received his education in the Oldfield school, where he acquired the rudiments of Latin and Greek, in addition to a good English education. He left school in 1864 to join the Confederate army, but was prevented from doing so by a severe illness, which resulted in the loss of an eye. In 1867 he removed to Florida, but returned in 1868, when he was married and devoted himself to farming. He was chairman of the Democratic organization of his county, but except a few occasional services he took no active part in politics then. Gradually, however, his attention was directed to the depressed condition of the farming interests of his state, and in August, 1885, before a joint meeting of the agricultural society and state grange at Bennettsville, he made a speech in which he set forth the cause of agricultural depression and urged measures of relief. From his active interest in the farming class he was styled the "Agricultural Moses." He advocated an industrial school for women and for a separate agri-

cultural college, and in 1887 he secured a modification in the final draft of the will of Thomas G. Clemson, which resulted in the erection of the Clemson Agricultural College at Fort Hill. In 1890 he was chosen governor on the Democratic ticket, and carried the election by a large majority. Governor Tillman was inaugurated December 4, 1890. Mr. Tillman was next elected to the United States senate from South Carolina, and gained a national reputation by his fervid oratory.

GEORGE DENISON PRENTICE.—No journalist of America was so celebrated in his time for the wit, spice, and vigor of his writing, as the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. From Atlantic to Pacific he was well known by his witticism as well as by strength and force of his editorials. He was a native of Preston, Connecticut, born December 18, 1802. After laying the foundation of a liberal education in his youth, he entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1823. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1829. During part of his time he was editor of the "New England Weekly Review," a position which he relinquished to go south and was succeeded by John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker poet.

On arriving in Louisville, whither he had gone to gather items for his history of Henry Clay, Mr. Prentice became identified with the "Louisville Journal," which, under his hands, became one of the leading Whig newspapers of the country. At the head of this he remained until the day of his death. This latter event occurred January 22, 1870, and he was succeeded in the control of the "Journal" by Colonel Henry Watterson.

Mr. Prentice was an author of considerable celebrity, chief among his works being

"The Life of Henry Clay," and "Prenticeana," a collection of wit and humor, that passed through several large editions.

SAM. HOUSTON, in the opinion of some critics one of the most remarkable men who ever figured in American history, was a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, born March 2, 1793. Early in life he was left in destitute circumstances by the death of his father, and, with his mother, removed to Tennessee, then almost a boundless wilderness. He received but little education, spending the most of his time among the Cherokee Indians. Part of the time of his residence there Houston acted as clerk for a trader and also taught one of the primitive schools of the day. In 1813 he enlisted as private in the United States army and was engaged under General Jackson in the war with the Creek Indians. When peace was made Houston was a lieutenant, but he resigned his commission and commenced the study of law at Nashville. After holding some minor offices he was elected member of congress from Tennessee. This was in 1823. He retained this office until 1827, when he was chosen governor of the state. In 1829, resigning that office before the expiration of his term, Sam Houston removed to Arkansas, and made his home among the Cherokees, becoming the agent of that tribe and representing their interests at Washington. On a visit to Texas, just prior to the election of delegates to a convention called for the purpose of drawing up a constitution previous to the admission of the state into the Mexican union, he was unanimously chosen a delegate. The convention framed the constitution, but, it being rejected by the government of Mexico, and the petition for admission to the Confederacy denied and the Texans told by the

president of the Mexican union to give up their arms, bred trouble. It was determined to resist this demand. A military force was soon organized, with General Houston at the head of it. War was prosecuted with great vigor, and with varying success, but at the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, the Mexicans were defeated and their leader and president, Santa Anna, captured. Texas was then proclaimed an independent republic, and in October of the same year Houston was inaugurated president. On the admission of Texas to the Federal Union, in 1845, Houston was elected senator, and held that position for twelve years. Opposing the idea of secession, he retired from political life in 1861, and died at Huntsville, Texas, July 25, 1863.

ELI WHITNEY, the inventor of the cotton-gin, was born in Westborough, Massachusetts, December 8, 1765. After his graduation from Yale College, he went to Georgia, where he studied law, and lived with the family of the widow of General Nathaniel Greene. At that time the only way known to separate the cotton seed from the fiber was by hand, making it extremely slow and expensive, and for this reason cotton was little cultivated in this country. Mrs. Greene urged the inventive Whitney to devise some means for accomplishing this work by machinery. This he finally succeeded in doing, but he was harassed by attempts to defraud him by those who had stolen his ideas. He at last formed a partnership with a man named Miller, and they began the manufacture of the machines at Washington, Georgia, in 1795. The success of his invention was immediate, and the legislature of South Carolina voted the sum of \$50,000 for his idea. This sum he had great difficulty in collecting, after years of

litigation and delay. North Carolina allowed him a royalty, and the same was agreed to by Tennessee, but was never paid.

While his fame rests upon the invention of the cotton-gin, his fortune came from his improvements in the manufacture and construction of firearms. In 1798 the United States government gave him a contract for this purpose, and he accumulated a fortune from it. The town of Whitneyville, Connecticut, was founded by this fortune. Whitney died at New Haven, Connecticut, January 8, 1825.

The cotton-gin made the cultivation of cotton profitable, and this led to rapid introduction of slavery in the south. His invention thus affected our national history in a manner little dreamed of by the inventor.

LESTER WALLACK (John Lester Wallack), for many years the leading light comedian upon the American stage, was the son of James W. Wallack, the "Brummell of the Stage." Both father and son were noted for their comeliness of feature and form. Lester Wallack was born in New York, January 1, 1819. He received his education in England, and made his first appearance on the stage in 1848 at the New Broadway theater, New York. He acted light comedy parts, and also occasionally in romantic plays like *Monte Cristo*, which play made him his fame. He went to England and played under management of such men as Hamblin and Burton, and then returned to New York with his father, who opened the first Wallack's theater, at the corner of Broome and Broadway, in 1852. The location was afterward changed to Thirteenth and Broadway, in 1861, and later to its present location, Broadway and Thirteenth, in 1882. The elder Wallack died in 1864, after which Lester assumed

management, jointly with Theodore Moss. Lester Wallack was commissioned in the queen's service while in England, and there he also married a sister to the famous artist, the late John Everett Millais. While Lester Wallack never played in the interior cities, his name was as familiar to the public as that of our greatest stars. He died September 6, 1888, at Stamford, Connecticut.

GEORGE MORTIMER PULLMAN, the palace car magnate, inventor, multi-millionaire and manufacturer, may well be classed among the remarkable self-made men of the century. He was born March 3, 1831, in Chautauqua county, New York. His parents were poor, and his education was limited to what he could learn of the rudimentary branches in the district school. At the age of fourteen he went to work as clerk for a country merchant. He kept this place three years, studying at night. When seventeen he went to Albion, New York, and worked for his brother, who kept a cabinet shop there. Five years later he went into business for himself as contractor for moving buildings along the line of the Erie canal, which was then being widened by the state, and was successful in this. In 1858 he removed to Chicago and engaged in the business of moving and raising houses. The work was novel there then and he was quite successful. About this time the discomfort attendant on traveling at night attracted his attention. He reasoned that the public would gladly pay for comfortable sleeping accommodations. A few sleeping cars were in use at that time, but they were wretchedly crude, uncomfortable affairs. In 1859 he bought two old day coaches from the Chicago & Alton road and remodeled them something like the general plan of the sleeping-

cars of the present day. They were put into service on the Chicago & Alton and became popular at once. In 1863 he built the first sleeping-car resembling the Pullman cars of to-day. It cost \$18,000 and was the "Pioneer." After that the Pullman Palace Car Company prospered. It had shops at different cities. In 1880 the Town of Pullman was founded by Mr. Pullman and his company, and this model manufacturing community is known all over the world. Mr. Pullman died October 19, 1897.

JAMES E. B. STUART, the most famous cavalry leader of the Southern Confederacy during the Civil war, was born in Patrick county, Virginia, in 1833. On graduating from the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1854, he was assigned, as second lieutenant, to a regiment of mounted rifles, receiving his commission in October. In March, 1855, he was transferred to the newly organized First cavalry, and was promoted to first lieutenant the following December, and to captain April 22, 1861. Taking the side of the south, May 14, 1861, he was made colonel of a Virginia cavalry regiment, and served as such at Bull Run. In September, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and major-general early in 1862. On the reorganization of the Army of Northern Virginia, in June of the latter year, when R. E. Lee assumed command, General Stuart made a reconnoissance with one thousand five hundred cavalry and four guns, and in two days made the circuit of McClellan's army, producing much confusion and gathering useful information, and losing but one man. August 25, 1862, he captured part of Pope's headquarters' train, including that general's private baggage and official correspondence, and the next night, in a

descent upon Manassas, capturing immense quantities of commissary and quartermaster store, eight guns, a number of locomotives and a few hundred prisoners. During the invasion of Maryland, in September, 1862, General Stuart acted as rear guard, resisting the advance of the Federal cavalry at South Mountain, and at Antietam commanded the Confederate left. Shortly after he crossed the Potomac, making a raid as far as Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. In the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, General Stuart's command was on the extreme right of the Confederate line. At Chancellorsville, after "Stonewall" Jackson's death and the wounding of General A. P. Hill, General Stuart assumed command of Jackson's corps, which he led in the severe contest of May 3, 1863. Early in June, the same year, a large force of cavalry was gathered under Stuart, at Culpepper, Virginia, which, advancing to join General Lee in his invasion of Pennsylvania, was met at Brandy Station, by two divisions of cavalry and two brigades of infantry, under General John I. Gregg, and driven back. During the movements of the Gettysburg campaign he rendered important services. In May, 1864, General Stuart succeeded, by a detour, in placing himself between Richmond and Sheridan's advancing column, and at Yellow Tavern was attacked in force. During the fierce conflict that ensued General Stuart was mortally wounded, and died at Richmond, May 11, 1864.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth president of the United States—from 1853 until 1857—was born November 23, 1804, at Hillsboro, New Hampshire. He came of old revolutionary stock and his father was a governor of the state. Mr. Pierce entered Bowdoin College in 1820,

was graduated in 1824, and took up the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, and later he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Pierce practiced his profession with varying successes in his native town and also in Concord. He was elected to the state legislature in 1833 and served in that body until 1837, the last two years of his term serving as speaker of the house. He was elected to the United States senate in 1837, just as President Van Buren began his term of office. Mr. Pierce served until 1842, and many times during Polk's term he declined important public offices. During the war with Mexico Mr. Pierce was appointed brigadier-general, and he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847, and went with them to the field of battle. He served through the war and distinguished himself by his skill, bravery and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native state he was received coldly by the opponents of the war, but the advocates of the war made up for his cold reception by the enthusiastic welcome which they accorded him. Mr. Pierce resumed the practice of his profession, and in the political strife that followed he gave his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The Democratic convention met in Baltimore, June 12, 1852, to nominate a candidate for the presidency, and they continued in session four days, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had secured the requisite two-thirds vote. Mr. Pierce had not received a vote as yet, until the Virginia delegation brought his name forward, and finally on the forty-ninth ballot Mr. Pierce received 282 votes and all the other candidates eleven. His opponent on the Whig ticket was General Winfield Scott, who only received the electoral votes of four

states. Mr. Pierce was inaugurated president of the United States March 4, 1853, with W. R. King as vice president, and the following named gentlemen were afterward chosen to fill the positions in the cabinet: William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing. During the administration of President Pierce the Missouri compromise law was repealed, and all the territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery, and the disturbances in Kansas occurred. In 1857 he was succeeded in the presidency by James Buchanan, and retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. He always cherished his principles of slavery, and at the outbreak of the rebellion he was an adherent of the cause of the Confederacy. He died at Concord, New Hampshire, October 8, 1869.

JAMES B. WEAVER, well known as a leader of the Greenback and later of the Populist party, was born at Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833. He received his earlier education in the schools of his native town, and entered the law department of the Ohio University, at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1854. Removing to the growing state of Iowa, he became connected with "The Iowa Tribune," at the state capital, Des Moines, as one of its editors. He afterward practiced law and was elected district attorney for the second judicial district of Iowa, on the Republican ticket in 1866, which office he held for a short time. In 1867 Mr. Weaver was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the first district of Iowa, and filled that position until sometime in 1873. He was elected and served in the forty-sixth congress. In 1880 the National or Greenback party in convention at Chicago, nominated James B. Weaver as

its candidate for the presidency. By a union of the Democratic and National parties in his district, he was elected to the forty-ninth congress, and re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1886. Mr. Weaver was conceded to be a very fluent speaker, and quite active in all political work. On July 4, 1892, at the National convention of the People's party, General James B. Weaver was chosen as the candidate for president of that organization, and during the campaign that followed, gained a national reputation.

ANTHONY JOSEPH DREXEL, one of the leading bankers and financiers of the United States, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and was the son of Francis M. Drexel, who had established the large banking institution of Drexel & Co., so well known. The latter was a native of Dornbirn, in the Austrian Tyrol. He studied languages and fine arts at Turin, Italy. On returning to his mountain home, in 1809, and finding it in the hands of the French, he went to Switzerland and later to Paris. In 1812, after a short visit home, he went to Berlin, where he studied painting until 1817, in which year he emigrated to America, and settled in Philadelphia. A few years later he went to Chili and Peru, where he executed some fine portraits of notable people, including General Simon Bolivar. After spending some time in Mexico, he returned to Philadelphia, and engaged in the banking business. In 1837 he founded the house of Drexel & Co. He died in 1837, and was succeeded by his two sons, Anthony J. and Francis A. His son, Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., entered the bank when he was thirteen years of age, before he was through with his schooling, and after that the history of the banking business of

which he was the head, was the history of his life. The New York house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. was established in 1850; the Paris house, Drexel, Harjes & Co., in 1867. The Drexel banking houses have supplied and placed hundreds of millions of dollars in government, corporation, railroad and other loans and securities. The reputation of the houses has always been held on the highest plane. Mr. Drexel founded and heavily endowed the Drexel Institute, in Philadelphia, an institution to furnish better and wider avenues of employment to young people of both sexes. It has departments of arts, science, mechanical arts and domestic economy. Mr. Drexel, Jr., departed this life June 30, 1893.

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE, inventor of the recording telegraph instrument, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 27, 1791. He graduated from Yale College in 1810, and took up art as his profession. He went to London with the great American painter, Washington Allston, and studied in the Royal Academy under Benjamin West. His "Dying Hercules," his first effort in sculpture, took the gold medal in 1813. He returned to America in 1815 and continued to pursue his profession. He was greatly interested in scientific studies, which he carried on in connection with other labors. He founded the National Academy of Design and was many years its president. He returned to Europe and spent three years in study in the art centers, Rome, Florence, Venice and Paris. In 1832 he returned to America and while on the return voyage the idea of a recording telegraph apparatus occurred to him, and he made a drawing to represent his conception. He was the first to occupy the chair of fine arts in the University of New

York City, and in 1835 he set up his rude instrument in his room in the university. But it was not until after many years of discouragement and reverses of fortune that he finally was successful in placing his invention before the public. In 1844, by aid of the United States government, he had constructed a telegraph line forty miles in length from Washington to Baltimore. Over this line the test was made, and the first telegraphic message was flashed May 24, 1844, from the United States supreme court rooms to Baltimore. It read, "What hath God wrought!" His fame and fortune were established in an instant. Wealth and honors poured in upon him from that day. The nations of Europe vied with each other in honoring the great inventor with medals, titles and decorations, and the learned societies of Europe hastened to enroll his name upon their membership lists and confer degrees. In 1858 he was the recipient of an honor never accorded to an inventor before. The ten leading nations of Europe, at the suggestion of the Emperor Napoleon, appointed representatives to an international congress, which convened at Paris for the special purpose of expressing gratitude of the nations, and they voted him a present of 400,000 francs.

Professor Morse was present at the unveiling of a bronze statue erected in his honor in Central Park, New York, in 1871. His last appearance in public was at the unveiling of the statue of Benjamin Franklin in New York in 1872, when he made the dedicatory speech and unveiled the statue. He died April 2, 1872, in the city of New York.

MORRISON REMICH WAITE, seventh chief justice of the United States, was born at Lyme, Connecticut, November 29, 1816. He was a graduate from Yale Col-

lege in 1837, in the class with William M. Evarts. His father was judge of the supreme court of errors of the state of Connecticut, and in his office young Waite studied law. He subsequently removed to Ohio, and was elected to the legislature of that state in 1849. He removed from Maumee City to Toledo and became a prominent legal light in that state. He was nominated as a candidate for congress repeatedly but declined to run, and also declined a place on the supreme bench of the state. He won great distinction for his able handling of the Alabama claims at Geneva, before the arbitration tribunal in 1871, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1874 on the death of Judge Chase. When, in 1876, electoral commissioners were chosen to decide the presidential election controversy between Tilden and Hayes, Judge Waite refused to serve on that commission.

His death occurred March 23, 1888.

ELISHA KENT KANE was one of the distinguished American explorers of the unknown regions of the frozen north, and gave to the world a more accurate knowledge of the Arctic zone. Dr. Kane was born February 3, 1820, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of the universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and took his medical degree in 1843. He entered the service of the United States navy, and was physician to the Chinese embassy. Dr. Kane traveled extensively in the Levant, Asia and Western Africa, and also served in the Mexican war, in which he was severely wounded. His first Arctic expedition was under De Haven in the first Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1850. He commanded the second Grinnell expedition

in 1853-55, and discovered an open polar sea. For this expedition he received a gold medal and other distinctions. He published a narrative of his first polar expedition in 1853, and in 1856 published two volumes relating to his second polar expedition. He was a man of active, enterprising and courageous spirit. His health, which was always delicate, was impaired by the hardships of his Arctic expeditions, from which he never fully recovered and from which he died February 16, 1857, at Havana.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON was a daughter of Judge Daniel Cady and Margaret Livingston, and was born November 12, 1815, at Johnstown, New York. She was educated at the Johnstown Academy, where she studied with a class of boys, and was fitted for college at the age of fifteen, after which she pursued her studies at Mrs. Willard's Seminary, at Troy. Her attention was called to the disabilities of her sex by her own educational experiences, and through a study of Blackstone, Story, and Kent. Miss Cady was married to Henry B. Stanton in 1840, and accompanied him to the world's anti-slavery convention in London. While there she made the acquaintance of Lucretia Mott. Mrs. Stanton resided at Boston until 1847, when the family moved to Seneca Falls, New York, and she and Lucretia Mott signed the first call for a woman's rights convention. The meeting was held at her place of residence July 19-20, 1848. This was the first occasion of a formal claim of suffrage for women that was made. Mrs. Stanton addressed the New York legislature, in 1854, on the rights of married women, and in 1860, in advocacy of the granting of divorce for drunkenness. She also addressed the legislature and the constitutional con-

vention, and maintained that during the revision of the constitution the state was resolved into its original elements, and that all citizens had, therefore, a right to vote for the members of that convention. After 1869 Mrs. Stanton frequently addressed congressional committees and state constitutional conventions, and she canvassed Kansas, Michigan, and other states when the question of woman suffrage was submitted in those states. Mrs. Stanton was one of the editors of the "Revolution," and most of the calls and resolutions for conventions have come from her pen. She was president of the national committee, also of the Woman's Loyal League, and of the National Association, for many years.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, a great American jurist, was born in Connecticut in 1805. He entered Williams College when sixteen years old, and commenced the study of law in 1825. In 1828 he was admitted to the bar, and went to New York, where he soon came into prominence before the bar of that state. He entered upon the labor of reforming the practice and procedure, which was then based upon the common law practice of England, and had become extremely complicated, difficult and uncertain in its application. His first paper on this subject was published in 1839, and after eight years of continuous efforts in this direction, he was appointed one of a commission by New York to reform the practice of that state. The result was embodied in the two codes of procedure, civil and criminal, the first of which was adopted almost entire by the state of New York, and has since been adopted by more than half the states in the Union, and became the basis of the new practice and procedure in England, contained in the Judicature act. He

was later appointed chairman of a new commission to codify the entire body of laws. This great work employed many years in its completion, but when finished it embraced a civil, penal, and political code, covering the entire field of American laws, statutory and common. This great body of law was adopted by California and Dakota territory in its entirety, and many other states have since adopted its substance. In 1867 the British Association for Social Science heard a proposition from Mr. Field to prepare an international code. This led to the preparation of his "Draft Outlines of an International Code," which was in fact a complete body of international laws, and introduced the principle of arbitration. Other of his codes of the state of New York have since been adopted by that state.

In addition to his great works on law, Mr. Field indulged his literary tastes by frequent contributions to general literature, and his articles on travels, literature, and the political questions of the hour gave him rank with the best writers of his time. His father was the Rev. David Dudley Field, and his brothers were Cyrus W. Field, Rev. Henry Martin Field, and Justice Stephen J. Field of the United States supreme court. David Dudley Field died at New York, April 13, 1894.

HENRY M. TELLER, a celebrated American politician, and secretary of the interior under President Arthur, was born May 23, 1830, in Allegany county, New York. He was of Hollandish ancestry and received an excellent education, after which he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in the state of New York. Mr. Teller removed to Illinois in January, 1858, and practiced for three years in that state. From thence he moved to Colorado

in 1861 and located at Central City, which was then one of the principal mining towns in the state. His exceptional abilities as a lawyer soon brought him into prominence and gained for him a numerous and profitable clientage. In politics he affiliated with the Republican party, but declined to become a candidate for office until the admission of Colorado into the Union as a state, when he was elected to the United States senate. Mr. Teller drew the term ending March 4, 1877, but was re-elected December 11, 1876, and served until April 17, 1882, when he was appointed by President Arthur as secretary of the interior. He accepted a cabinet position with reluctance, and on March 3, 1885, he retired from the cabinet, having been elected to the senate a short time before to succeed Nathaniel P. Hill. Mr. Teller took his seat on March 4, 1885, in the senate, to which he was afterward re-elected. He served as chairman on the committee of pensions, patents, mines and mining, and was also a member of committees on claims, railroads, privileges and elections and public lands. Mr. Teller came to be recognized as one of the ablest advocates of the silver cause. He was one of the delegates to the Republican National convention at St. Louis in 1896, in which he took an active part and tried to have a silver plank inserted in the platform of the party. Failing in this he felt impelled to bolt the convention, which he did and joined forces with the great silver movement in the campaign which followed, being recognized in that campaign as one of the most able and eminent advocates of "silver" in America.

JOHN ERICSSON, an eminent inventor and machinist, who won fame in America, was born in Sweden, July 31, 1803. In early childhood he evinced a decided in-

clination to mechanical pursuits, and at the age of eleven he was appointed to a cadetship in the engineer corps, and at the age of seventeen was promoted to a lieutenancy. In 1826 he introduced a "flame engine," which he had invented, and offered it to English capitalists, but it was found that it could be operated only by the use of wood for fuel. Shortly after this he resigned his commission in the army of Sweden, and devoted himself to mechanical pursuits. He discovered and introduced the principle of artificial draughts in steam boilers, and received a prize of two thousand five hundred dollars for his locomotive, the "Novelty," which attained a great speed, for that day. The artificial draught effected a great saving in fuel and made unnecessary the huge smoke-stacks formerly used, and the principle is still applied, in modified form, in boilers. He also invented a steam fire-engine, and later a hot-air engine, which he attempted to apply in the operation of his ship, "Ericsson," but as it did not give the speed required, he abandoned it, but afterwards applied it to machinery for pumping, hoisting, etc.

Ericsson was first to apply the screw propeller to navigation. The English people not receiving this new departure readily, Ericsson came to America in 1839, and built the United States steamer, "Princeton," in which the screw-propeller was utilized, the first steamer ever built in which the propeller was under water, out of range of the enemy's shots. The achievement which gave him greatest renown, however, was the ironclad vessel, the "Monitor," an entirely new type of vessel, which, in March, 1862, attacked the Confederate monster ironclad ram, "Virginia," and after a fierce struggle, compelled her to withdraw from Hampton Roads for repairs. After the war

one of his most noted inventions was his vessel, "Destroyer," with a submarine gun, which carried a projectile torpedo. In 1886 the king of Spain conferred on him the grand cross of the Order of Naval Merit. He died in March, 1889, and his body was transferred, with naval honors, to the country of his birth.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth president of the United States, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Franklin county, April 23, 1791. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having come to this country in 1783, in quite humble circumstances, and settled in the western part of the Keystone state.

James Buchanan remained in his secluded home for eight years, enjoying but few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious and frugal, and prospered, and, in 1799, the family removed to Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, where he was placed in school. His progress was rapid, and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, where he took his place among the best scholars in the institution. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class. He was then eighteen, tall, graceful and in vigorous health. He commenced the study of law at Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and took a stand with the ablest of his fellow lawyers. When but twenty-six years old he successfully defended, unaided by counsel, one of the judges of the state who was before the bar of the state senate under articles of impeachment.

During the war of 1812-15, Mr. Buchanan sustained the government with all his power, eloquently urging the vigorous prosecution of the war, and enlisted as a private

volunteer to assist in repelling the British who had sacked and burned the public buildings of Washington and threatened Baltimore. At that time Buchanan was a Federalist, but the opposition of that party to the war with Great Britain and the alien and sedition laws of John Adams, brought that party into disrepute, and drove many, among them Buchanan, into the Republican, or anti-Federalist ranks. He was elected to congress in 1828. In 1831 he was sent as minister to Russia, and upon his return to this country, in 1833, was elevated to the United States senate, and remained in that position for twelve years. Upon the accession of President Polk to office he made Mr. Buchanan secretary of state. Four years later he retired to private life, and in 1853 he was honored with the mission to England. In 1856 the national Democratic convention nominated him for the presidency and he was elected. It was during his administration that the rising tide of the secession movement overtook the country. Mr. Buchanan declared that the national constitution gave him no power to do anything against the movement to break up the Union. After his succession by Abraham Lincoln in 1860, Mr. Buchanan retired to his home at Wheatland, Pennsylvania, where he died June 1, 1868.

JOHAN HARVARD, the founder of the Harvard University, was born in England about the year 1608. He received his education at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and came to America in 1637, settling in Massachusetts. He was a non-conformist minister, and a tract of land was set aside for him in Charlestown, near Boston. He was at once appointed one of a committee to formulate a body of laws for the colony. One year before his arrival in the colony

the general court had voted the sum of four hundred pounds toward the establishment of a school or college, half of which was to be paid the next year. In 1637 preliminary plans were made for starting the school. In 1638 John Harvard, who had shown great interest in the new institution of learning proposed, died, leaving his entire property, about twice the sum originally voted, to the school, together with three hundred volumes as a nucleus for a library. The institution was then given the name of Harvard, and established at Newton (now Cambridge), Massachusetts. It grew to be one of the two principal seats of learning in the new world, and has maintained its reputation since. It now consists of twenty-two separate buildings, and its curriculum embraces over one hundred and seventy elective courses, and it ranks among the great universities of the world.

ROGER BROOKE TANEY, a noted jurist and chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Calvert county, Maryland, March 17, 1777. He graduated from Dickinson College at the age of eighteen, took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. He was chosen to the legislature from his county, and in 1801 removed to Frederick, Maryland. He became United States senator from Maryland in 1816, and took up his permanent residence in Baltimore a few years later. In 1824 he became an ardent admirer and supporter of Andrew Jackson, and upon Jackson's election to the presidency, was appointed attorney general of the United States. Two years later he was appointed secretary of the treasury, and after serving in that capacity for nearly one year, the senate refused to confirm the appointment. In 1835, upon the death of

Chief-justice Marshall, he was appointed to that place, and a political change having occurred in the make up of the senate, he was confirmed in 1836. He presided at his first session in January of the following year.

The case which suggests itself first to the average reader in connection with this jurist is the celebrated "Dred Scott" case, which came before the supreme court for decision in 1856. In his opinion, delivered on behalf of a majority of the court, one remarkable statement occurs as a result of an exhaustive survey of the historical grounds, to the effect that "for more than a century prior to the adoption of the constitution they (Africans) had been regarded so far inferior that they had no rights which a white man was bound to respect." Judge Taney retained the office of chief justice until his death, in 1864.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.—This gentleman had a world-wide reputation as an historian, which placed him in the front rank of the great men of America. He was born April 15, 1814, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, was given a thorough preparatory education and then attended Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1831. He also studied at Gottingen and Berlin, read law and in 1836 was admitted to the bar. In 1841 he was appointed secretary of the legation at St. Petersburg, and in 1866–67 served as United States minister to Austria, serving in the same capacity during 1869 and 1870 to England. In 1856, after long and exhaustive research and preparation, he published in London "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." It embraced three volumes and immediately attracted great attention throughout Europe and America as a work of unusual merit. From 1861 to

1868 he produced "The History of the United Netherlands," in four volumes. Other works followed, with equal success, and his position as one of the foremost historians and writers of his day was firmly established. His death occurred May 29, 1877.

ELIAS HOWE, the inventor of the sewing machine, well deserves to be classed among the great and noted men of America. He was the son of a miller and farmer and was born at Spencer, Massachusetts, July 9, 1819. In 1835 he went to Lowell and worked there, and later at Boston, in the machine shops. His first sewing machine was completed in 1845, and he patented it in 1846, laboring with the greatest persistency in spite of poverty and hardships, working for a time as an engine driver on a railroad at pauper wages and with broken health. He then spent two years of unsuccessful exertion in England, striving in vain to bring his invention into public notice and use. He returned to the United States in almost hopeless poverty, to find that his patent had been violated. At last, however, he found friends who assisted him financially, and after years of litigation he made good his claims in the courts in 1854. His invention afterward brought him a large fortune. During the Civil war he volunteered as a private in the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, and served for some time. During his life time he received the cross of the Legion of Honor and many other medals. His death occurred October 3, 1867, at Brooklyn, New York.

PHILLIPS BROOKS, celebrated as an eloquent preacher and able pulpit orator, was born in Boston on the 13th day of December, 1835. He received excellent

educational advantages, and graduated at Harvard in 1855. Early in life he decided upon the ministry as his life work and studied theology in the Episcopal Theological Seminary, at Alexandria, Virginia. In 1859 he was ordained and the same year became pastor of the Church of the Advent, in Philadelphia. Three years later he assumed the pastorate of the Church of the Holy Trinity, where he remained until 1870. At the expiration of that time he accepted the pastoral charge of Trinity Church in Boston, where his eloquence and ability attracted much attention and built up a powerful church organization. Dr. Brooks also devoted considerable time to lecturing and literary work and attained prominence in these lines.

WILLIAM B. ALLISON, a statesman of national reputation and one of the leaders of the Republican party, was born March 2, 1829, at Perry, Ohio. He grew up on his father's farm, which he assisted in cultivating, and attended the district school. When sixteen years old he went to the academy at Wooster, and subsequently spent a year at the Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. He next taught school and spent another year at the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio. Mr. Allison then took up the study of law at Wooster, where he was admitted to the bar in 1851, and soon obtained a position as deputy county clerk. His political leanings were toward the old line Whigs, who afterward laid the foundation of the Republican party. He was a delegate to the state convention in 1856, in the campaign of which he supported Fremont for president.

Mr. Allison removed to Dubuque, Iowa, in the following year. He rapidly rose to prominence at the bar and in politics. In

1860 he was chosen as a delegate to the Republican convention held in Chicago, of which he was elected one of the secretaries. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed on the staff of the governor. His congressional career opened in 1862, when he was elected to the thirty-eighth congress; he was re-elected three times, serving from March 4, 1863, to March 3, 1871. He was a member of the ways and means committee a good part of his term. His career in the United States senate began in 1873, and he rapidly rose to eminence in national affairs, his service of a quarter of a century in that body being marked by close fealty to the Republican party. He twice declined the portfolio of the treasury tendered him by Garfield and Harrison, and his name was prominently mentioned for the presidency at several national Republican conventions.

MARY ASHTON LIVERMORE, lecturer and writer, was born in Boston, December 19, 1821. She was the daughter of Timothy Rice, and married D. P. Livermore, a preacher of the Universalist church. She contributed able articles to many of the most noted periodicals of this country and England. During the Civil war she labored zealously and with success on behalf of the sanitary commission which played so important a part during that great struggle. She became editor of the "Woman's Journal," published at Boston in 1870.

She held a prominent place as a public speaker and writer on woman's suffrage, temperance, social and religious questions, and her influence was great in every cause she advocated.

JOHN B. GOUGH, a noted temperance lecturer, who won his fame in America, was born in the village of Sandgate, Kent,

England, August 22, 1817. He came to the United States at the age of twelve. He followed the trade of bookbinder, and lived in great poverty on account of the liquor habit. In 1843, however, he reformed, and began his career as a temperance lecturer. He worked zealously in the cause of temperance, and his lectures and published articles revealed great earnestness. He formed temperance societies throughout the entire country, and labored with great success. He visited England in the same cause about the year 1853 and again in 1878. He also lectured upon many other topics, in which he attained a wide reputation. His death occurred February 18, 1886.

THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, author, sculptor and painter, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1822. He early evinced a taste for art, and began the study of sculpture in Cincinnati. Later he found painting more to his liking. He went to New York, where he followed this profession, and later to Boston. In 1846 he located in Philadelphia. He visited Italy in 1850, and studied at Florence, where he resided almost continuously for twenty-two years. He returned to America in 1872, and died in New York May 11 of the same year.

He was the author of many heroic poems, but the one giving him the most renown is his famous "Sheridan's Ride," of which he has also left a representation in painting.

EUGENE V. DEBS, the former famous president of the American Railway Union, and great labor leader, was born in the city of Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1855. He received his education in the public

schools of that place and at the age of sixteen years began work as a painter in the Vandalia shops. After this, for some three years, he was employed as a locomotive fireman on the same road. His first appearance in public life was in his canvass for the election to the office of city clerk of Terre Haute. In this capacity he served two terms, and when twenty six years of age was elected a member of the legislature of the state of Indiana. While a member of that body he secured the passage of several bills in the interest of organized labor, of which he was always a faithful champion. Mr. Debs' speech nominating Daniel Voorhees for the United States senate gave him a wide reputation for oratory. On the expiration of his term in the legislature, he was elected grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman and filled that office for fourteen successive years. He was always an earnest advocate of confederation of railroad men and it was mainly through his efforts that the United Order of Railway Employes, composed of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association was formed, and he became a member of its supreme council. The order was dissolved by disagreement between two of its leading orders, and then Mr. Debs conceived the idea of the American Railway Union. He worked on the details and the union came into existence in Chicago, June 20, 1893. For a time it prospered and became one of the largest bodies of railway men in the world. It won in a contest with the Great Northern Railway. In the strike made by the union in sympathy with the Pullman employes inaugurated in Chicago June 25, 1894, and the consequent rioting, the Railway Union

lost much prestige and Mr. Debs, in company with others of the officers, being held as in contempt of the United States courts, he suffered a sentence of six months in jail at Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois. In 1897 Mr. Debs, on the demise of the American Railway Union, organized the Social Democracy, an institution founded on the best lines of the communistic idea, which was to provide homes and employment for its members.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, famous as a lawyer, congressman, senator and cabinet officer, was born in Campbell (now Kenton) county, Kentucky, September 5, 1835, on a farm. He received the usual education of the time and began at an early age to teach school and, at the same time, the study of law. Soon opportunity offered and he entered an office in Covington, Kentucky, and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1858. Politics attracted his attention and in 1859 he was elected to the house of representatives in the legislature of his native state. On the outbreak of the war in 1861, he embraced the cause of the Union and was largely instrumental in preserving Kentucky to the federal cause. He resumed his legal practice for a time and declined a nomination as presidential elector in 1864. In 1866 and again in 1869 Mr. Carlisle was elected to the senate of Kentucky. He resigned this position in 1871 and was chosen lieutenant governor of the state, which office he held until 1875. He was one of the presidential electors-at-large for Kentucky in 1876. He first entered congress in 1877, and soon became a prominent leader on the Democratic side of the house of representatives, and continued a member of that body through the forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth con-

gresses, and was speaker of the house during the two latter. He was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Blackburn, and remained a member of that branch of congress until March, 1893, when he was appointed secretary of the treasury. He performed the duties of that high office until March 4, 1897, throughout the entire second administration of President Cleveland. His ability and many years of public service gave him a national reputation.

FRANCES E. WILLARD, for many years president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a noted American lecturer and writer, was born in Rochester, New York, September 28, 1839. Graduating from the Northwestern Female College at the age of nineteen she began teaching and met with great success in many cities of the west. She was made directress of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, Ohio, in 1867, and four years later was elected president of the Evanston College for young ladies, a branch of the Northwestern University.

During the two years succeeding 1869 she traveled extensively in Europe and the east, visiting Egypt and Palestine, and gathering materials for a valuable course of lectures, which she delivered at Chicago on her return. She became very popular, and won great influence in the temperance cause. Her work as president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union greatly strengthened that society, and she made frequent trips to Europe in the interest of that cause.

RICHARD OLNEY.—Among the prominent men who were members of the cabinet of President Cleveland in his second administration, the gentleman whose name

heads this sketch held a leading place, occupying the positions of attorney general and secretary of state.

Mr. Olney came from one of the oldest and most honored New England families; the first of his ancestors to come from England settled in Massachusetts in 1635. This was Thomas Olney. He was a friend and co-religionist of Roger Williams, and when the latter moved to what is now Rhode Island, went with him and became one of the founders of Providence Plantations.

Richard Olney was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, in 1835, and received the elements of his earlier education in the common schools which New England is so proud of. He entered Brown University, from which he graduated in 1856, and passed the Harvard law school two years later. He began the practice of his profession with Judge B. F. Thomas, a prominent man of that locality. For years Richard Olney was regarded as one of the ablest and most learned lawyers in Massachusetts. Twice he was offered a place on the bench of the supreme court of the state, but both times he declined. He was always a Democrat in his political tenets, and for many years was a trusted counsellor of members of that party. In 1874 Mr. Olney was elected a member of the legislature. In 1876, during the heated presidential campaign, to strengthen the cause of Mr. Tilden in the New England states, it was intimated that in the event of that gentleman's election to the presidency, Mr. Olney would be attorney general.

When Grover Cleveland was elected president of the United States, on his inauguration in March, 1893, he tendered the position of attorney general to Richard Olney. This was accepted, and that gentleman fulfilled the duties of the office until the death

of Walter Q. Gresham, in May, 1895, made vacant the position of secretary of state. This post was filled by the appointment of Mr. Olney. While occupying the later office, Mr. Olney brought himself into international prominence by some very able state papers.

JOHAN JAY KNOX, for many years comptroller of the currency, and an eminent financier, was born in Knoxboro, Oneida county, New York, May 19, 1828. He received a good education and graduated at Hamilton College in 1849. For about thirteen years he was engaged as a private banker, or in a position in a bank, where he laid the foundation of his knowledge of the laws of finance. In 1862, Salmon P. Chase, then secretary of the treasury, appointed him to an office in that department of the government, and later he had charge of the mint coinage correspondence. In 1867 Mr. Knox was made deputy comptroller of the currency, and in that capacity, in 1870, he made two reports on the mint service, with a codification of the mint and coinage laws of the United States, and suggesting many important amendments. These reports were ordered printed by resolution of congress. The bill which he prepared, with some slight changes, was subsequently passed, and has been known in history as the "Coinage Act of 1873."

In 1872 Mr. Knox was appointed comptroller of the currency, and held that responsible position until 1884, when he resigned. He then accepted the position of president of the National Bank of the Republic, of New York City, which institution he served for many years. He was the author of "United States Notes," published in 1884. In the reports spoken of above, a history of the two United States banks is

given, together with that of the state and national banking system, and much valuable statistical matter relating to kindred subjects.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.—In the opinion of many critics Hawthorne is pronounced the foremost American novelist, and in his peculiar vein of romance is said to be without a peer. His reputation is world-wide, and his ability as a writer is recognized abroad as well as at home. He was born July 4, 1804, at Salem, Massachusetts. On account of feeble health he spent some years of his boyhood on a farm near Raymond, Maine. He laid the foundation of a liberal education in his youth, and entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1825 in the same class with H W Longfellow and John S. C. Abbott. He then returned to Salem, where he gave his attention to literature, publishing several tales and other articles in various periodicals. His first venture in the field of romance, "Fanshaw," proved a failure. In 1836 he removed to Boston, and became editor of the "American Magazine," which soon passed out of existence. In 1837 he published "Twice Told Tales," which were chiefly made up of his former contributions to magazines. In 1838-41 he held a position in the Boston custom house, but later took part in the "Brook farm experiment," a socialistic idea after the plan of Fourier. In 1843 he was married and took up his residence at the old parsonage at Concord, Massachusetts, which he immortalized in his next work, "Mosses From an Old Manse," published in 1846. From the latter date until 1850 he was surveyor of the port of Salem, and while thus employed wrote one of his strongest works, "The Scarlet Letter." For the succeeding two

years Lenox, Massachusetts, was his home, and the "House of the Seven Gables" was produced there, as well as the "Blithedale Romance." In 1852 he published a "Life of Franklin Pierce," a college friend whom he warmly regarded. In 1853 he was appointed United States consul to Liverpool, England, where he remained some years, after which he spent some time in Italy. On returning to his native land he took up his residence at Concord, Massachusetts. While taking a trip for his health with ex-President Pierce, he died at Plymouth, New Hampshire, May 19, 1864. In addition to the works mentioned above Mr. Hawthorne gave to the world the following books: "True Stories from History," "The Wonder Book," "The Snow Image," "Tanglewood Tales," "The Marble Faun," and "Our Old Home." After his death appeared a series of "Notebooks," edited by his wife, Sophia P. Hawthorne; "Septimius Felton," edited by his daughter, Una, and "Dr. Grimshaw's Secret," put into shape by his talented son, Julian. He left an unfinished work called "Dolliver Romance," which has been published just as he left it.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, sixteenth president of the United States, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue county (Hardin county), Kentucky, in a log-cabin near Hodgenville. When he was eight years old he removed with his parents to Indiana, near the Ohio river, and a year later his mother died. His father then married Mrs. Elizabeth (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, who proved a kind of foster-mother to Abraham, and encouraged him to study. He worked as a farm hand and as a clerk in a store at Gentryville, and was noted for his athletic feats and strength, fondness for debate, a fund of humorous

anecdote, as well as the composition of rude verses. He made a trip at the age of nineteen to New Orleans on a flat-boat, and settled in Illinois in 1830. He assisted his father to build a log house and clear a farm on the Sangamon river near Decatur, Illinois, and split the rails with which to fence it. In 1851 he was employed in the building of a flat-boat on the Sangamon, and to run it to New Orleans. The voyage gave him a new insight into the horrors of slavery in the south. On his return he settled at New Salem and engaged, first as a clerk in a store, then as grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and he piloted the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. He participated in the Black Hawk war as captain of volunteers, and after his return he studied law, interested himself in politics, and became prominent locally as a public speaker. He was elected to the legislature in 1834 as a "Clay Whig," and began at once to display a command of language and forcible rhetoric that made him a match for his more cultured opponents. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, and began practice at Springfield. He married a lady of a prominent Kentucky family in 1842. He was active in the presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 and was an elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and was elected to congress in 1846, over Peter Cartwright. He voted for the Wilmot proviso and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and opposed the war with Mexico, but gained little prominence during his two years' service. He then returned to Springfield and devoted his attention to law, taking little interest in politics, until the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854. This awakened his interest in politics again and he attacked the champion of that measure,

Stephen A. Douglas, in a speech at Springfield that made him famous, and is said by those who heard it to be the greatest speech of his life. Lincoln was selected as candidate for the United States senate, but was defeated by Trumbull. Upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill the Whig party suddenly went to pieces, and the Republican party gathered head. At the Bloomington Republican convention in 1856 Lincoln made an effective address in which he first took a position antagonistic to the existence of slavery. He was a Fremont elector and received a strong support for nomination as vice-president in the Philadelphia convention. In 1858 he was the unanimous choice of the Republicans for the United States senate, and the great campaign of debate which followed resulted in the election of Douglas, but established Lincoln's reputation as the leading exponent of Republican doctrines. He began to be mentioned in Illinois as candidate for the presidency, and a course of addresses in the eastern states attracted favorable attention. When the national convention met at Chicago, his rivals, Chase, Seward, Bates and others, were compelled to retire before the western giant, and he was nominated, with Hannibal Hamlin as his running mate. The Democratic party had now been disrupted, and Lincoln's election assured. He carried practically every northern state, and the secession of South Carolina, followed by a number of the gulf states, took place before his inauguration. Lincoln is the only president who was ever compelled to reach Washington in a secret manner. He escaped assassination by avoiding Baltimore, and was quietly inaugurated March 4, 1861. His inaugural address was firm but conciliatory, and he said to the secessionists: "You have no oath registered in heaven

to destroy the government, while I have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it.' He made up his cabinet chiefly of those political rivals in his own party—Seward, Chase, Cameron, Bates—and secured the co-operation of the Douglas Democrats. His great deeds, amidst the heat and turmoil of war, were: His call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, and the blockading of southern ports; calling of congress in extra session, July 14, 1861, and obtaining four hundred thousand men and four hundred million dollars for the prosecution of the war; appointing Stanton secretary of war; issuing the emancipation proclamation; calling three hundred thousand volunteers; address at Gettysburg cemetery; commissioned Grant as lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States; his second inaugural address; his visit to the army before Richmond, and his entry into Richmond the day after its surrender.

Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth in a box in Ford's theater at Washington the night of April 14, 1865, and expired the following morning. His body was buried at Oak Ridge cemetery, Springfield, Illinois, and a monument commemorating his great work marks his resting place.

STEPHEN GIRARD, the celebrated philanthropist, was born in Bordeaux, France, May 24, 1750. He became a sailor engaged in the American coast trade, and also made frequent trips to the West Indies. During the Revolutionary war he was a grocer and liquor seller in Philadelphia. He married in that city, and afterward separated from his wife. After the war he again engaged in the coast and West India trade, and his fortune began to accumulate

from receiving goods from West Indian planters during the insurrection in Hayti, little of which was ever called for again. He became a private banker in Philadelphia in 1812, and afterward was a director in the United States Bank. He made much money by leasing property in the city in times of depression, and upon the revival of industry sub-leasing at enormous profit. He became the wealthiest citizen of the United States of his time.

He was eccentric, ungracious, and a freethinker. He had few, if any, friends in his lifetime. However, he was most charitably disposed, and gave to charitable institutions and schools with a liberal hand. He did more than any one else to relieve the suffering and deprivations during the great yellow fever scourge in Philadelphia, devoting his personal attention to the sick. He endowed and made a free institution, the famous Will's Eye and Ear Infirmary of Philadelphia—one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world. At his death practically all his immense wealth was bequeathed to charitable institutions, more than two millions of dollars going to the founding of Girard College, which was to be devoted to the education and training of boys between the ages of six and ten years. Large donations were also made to institutions in Philadelphia and New Orleans. The principal building of Girard College is the most magnificent example of Greek architecture in America. Girard died December 26, 1831.

LOUIS J. R. AGASSIZ, the eminent naturalist and geologist, was born in the parish of Motier, near Lake Neuchatel, Switzerland, May 28, 1807, but attained his greatest fame after becoming an American citizen. He studied the medical sciences at

Zurich, Heidelberg and Munich. His first work was a Latin description of the fishes which Martius and Spix brought from Brazil. This was published in 1829-31. He devoted much time to the study of fossil fishes, and in 1832 was appointed professor of natural history at Neuchatel. He greatly increased his reputation by a great work in French, entitled "Researches on Fossil Fishes," in 1832-42, in which he made many important improvements in the classification of fishes. Having passed many summers among the Alps in researches on glaciers, he propounded some new and interesting ideas on geology, and the agency of glaciers in his "Studies by the Glaciers." This was published in 1840. This latter work, with his "System of the Glaciers," published in 1847, are among his principal works.

In 1846, Professor Agassiz crossed the ocean on a scientific excursion to the United States, and soon determined to remain here. He accepted, about the beginning of 1848, the chair of zoology and geology at Harvard. He explored the natural history of the United States at different times and gave an impulse to the study of nature in this country. In 1865 he conducted an expedition to Brazil, and explored the lower Amazon and its tributaries. In 1868 he was made non-resident professor of natural history at Cornell University. In December, 1871, he accompanied the Hassler expedition, under Professor Pierce, to the South Atlantic and Pacific oceans. He died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 14, 1873.

Among other of the important works of Professor Agassiz may be mentioned the following: "Outlines of Comparative Physiology," "Journey to Brazil," and "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." It is said of Professor Agassiz,

that, perhaps, with the exception of Hugh Miller, no one had so popularized science in his day, or trained so many young naturalists. Many of the theories held by Agassiz are not supported by many of the naturalists of these later days, but upon many of the speculations into the origin of species and in physics he has left the marks of his own strongly marked individuality.

WILLIAM WINDOM.—As a prominent and leading lawyer of the great northwest, as a member of both houses of congress, and as the secretary of the treasury, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch won for himself a prominent position in the history of our country.

Mr. Windom was a native of Ohio, born in Belmont county, May 10, 1827. He received a good elementary education in the schools of his native state, and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Ohio, where he remained until 1855. In the latter year he made up his mind to move further west, and accordingly went to Minnesota, and opening an office, became identified with the interests of that state, and the northwest generally. In 1858 he took his place in the Minnesota delegation in the national house of representatives, at Washington, and continued to represent his constituency in that body for ten years. In 1871 Mr. Windom was elected United States senator from Minnesota, and was re-elected to the same office after fulfilling the duties of the position for a full term, in 1876. On the inauguration of President Garfield, in March, 1881, Mr. Windom became secretary of the treasury in his cabinet. He resigned this office October 27, 1881, and was elected senator from the North Star state to fill the va-

cancy caused by the resignation of A. J. Edgerton. Mr. Windom served in that chamber until March, 1883.

William Windom died in New York City January 29, 1891.

DON M. DICKINSON, an American politician and lawyer, was born in Port Ontario, New York, January 17, 1846. He removed with his parents to Michigan when he was but two years old. He was educated in the public schools of Detroit and at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. In 1872 he was made secretary of the Democratic state central committee of Michigan, and his able management of the campaign gave him a prominent place in the councils of his party. In 1876, during the Tilden campaign, he acted as chairman of the state central committee. He was afterward chosen to represent his state in the Democratic national committee, and in 1886 he was appointed postmaster-general by President Cleveland. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to Detroit and resumed the practice of law. In the presidential campaign of 1896, Mr. Dickinson adhered to the "gold wing" of the Democracy, and his influence was felt in the national canvass, and especially in his own state.

JOHAN JACOB ASTOR, the founder of the Astor family and fortunes, while not a native of this country, was one of the most noted men of his time, and as all his wealth and fame were acquired here, he may well be classed among America's great men. He was born near Heidelberg, Germany, July 17, 1763, and when twenty years old emigrated to the United States. Even at that age he exhibited remarkable

business ability and foresight, and soon he was investing capital in furs which he took to London and sold at a great profit. He next settled at New York, and engaged extensively in the fur trade. He exported furs to Europe in his own vessels, which returned with cargoes of foreign commodities, and thus he rapidly amassed an immense fortune. In 1811 he founded Astoria on the western coast of North America, near the mouth of the Columbia river, as a depot for the fur trade, for the promotion of which he sent a number of expeditions to the Pacific ocean. He also purchased a large amount of real estate in New York, the value of which increased enormously. All through life his business ventures were a series of marvelous successes, and he ranked as one of the most sagacious and successful business men in the world. He died March 29, 1848, leaving a fortune estimated at over twenty million dollars to his children, who have since increased it. John Jacob Astor left \$400,000 to found a public library in New York City, and his son, William B. Astor, who died in 1875, left \$300,000 to add to his father's bequest. This is known as the Astor Library, one of the largest in the United States.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, an eminent American statesman, was born in New York City, March 23, 1823, being a grandson of General William Colfax, the commander of Washington's life-guards. In 1836 he removed with his mother, who was then a widow, to Indiana, settling at South Bend. Young Schuyler studied law, and in 1845 became editor of the "St. Joseph Valley Register," a Whig paper published at South Bend. He was a member of the convention which formed a new constitution for Indiana in 1850, and he opposed

the clause that prohibited colored men from settling in that state. In 1851 he was defeated as the Whig candidate for congress but was elected in 1854, and, being repeatedly re-elected, continued to represent that district in congress until 1869. He became one of the most prominent and influential members of the house of representatives, and served three terms as speaker. During the Civil war he was an active participant in all public measures of importance, and was a confidential friend and adviser of President Lincoln. In May, 1868, Mr. Colfax was nominated for vice-president on the ticket with General Grant, and was elected. After the close of his term he retired from office, and for the remainder of his life devoted much of his time to lecturing and literary pursuits. His death occurred January 23, 1885. He was one of the most prominent members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in America, and that order erected a bronze statue to his memory in University Park, Indianapolis, Indiana, which was unveiled in May, 1887.

WILLIAM FREEMAN VILAS, who attained a national reputation as an able lawyer, statesman, and cabinet officer, was born at Chelsea, Vermont, July 9, 1840. His parents removed to Wisconsin when our subject was but eleven years of age, and there with the early settlers endured all the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life. William F. Vilas was given all the advantages found in the common schools, and supplemented this by a course of study in the Wisconsin State University, after which he studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practicing at Madison. Shortly afterward the Civil war broke out and Mr. Vilas enlisted and became colonel

of the Twenty-third regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, serving throughout the war with distinction. At the close of the war he returned to Wisconsin, resumed his law practice, and rapidly rose to eminence in this profession. In 1885 he was selected by President Cleveland for postmaster-general and at the close of his term again returned to Madison, Wisconsin, to resume the practice of law.

THOMAS MCINTYRE COOLEY, an eminent American jurist and law writer, was born in Attica, New York, January 6, 1824. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and four years later was appointed reporter of the supreme court of Michigan, which office he continued to hold for seven years. In the meantime, in 1859, he became professor of the law department of the University of Michigan, and soon afterward was made dean of the faculty of that department. In 1864 he was elected justice of the supreme court of Michigan, in 1867 became chief justice of that court, and in 1869 was re-elected for a term of eight years. In 1881 he again joined the faculty of the University of Michigan, assuming the professorship of constitutional and administrative law. His works on these branches have become standard, and he is recognized as authority on this and related subjects. Upon the passage of the inter-state commerce law in 1887 he became chairman of the commission and served in that capacity four years.

JOHN PETER ALTGELD, a noted American politician and writer on social questions, was born in Germany, December 30, 1847. He came to America with his parents and settled in Ohio when two years old. In 1864 he entered the Union army

and served till the close of the war, after which he settled in Chicago, Illinois. He was elected judge of the superior court of Cook county, Illinois, in 1886, in which capacity he served until elected governor of Illinois in 1892, as a Democrat. During the first year of his term as governor he attracted national attention by his pardon of the anarchists convicted of the Haymarket murder in Chicago, and again in 1894 by his denunciation of President Cleveland for calling out federal troops to suppress the rioting in connection with the great Pullman strike in Chicago. At the national convention of the Democratic party in Chicago, in July, 1896, he is said to have inspired the clause in the platform denunciatory of interference by federal authorities in local affairs, and "government by injunction." He was gubernatorial candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket in 1896, but was defeated by John R. Tanner, Republican. Mr. Altgeld published two volumes of essays on "Live Questions," evincing radical views on social matters.

ADLAI EWING STEVENSON, an American statesman and politician, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, October 23, 1835, and removed with the family to Bloomington, Illinois, in 1852. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and settled in the practice of his profession in Metamora, Illinois. In 1861 he was made master in chancery of Woodford county, and in 1864 was elected state's attorney. In 1868 he returned to Bloomington and formed a law partnership with James S. Ewing. He had served as a presidential elector in 1864, and in 1868 was elected to congress as a Democrat, receiving a majority vote from every county in his district. He became prominent in his

party, and was a delegate to the national convention in 1884. On the election of Cleveland to the presidency Mr. Stevenson was appointed first assistant postmaster-general. After the expiration of his term he continued to exert a controlling influence in the politics of his state, and in 1892 was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Grover Cleveland. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of law at Bloomington, Illinois.

SIMON CAMERON, whose name is prominently identified with the history of the United States as a political leader and statesman, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1799. He grew to manhood in his native county, receiving good educational advantages, and developing a natural inclination for political life. He rapidly rose in prominence and became the most influential Democrat in Pennsylvania, and in 1845 was elected by that party to the United States senate. Upon the organization of the Republican party he was one of the first to declare his allegiance to it, and in 1856 was re-elected United States senator from Pennsylvania as a Republican. In March, 1861, he was appointed secretary of war by President Lincoln, and served until early in 1862, when he was sent as minister to Russia, returning in 1863. In 1866 he was again elected United States senator and served until 1877, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son, James Donald Cameron. He continued to exert a powerful influence in political affairs up to the time of his death, June 26, 1889.

JAMES DONALD CAMERON was the eldest son of Simon Cameron, and also attained a high rank among American statesmen. He was born at Harrisburg,

Pennsylvania, May 14, 1833, and received an excellent education, graduating at Princeton College in 1852. He rapidly developed into one of the most able and successful business men of the country and was largely interested in and identified with the development of the coal, iron, lumber and manufacturing interests of his native state. He served as cashier and afterward president of the Middletown bank, and in 1861 was made vice-president, and in 1863 president of the Northern Central railroad, holding this position until 1874, when he resigned and was succeeded by Thomas A. Scott. This road was of great service to the government during the war as a means of communication between Pennsylvania and the national capital, via Baltimore. Mr. Cameron also took an active part in political affairs, always as a Republican. In May, 1876, he was appointed secretary of war in President Grant's cabinet, and in 1877 succeeded his father in the United States senate. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891, serving until 1896, and was recognized as one of the most prominent and influential members of that body.

ADOLPHUS W. GREELEY, a famous American arctic explorer, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, March 27, 1844. He graduated from Brown High School at the age of sixteen, and a year later enlisted in Company B, Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry, and was made first sergeant. In 1863 he was promoted to second lieutenant. After the war he was assigned to the Fifth United States Cavalry, and became first lieutenant in 1873. He was assigned to duty in the United States signal service shortly after the close of the war. An expedition was fitted out by the United States government in 1881, un-

der auspices of the weather bureau, and Lieutenant Greeley placed in command. They set sail from St. Johns the first week in July, and after nine days landed in Greenland, where they secured the services of two natives, together with sledges, dogs, furs and equipment. They encountered an ice pack early in August, and on the 28th of that month freezing weather set in. Two of his party, Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard, added to the known maps about forty miles of coast survey, and reached the highest point yet attained by man, eighty-three degrees and twenty-four minutes north, longitude, forty-four degrees and five minutes west. On their return to Fort Conger, Lieutenant Greeley set out for the south on August 9, 1883. He reached Baird Inlet twenty days later with his entire party. Here they were compelled to abandon their boats, and drifted on an ice-floe for one month. They then went into camp at Cape Sabine, where they suffered untold hardships, and eighteen of the party succumbed to cold and hunger, and had relief been delayed two days longer none would have been found alive. They were picked up by the relief expedition, under Captain Schley, June 22, 1884. The dead were taken to New York for burial. Many sensational stories were published concerning the expedition, and Lieutenant Greeley prepared an exhaustive account of his explorations and experiences.

LEVY P. MORTON, the millionaire politician, was born in Shoreham, Vermont, May 16, 1824, and his early education consisted of the rudiments which he obtained in the common school up to the age of fourteen, and after that time what knowledge he gained was wrested from the hard school of experience. He removed to

Hanover, Vermont, then Concord, Vermont, and afterwards to Boston. He had worked in a store at Shoreham, his native village, and on going to Hanover he established a store and went into business for himself. In Boston he clerked in a dry goods store, and then opened a business of his own in the same line in New York. After a short career he failed, and was compelled to settle with his creditors at only fifty cents on the dollar. He began the struggle anew, and when the war began he established a banking house in New York, with Junius Morgan as a partner. Through his firm and connections the great government war loans were floated, and it resulted in immense profits to his house. When he was again thoroughly established he invited his former creditors to a banquet, and under each guest's plate was found a check covering the amount of loss sustained respectively, with interest to date.

President Garfield appointed Mr. Morton as minister to France, after he had declined the secretaryship of the navy, and in 1888 he was nominated as candidate for vice-president, with Harrison, and elected. In 1894 he was elected governor of New York over David B. Hill, and served one term.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, one of the most talented and prominent educators this country has known, was born January 24, 1835, at Derby, Vermont. He received an elementary education in the common schools, and studied two terms in the Derby Academy. Mr. Adams moved with his parents to Iowa in 1856. He was very anxious to pursue a collegiate course, but this was impossible until he had attained the age of twenty-one. In the autumn of 1856 he began the study of Latin and Greek

at Denmark Academy, and in September, 1857, he was admitted to the University of Michigan. Mr. Adams was wholly dependent upon himself for the means of his education. During his third and fourth year he became deeply interested in historical studies, was assistant librarian of the university, and determined to pursue a post-graduate course. In 1864 he was appointed instructor of history and Latin and was advanced to an assistant professorship in 1865, and in 1867, on the resignation of Professor White to accept the presidency of Cornell, he was appointed to fill the chair of professor of history. This he accepted on condition of his being allowed to spend a year for special study in Germany, France and Italy. Mr. Adams returned in 1868, and assumed the duties of his professorship. He introduced the German system for the instruction of advanced history classes, and his lectures were largely attended. In 1885, on the resignation of President White at Cornell, he was elected his successor and held the office for seven years, and on January 17, 1893, he was inaugurated president of the University of Wisconsin. President Adams was prominently connected with numerous scientific and literary organizations and a frequent contributor to the historical and educational data in the periodicals and journals of the country. He was the author of the following: "Democracy and Monarchy in France," "Manual of Historical Literature," "A Plea for Scientific Agriculture," "Higher Education in Germany."

JOSEPH B. FORAKER, a prominent political leader and ex-governor of Ohio, was born near Rainsboro, Highland county, Ohio, July 5, 1846. His parents operated a small farm, with a grist and sawmill, hav-

ing emigrated hither from Virginia and Delaware on account of their distaste for slavery.

Joseph was reared upon a farm until 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry. Later he was made sergeant, and in 1864 commissioned first lieutenant. The next year he was brevetted captain. At the age of nineteen he was mustered out of the army after a brilliant service, part of the time being on the staff of General Slocum. He participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain and in Sherman's march to the sea.

For two years subsequent to the war young Foraker was studying at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, but later went to Cornell University, at Unity, New York, from which he graduated July 1, 1869. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1879 Mr. Foraker was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati and held the office for three years. In 1883 he was defeated in the contest for the governorship with Judge Hoadly. In 1885, however, being again nominated for the same office, he was elected and served two terms. In 1889, in running for governor again, this time against James E. Campbell, he was defeated. Two years later his career in the United States senate began. Mr. Foraker was always a prominent figure at all national meetings of the Republican party, and a strong power, politically, in his native state.

LYMAN ABBOTT, an eminent American preacher and writer on religious subjects, came of a noted New England family. His father, Rev. Jacob Abbott, was a prolific and popular writer, and his uncle, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, was a noted

preacher and author. Lyman Abbott was born December 18, 1835, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He graduated at the New York University, in 1853, studied law, and practiced for a time at the bar, after which he studied theology with his uncle, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, and in 1860 was settled in the ministry at Terre Haute, Indiana, remaining there until after the close of the war. He then became connected with the Freedmen's Commission, continuing this until 1868, when he accepted the pastorate of the New England Congregational church, in New York City. A few years later he resigned, to devote his time principally to literary pursuits. For a number of years he edited for the American Tract Society, its "Illustrated Christian Weekly," also the New York "Christian Union." He produced many works, which had a wide circulation, among which may be mentioned the following: "Jesus of Nazareth, His Life and Teachings," "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths," "Morning and Evening Exercises, Selected from Writings of Henry Ward Beecher," "Laicus, or the Experiences of a Layman in a Country Parish," "Popular Religious Dictionary," and "Commentaries on Matthew, Mark, Luke, John and Acts."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.—The well-known author, orator and journalist whose name heads this sketch, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, February 24, 1824. Having laid the foundation of a most excellent education in his native land, he went to Europe and studied at the University of Berlin. He made an extensive tour throughout the Levant, from which he returned home in 1850. At that early age literature became his field of labor, and in 1851 he published his first important work,

"Nile Notes of a Howadji." In 1852 two works issued from his facile pen, "The Howadji in Syria," and "Lotus-Eating." Later on he was the author of the well-known "Potiphar Papers," "Prue and I," and "Trumps." He greatly distinguished himself throughout this land as a lecturer on many subjects, and as an orator had but few peers. He was also well known as one of the most fluent speakers on the stump, making many political speeches in favor of the Republican party. In recognition of his valuable services, Mr. Curtis was appointed by President Grant, chairman of the advisory board of the civil service. Although a life-long Republican, Mr. Curtis refused to support Blaine for the presidency in 1884, because of his ideas on civil service and other reforms. For his memorable and magnificent eulogy on Wendell Phillips, delivered in Boston, in 1884, that city presented Mr. Curtis with a gold medal.

George W. Curtis, however, is best known to the reading public of the United States by his connection with the Harper Brothers, having been editor of the "Harper's Weekly," and of the "Easy Chair," in "Harper's Monthly Magazine," for many years, in fact retaining that position until the day of his death, which occurred August 31, 1892.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth president of the United States, served from 1865 to 1869. He was born December 8, 1808, at Raleigh, North Carolina, and was left an orphan at the age of four years. He never attended school, and was apprenticed to a tailor. While serving his apprenticeship he suddenly acquired a passion for knowledge, and learned to read. From that time on he spent all his spare time in reading, and after working for two

years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court House, South Carolina, he removed to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and was married. Under his wife's instruction he made rapid progress in his studies and manifested such an interest in local politics as to be elected as "workmen's candidate" alderman in 1828, and in 1830 to the mayoralty, and was twice re-elected to each office. Mr. Johnson utilized this time in cultivating his talents as a public speaker, by taking part in a debating society. He was elected in 1835 to the lower house of the legislature, was re-elected in 1839 as a Democrat, and in 1841 was elected state senator. Mr. Johnson was elected representative in congress in 1843 and was re-elected four times in succession until 1853, when he was the successful candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. He was re-elected in 1855 and in 1857 he entered the United States senate. In 1860 he was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention for the presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckinridge wing of the party. At the election of Lincoln, which brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Mr. Johnson took a firm attitude in the senate for the Union. He was the leader of the loyalists in East Tennessee. By the course that Mr. Johnson pursued in this crisis he was brought prominently before the northern people, and when, in March, 1862, he was appointed military governor of Tennessee with the rank of brigadier-general, he increased his popularity by the vigorous manner in which he labored to restore order. In the campaign of 1864 he was elected vice-president on the ticket with President Lincoln, and upon the assassination of the latter he succeeded to the

presidency, April 15, 1865. He retained the cabinet of President Lincoln, and at first exhibited considerable severity towards the former Confederates, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaimed a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and established provisional governments in the southern states. These states claimed representation in congress in the following December, and then arose the momentous question as to what should be the policy of the victorious Union against their late enemies. The Republican majority in congress had an apprehension that the President would undo the results of the war, and consequently passed two bills over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the government were in open antagonism. The cabinet was reconstructed in July, and Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning superseded Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan. In August, 1867, President Johnson removed the secretary of war and replaced him with General Grant, but when congress met in December it refused to ratify the removal of Stanton, who resumed the functions of his office. In 1868 the president again attempted to remove Stanton, who refused to vacate his post and was sustained by the senate. President Johnson was accused by congress of high crimes and misdemeanors, but the trial resulted in his acquittal. Later he was United States senator from Tennessee, and died July 31, 1875.

EDMUND RANDOLPH, first attorney-general of the United States, was born in Virginia, August 10, 1753. His father, John Randolph, was attorney-general of Virginia, and lived and died a royalist. Edmund was educated in the law, but joined the army as aide-de-camp to Washington

in 1775, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was elected to the Virginia convention in 1776, and attorney-general of the state the same year. In 1779 he was elected to the Continental congress, and served four years in that body. He was a member of the convention in 1787 that framed the constitution. In that convention he proposed what was known as the "Virginia plan" of confederation, but it was rejected. He advocated the ratification of the constitution in the Virginia convention, although he had refused to sign it. He became governor of Virginia in 1788, and the next year Washington appointed him to the office of attorney-general of the United States upon the organization of the government under the constitution. He was appointed secretary of state to succeed Jefferson during Washington's second term, but resigned a year later on account of differences in the cabinet concerning the policy pursued toward the new French republic. He died September 12, 1813.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1824. He received his early education at the Norristown Academy, in his native county, and, in 1840, was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy, at West Point. He was graduated from the latter in 1844, and brevetted as second lieutenant of infantry. In 1853 he was made first lieutenant, and two years later transferred to the quartermaster's department, with the rank of captain, and in 1863 promoted to the rank of major. He served on the frontier, and in the war with Mexico, displaying conspicuous gallantry during the latter. He also took a part in the Seminole war, and in the troubles in Kansas, in 1857, and in California, at the out-

break of the Civil war, as chief quartermaster of the Southern district, he exerted a powerful influence. In 1861 he applied for active duty in the field, and was assigned to the department of Kentucky as chief quartermaster, but before entering upon that duty, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. His subsequent history during the war was substantially that of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the campaign, under McClellan, and led the gallant charge, which captured Fort Magruder, won the day at the battle of Williamsburg, and by services rendered at Savage's Station and other engagements, won several grades in the regular service, and was recommended by McClellan for major-general of volunteers. He was a conspicuous figure at South Mountain and Antietam. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers, November 29, 1862, and made commander of the First Division of the Second Corps, which he led at Fredricksburg and at Chancellorsville. He was appointed to the command of the Second Corps in June, 1863, and at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, of that year, took an important part. On his arrival on the field he found part of the forces then in retreat, but stayed the retrograde movement, checked the enemy, and on the following day commanded the left center, repulsed, on the third, the grand assault of General Lee's army, and was severely wounded. For his services on that field General Hancock received the thanks of congress. On recovering from his wound, he was detailed to go north to stimulate recruiting and fill up the diminished corps, and was the recipient of many public receptions and ovations. In March, 1864, he returned to his command, and in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania led large bodies of men

successfully and conspicuously. From that on to the close of the campaign he was a prominent figure. In November, 1864, he was detailed to organize the First Veteran Reserve Corps, and at the close of hostilities was appointed to the command of the Middle Military Division. In July, 1866, he was made major-general of the regular service. He was at the head of various military departments until 1872, when he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Atlantic, which post he held until his death. In 1869 he declined the nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. He was the nominee of the Democratic party for president, in 1880, and was defeated by General Garfield, who had a popular majority of seven thousand and eighteen and an electoral majority of fifty-nine. General Hancock died February 9, 1886.

THOMAS PAINE, the most noted political and deistical writer of the Revolutionary period, was born in England, January 29, 1737, of Quaker parents. His education was obtained in the grammar schools of Thetford, his native town, and supplemented by hard private study while working at his trade of stay-maker at London and other cities of England. He was for a time a dissenting preacher, although he did not relinquish his employment. He married a revenue official's daughter, and was employed in the revenue service for some time. He then became a grocer and during all this time he was reading and cultivating his literary tastes, and had developed a clear and forcible style of composition. He was chosen to represent the interests of the excisemen, and published a pamphlet that brought him considerable notice. He was soon afterward introduced to Benjamin Franklin, and having been dismissed from the service on a

charge of smuggling, his resentment led him to accept the advice of that statesman to come to America, in 1774. He became editor of the "Pennsylvania Magazine," and the next year published his "Serious Thoughts upon Slavery" in the "Pennsylvania Journal." His greatest political work, however, was written at the suggestion of Dr. Rush, and entitled "Common Sense." It was the most popular pamphlet written during the period and he received two thousand five hundred dollars from the state of Pennsylvania in recognition of its value. His periodical, the "Crisis," began in 1776, and its distribution among the soldiers did a great deal to keep up the spirit of revolution. He was made secretary of the committee of foreign affairs, but was dismissed for revealing diplomatic secrets in one of his controversies with Silas Deane. He was originator and promoter of a subscription to relieve the distress of the soldiers near the close of the war, and was sent to France with Henry Laurens to negotiate the treaty with France, and was granted three thousand dollars by congress for his services there, and an estate at New Rochelle, by the state of New York.

In 1787, after the close of the Revolutionary war, he went to France, and a few years later published his "Rights of Man," defending the French revolution, which gave him great popularity in France. He was made a citizen and elected to the national convention at Calais. He favored banishment of the king to America, and opposed his execution. He was imprisoned for about ten months during 1794 by the Robespierre party, during which time he wrote the "Age of Reason," his great deistical work. He was in danger of the guillotine for several months. He took up his residence with the family of James Monroe,

then minister to France and was chosen again to the convention. He returned to the United States in 1802, and was cordially received throughout the country except at Trenton, where he was insulted by Federalists. He retired to his estate at New Rochelle, and his death occurred June 8, 1809.

JOHN WILLIAM MACKAY was one of America's noted men, both in the development of the western coast and the building of the Mackay and Bennett cable. He was born in 1831 at Dublin, Ireland; came to New York in 1840 and his boyhood days were spent in Park Row. He went to California some time after the argonauts of 1849 and took to the primitive methods of mining—lost and won and finally drifted into Nevada about 1860. The bonanza discoveries which were to have such a potent influence on the finance and statesmanship of the day came in 1872. Mr. Mackay founded the Nevada Bank in 1878. He is said to have taken one hundred and fifty million dollars in bullion out of the Big Bonanza mine. There were associated with him in this enterprise James G. Fair, senator from Nevada; William O'Brien and James C. Flood. When vast wealth came to Mr. Mackay he believed it his duty to do his country some service, and he agitated in his mind the building of an American steamship line, and while brooding over this his attention was called to the cable relations between America and Europe. The financial management of the cable was selfish and extravagant, and the capital was heavy with accretions of financial "water" and to pay even an apparent dividend upon the sums which represented the nominal value of the cables, it was necessary to hold the rates

at an exorbitant figure. And, moreover, the cables were foreign; in one the influence of France being paramount and in the other that of England; and in the matter of intelligence, so necessary in case of war, we would be at the mercy of our enemies. This train of thought brought Mr. Mackay into relation with James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the "New York Herald." The result of their intercourse was that Mr. Mackay so far entered into the enthusiasm of Mr. Bennett over an independent cable, that he offered to assist the enterprise with five hundred thousand dollars. This was the inception of the Commercial Cable Company, or of what has been known for years as the Mackay-Bennett cable.

ELISHA GRAY, the great inventor and electrician, was born August 2, 1835, at Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio. He was, as a child, greatly interested in the phenomena of nature, and read with avidity all the books he could obtain, relating to this subject. He was apprenticed to various trades during his boyhood, but his insatiable thirst for knowledge dominated his life and he found time to study at odd intervals. Supporting himself by working at his trade, he found time to pursue a course at Oberlin College, where he particularly devoted himself to the study of physical science. Mr. Gray secured his first patent for electrical or telegraph apparatus on October 1, 1867. His attention was first attracted to telephonic transmission during this year and he saw in it a way of transmitting signals for telegraph purposes, and conceived the idea of electro-tones, tuned to different tones in the scale. He did not then realize the importance of his invention, his thoughts being employed on the capacity of the apparatus for transmitting musical tones through an

electric circuit, and it was not until 1874 that he was again called to consider the reproduction of electrically-transmitted vibrations through the medium of animal tissue. He continued experimenting with various results, which finally culminated in his taking out a patent for his speaking telephone on February 14, 1876. He took out fifty additional patents in the course of eleven years, among which were, telegraph switch, telegraph repeater, telegraph annunciator and typewriting telegraph. From 1869 until 1873 he was employed in the manufacture of telegraph apparatus in Cleveland and Chicago, and filled the office of electrician to the Western Electric Company. He was awarded the degree of D. S., and in 1874 he went abroad to perfect himself in acoustics. Mr. Gray's latest invention was known as the telautograph or long distance writing machine. Mr. Gray wrote and published several works on scientific subjects, among which were: "Telegraphy and Telephony," and "Experimental Research in Electro-Harmonic Telegraphy and Telephony."

WHITELAW REID.—Among the many men who have adorned the field of journalism in the United States, few stand out with more prominence than the scholar, author and editor whose name heads this article. Born at Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, October 27, 1837, he graduated at Miami University in 1856. For about a year he was superintendent of the graded schools of South Charleston, Ohio, after which he purchased the "Xenia News," which he edited for about two years. This paper was the first one outside of Illinois to advocate the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Reid having been a Republican since the birth of that party in 1856. After taking an active

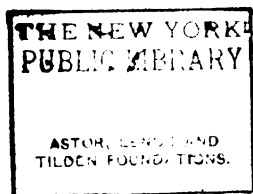
part in the campaign, in the winter of 1860-61, he went to the state capital as correspondent of three daily papers. At the close of the session of the legislature he became city editor of the "Cincinnati Gazette," and at the breaking out of the war went to the front as a correspondent for that journal. For a time he served on the staff of General Morris in West Virginia, with the rank of captain. Shortly after he was on the staff of General Rosecrans, and, under the name of "Agate," wrote most graphic descriptions of the movements in the field, especially that of the battle of Pittsburg Landing. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Reid went to Washington and was appointed librarian to the house of representatives, and acted as correspondent of the "Cincinnati Gazette." His description of the battle of Gettysburg, written on the field, gained him added reputation. In 1865 he accompanied Chief Justice Chase on a southern tour, and published "After the War; a Southern Tour." During the next two years he was engaged in cotton planting in Louisiana and Alabama, and published "Ohio in the War." In 1868 he returned to the "Cincinnati Gazette," becoming one of its leading editors. The same year he accepted the invitation of Horace Greeley and became one of the staff on the "New York Tribune." Upon the death of Mr. Greeley in 1872, Mr. Reid became editor and chief proprietor of that paper. In 1878 he was tendered the United States mission to Berlin, but declined. The offer was again made by the Garfield administration, but again he declined. In 1878 he was elected by the New York legislature regent of the university, to succeed General John A. Dix. Under the Harrison administration he served as United States minister to France, and in 1892 was the Republican nominee for the vice-presidency

of the United States. Among other works published by him were the "Schools of Journalism," "The Scholar in Politics," "Some Newspaper Tendencies," and "Town-Hall Suggestions."

GEORGE WHITEFIELD was one of the most powerful and effective preachers the world has ever produced, swaying his hearers and touching the hearts of immense audiences in a manner that has rarely been equalled and never surpassed. While not a native of America, yet much of his labor was spent in this country. He wielded a great influence in the United States in early days, and his death occurred here; so that he well deserves a place in this volume as one of the most celebrated men America has known.

George Whitefield was born in the Bull Inn, at Gloucester, England, December 16, 1714. He acquired the rudiments of learning in St. Mary's grammar school. Later he attended Oxford University for a time, where he became intimate with the Oxford Methodists, and resolved to devote himself to the ministry. He was ordained in the Gloucester Cathedral June 20, 1836, and the following day preached his first sermon in the same church. On that day there commenced a new era in Whitefield's life. He went to London and began to preach at Bishopsgate church, his fame soon spreading over the city, and shortly he was engaged four times on a single Sunday in addressing audiences of enormous magnitude, and he preached in various parts of his native country, the people crowding in multitudes to hear him and hanging upon the rails and rafters of the churches and approaches thereto. He finally sailed for America, landing in Georgia, where he stirred the people to great enthusiasm. During the balance of





his life he divided his time between Great Britain and America, and it is recorded that he crossed the Atlantic thirteen times. He came to America for the seventh time in 1770. He preached every day at Boston from the 17th to the 20th of September, 1770, then traveled to Newburyport, preaching at Exeter, New Hampshire, September 29, on the way. That evening he went to Newburyport, where he died the next day, Sunday, September 30, 1770.

"Whitefield's dramatic power was amazing," says an eminent writer in describing him. "His voice was marvelously varied, and he ever had it at command—an organ, a flute, a harp, all in one. His intellectual powers were not of a high order, but he had an abundance of that ready talent and that wonderful magnetism which makes the popular preacher; and beyond all natural endowments, there was in his ministry the power of evangelical truth, and, as his converts believed, the presence of the spirit of God."

CHARLES FRANCIS BRUSH, one of America's prominent men in the development of electrical science, was born March 17, 1849, near Cleveland, Ohio, and spent his early life on his father's farm. From the district school at Wickliffe, Ohio, he passed to the Shaw Academy at Collamer, and then entered the high school at Cleveland. His interest in chemistry, physics and engineering was already marked, and during his senior year he was placed in charge of the chemical and physical apparatus. During these years he devised a plan for lighting street lamps, constructed telescopes, and his first electric arc lamp, also an electric motor. In September, 1867, he entered the engineering department of the University of Michigan and graduated in

1869, which was a year in advance of his class, with the degree of M. E. He then returned to Cleveland, and for three years was engaged as an analytical chemist and for four years in the iron business. In 1875 Mr. Brush became interested in electric lighting, and in 1876, after four months' experimenting, he completed the dynamo-electric machine that has made his name famous, and in a shorter time produced the series arc lamps. These were both patented in the United States in 1876, and he afterward obtained fifty patents on his later inventions, including the fundamental storage battery, the compound series, shunt-winding for dynamo-electric machines, and the automatic cut-out for arc lamps. His patents, two-thirds of which have already been profitable, are held by the Brush Electric Company, of Cleveland, while his foreign patents are controlled by the Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Company, of London. In 1880 the Western Reserve University conferred upon Mr. Brush the degree of Ph. D., and in 1881 the French government decorated him as a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

HENRY CLEWS, of Wall-street fame, was one of the noted old-time operators on that famous street, and was also an author of some repute. Mr. Clews was born in Staffordshire, England, August 14, 1840. His father had him educated with the intention of preparing him for the ministry, but on a visit to the United States the young man became interested in a business life, and was allowed to engage as a clerk in the importing house of Wilson G. Hunt & Co., of New York. Here he learned the first principles of business, and when the war broke out in 1861 young Clews saw in the needs of the government an opportunity to

reap a golden harvest. He identified himself with the negotiating of loans for the government, and used his powers of persuasion upon the great money powers to convince them of the stability of the government and the value of its securities. By enthusiasm and patriotic arguments he induced capitalists to invest their money in government securities, often against their judgment, and his success was remarkable. His was one of the leading firms that aided the struggling treasury department in that critical hour, and his reward was great. In addition to the vast wealth it brought, President Lincoln and Secretary Chase both wrote important letters, acknowledging his valued service. In 1873, by the repudiation of the bonded indebtedness of the state of Georgia, Mr. Clews lost six million dollars which he had invested in those securities. It is said that he is the only man, with one exception, in Wall street, who ever regained great wealth after utter disaster. His "Twenty-Eight Years in Wall Street" has been widely read.

ALFRED VAIL was one of the men that gave to the world the electric telegraph and the names of Henry, Morse and Vail will forever remain linked as the prime factors in that great achievement. Mr. Vail was born September 25, 1807, at Morristown, New Jersey, and was a son of Stephen Vail, the proprietor of the Speedwell Iron Works, near Morristown. At the age of seventeen, after he had completed his studies at the Morristown Academy, Alfred Vail went into the Speedwell Iron Works and contented himself with the duties of his position until he reached his majority. He then determined to prepare himself for the ministry, and at the age of twenty-five he entered the University of the City of New

York, where he was graduated in 1836. His health becoming impaired he labored for a time under much uncertainty as to his future course. Professor S. F. B. Morse had come to the university in 1835 as professor of literature and fine arts, and about this time, 1837, Professor Gale, occupying the chair of chemistry, invited Morse to exhibit his apparatus for the benefit of the students. On Saturday, September 2, 1837, the exhibition took place and Vail was asked to attend, and with his inherited taste for mechanics and knowledge of their construction, he saw a great future for the crude mechanism used by Morse in giving and recording signals. Mr. Vail interested his father in the invention, and Morse was invited to Speedwell and the elder Vail promised to help him. It was stipulated that Alfred Vail should construct the required apparatus and exhibit before a committee of congress the telegraph instrument, and was to receive a quarter interest in the invention. Morse had devised a series of ten numbered leaden types, which were to be operated in giving the signal. This was not satisfactory to Vail, so he devised an entirely new instrument, involving a lever, or "point," on a radically different principle, which, when tested, produced dots and dashes, and devised the famous dot-and-dash alphabet, misnamed the "Morse." At last the machine was in working order, on January 6, 1838. The machine was taken to Washington, where it caused not only wonder, but excitement. Vail continued his experiments and devised the lever and roller. When the line between Baltimore and Washington was completed, Vail was stationed at the Baltimore end and received the famous first message. It is a remarkable fact that not a single feature of the original invention of Morse, as formulated

by his caveat and repeated in his original patent, is to be found in Vail's apparatus. From 1837 to 1844 it was a combination of the inventions of Morse, Henry and Vail, but the work of Morse fell gradually into desuetude, while Vail's conception of an alphabet has remained unchanged for half a century. Mr. Vail published but one work, "American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph," in 1845, and died at Morristown at the comparatively early age of fifty-one, on January 19, 1859.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth president of the United States, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio. At the age of seventeen he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in June, 1843, and was given his brevet as second lieutenant and assigned to the Fourth Infantry. He remained in the service eleven years, in which time he was engaged in the Mexican war with gallantry, and was thrice brevetted for conduct in the field. In 1848 he married Miss Julia Dent, and in 1854, having reached the grade of captain, he resigned and engaged in farming near St. Louis. In 1860 he entered the leather business with his father at Galena, Illinois.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he commenced to drill a company at Galena, and at the same time offered his services to the adjutant-general of the army, but he had few influential friends, so received no answer. He was employed by the governor of Illinois in the organization of the various volunteer regiments, and at the end of a few weeks was given the colonelcy of the Twenty-first Infantry, from that state. His military training and knowledge soon attracted the attention of his su-

perior officers, and on reporting to General Pope in Missouri, the latter put him in the way of advancement. August 7, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and for a few weeks was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri. September 1, the same year, he was placed in command of the Department of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th of the month, without orders, seized Paducah, which commanded the channel of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, by which he secured Kentucky for the Union. He now received orders to make a demonstration on Belmont, which he did, and with about three thousand raw recruits held his own against the Confederates some seven thousand strong, bringing back about two hundred prisoners and two guns. In February, 1862, he moved up the Tennessee river with the naval fleet under Commodore Foote. The latter soon silenced Fort Henry, and Grant advanced against Fort Donelson and took their fortress and its garrison. His prize here consisted of sixty-five cannon, seventeen thousand six hundred stand of arms, and fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty-three prisoners. This was the first important success won by the Union forces. Grant was immediately made a major-general and placed in command of the district of West Tennessee. In April, 1862, he fought the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and after the evacuation of Corinth by the enemy Grant became commander of the Department of the Tennessee. He now made his first demonstration toward Vicksburg, but owing to the incapacity of subordinate officers, was unsuccessful. In January, 1863, he took command of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley and devoted several months to the siege of Vicksburg,

which was finally taken possession of by him July 4, with thirty-one thousand six hundred prisoners and one hundred and seventy-two cannon, thus throwing the Mississippi river open to the Federals. He was now raised to the rank of major-general in the regular army. October following, at the head of the Department of the Mississippi, General Grant went to Chattanooga, where he overthrew the enemy, and united with the Army of the Cumberland. The remarkable successes achieved by him pointed Grant out for an appropriate commander of all national troops, and in February, 1864, the rank of lieutenant-general was made for him by act of congress. Sending Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the Valley of West Virginia and Butler to attempt the capture of Richmond he fought his way through the Wilderness to the James and pressed the siege of the capital of the Confederacy. After the fall of the latter Grant pressed the Confederate army so hard that their commander surrendered at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. This virtually ended the war.

After the war the rank of general was conferred upon U. S. Grant, and in 1868 he was elected president of the United States, and re-elected his own successor in 1872. After the expiration of the latter term he made his famous tour of the world. He died at Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, July 23, 1885, and was buried at Riverside Park, New York, where a magnificent tomb has been erected to hold the ashes of the nation's hero.

JOHAN MARSHALL, the fourth chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Germantown, Virginia, September 24, 1755. His father, Colonel Thomas Marshall, served with distinction in the Rev-

olutionary war, while he also served from the beginning of the war until 1779, where he became noted in the field and courts martial. While on detached service he attended a course of law lectures at William and Mary College, delivered by Mr. Wythe, and was admitted to the bar. The next year he resigned his commission and began his career as a lawyer. He was a distinguished member of the convention called in Virginia to ratify the Federal constitution. He was tendered the attorney-generalship of the United States, and also a place on the supreme bench, besides other places of less honor, all of which he declined. He went to France as special envoy in 1798, and the next year was elected to congress. He served one year and was appointed, first, secretary of war, and then secretary of state, and in 1801 was made chief justice of the United States. He held this high office until his death, in 1835.

Chief Justice Marshall's early education was neglected, and his opinions, the most valuable in existence, are noted for depth of wisdom, clear and comprehensive reasoning, justice, and permanency, rather than for wide learning and scholarly construction. His decisions and rulings are resorted to constantly by our greatest lawyers, and his renown as a just judge and profound jurist was world wide.

LAURENCE BARRETT is perhaps known more widely as a producer of new plays than as a great actor. He was born in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1838, and educated himself as best he could, and at the age of sixteen years became salesman for a Detroit dry goods house. He afterwards began to go upon the stage as a supernumerary, and his ambition was soon rewarded by the notice of the management.

During the war of the Rebellion he was a soldier, and after valiant service for his country he returned to the stage. He went to Europe and appeared in Liverpool, and returning in 1869, he began playing at Booth's theater, with Mr. Booth. He was afterward associated with John McCullough in the management of the California theater. Probably the most noted period of his work was during his connection with Edwin Booth as manager of that great actor, and supporting him upon the stage.

Mr. Barrett was possessed of the creative instinct, and, unlike Mr. Booth, he sought new fields for the display of his genius, and only resorted to traditional drama in response to popular demand. He preferred new plays, and believed in the encouragement of modern dramatic writers, and was the only actor of prominence in his time that ventured to put upon the stage new American plays, which he did at his own expense, and the success of his experiments proved the quality of his judgment. He died March 21, 1891.

ARCHBISHOP JOHN HUGHES, a celebrated Catholic clergyman, was born at Annaboghan, Tyrone county, Ireland, June 24, 1797, and emigrated to America when twenty years of age, engaging for some time as a gardener and nurseryman. In 1819 he entered St. Mary's College, where he secured an education, paying his way by caring for the college garden. In 1825 he was ordained a deacon of the Roman Catholic church, and in the same year, a priest. Until 1838 he had pastoral charges in Philadelphia, where he founded St. John's Asylum in 1829, and a few years later established the "Catholic Herald." In 1838 he was made bishop of Basileopolis *in partibus* and coadjutor to Bishop Dubois, of

New York, and in 1842 became bishop of New York. In 1839 he founded St. John's College, at Fordham. In 1850 he was made archbishop of New York. In 1861-2 he was a special agent of the United States in Europe, after which he returned to this country and remained until his death, January 3, 1864. Archbishop Hughes early attracted much attention by his controversial correspondence with Rev. John Breckinridge in 1833-35. He was a man of great ability, a fluent and forceful writer and an able preacher.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES was the nineteenth president of the United States and served from 1877 to 1881. He was born October 4, 1822, at Delaware, Ohio, and his ancestry can be traced back as far as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftans fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. The Hayes family had for a coat of arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle, while on a scroll underneath was their motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtook the family and in 1680 George Hayes, the progenitor of the American family, came to Connecticut and settled at Windsor. Rutherford B. Hayes was a very delicate child at his birth and was not expected to live, but he lived in spite of all and remained at home until he was seven years old, when he was placed in school. He was a very tractable pupil, being always very studious, and in 1838 entered Kenyon College, graduating from the same in 1842. He then took up the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus, but in a short time he decided to enter a law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he was immersed in the

study of law. Mr. Hayes was admitted to the bar in 1845 in Marietta, Ohio, and very soon entered upon the active practice of his profession with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont, Ohio. He remained there three years, and in 1849 removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his ambition found a new stimulus. Two events occurred at this period that had a powerful influence on his after life. One was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, and the other was his introduction to a Cincinnati literary club, a body embracing such men as Salmon P. Chase, John Pope, and Edward F. Noyes. In 1856 he was nominated for judge of the court of common pleas, but declined, and two years later he was appointed city solicitor. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Mr. Hayes was appointed major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, June 7, 1861, and in July the regiment was ordered to Virginia, and October 15, 1861, saw him promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment. He was made colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, but refused to leave his old comrades; and in the battle of South Mountain he was wounded very severely and was unable to rejoin his regiment until November 30, 1862. He had been promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment on October 15, 1862. In the following December he was appointed to command the Kanawa division and was given the rank of brigadier-general for meritorious services in several battles, and in 1864 he was brevetted major-general for distinguished services in 1864, during which campaign he was wounded several times and five horses had been shot under him. Mr. Hayes' first venture in politics was as a Whig, and later he was one of the first to unite with the Republican party. In 1864 he was elected from the Second Ohio

district to congress, re-elected in 1866, and in 1867 was elected governor of Ohio over Allen G. Thurman, and was re-elected in 1869. Mr. Hayes was elected to the presidency in 1876, for the term of four years, and at its close retired to private life, and went to his home in Fremont, Ohio, where he died on January 17, 1893.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN became a celebrated character as the nominee of the Democratic and Populist parties for president of the United States in 1896. He was born March 19, 1860, at Salem, Illinois. He received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and later on he attended the Whipple Academy at Jacksonville. He also took a course in Illinois College, and after his graduation from the same went to Chicago to study law, and entered the Union College of Law as a student. He was associated with the late Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago, during his law studies, and devoted considerable time to the questions of government. He graduated from the college, was admitted to the bar, and went to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Baird. In 1887 Mr. Bryan removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and formed a law partnership with Adolphus R. Talbot. He entered the field of politics, and in 1888 was sent as a delegate to the state convention, which was to choose delegates to the national convention, during which he made a speech which immediately won him a high rank in political affairs. He declined, in the next state convention, a nomination for lieutenant-governor, and in 1890 he was elected congressman from the First district of Nebraska, and was the youngest member of the fifty-second congress. He championed the Wilson tariff bill, and served

three terms in the house of representatives. He next ran for senator, but was defeated by John M. Thurston, and in 1896 he was selected by the Democratic and Populist parties as their nominee for the presidency, being defeated by William McKinley.

MARVIN HUGHITT, one of America's famous railroad men, was born in Genoa, New York, and entered the railway service in 1856 as superintendent of telegraph and trainmaster of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago, now Chicago & Alton Railroad. Mr. Hughitt was superintendent of the southern division of the Illinois Central Railroad from 1862 until 1864, and was, later on, the general superintendent of the road until 1870. He was then connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as assistant general manager, and retained this position until 1871, when he became the general manager of Pullman's Palace Car Company. In 1872 he was made general superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He served during 1876 and up to 1880 as general manager, and from 1880 until 1887 as vice-president and general manager. He was elected president of the road in 1887, in recognition of his ability in conducting the affairs of the road. He was also chosen president of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway; the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad, and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, and his services in these capacities stamped him as one of the most able railroad managers of his day.

JOSEPH MEDILL, one of the most eminent of American journalists, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, April 6, 1823. In 1831 his father moved to Stark

county, Ohio, and until 1841 Joseph Medill worked on his father's farm. Later he studied law, and began the practice of that profession in 1846 at New Philadelphia, Ohio. But the newspaper field was more attractive to Mr. Medill, and three years later he founded a free-soil Whig paper at Coshocton, Ohio, and after that time journalism received all his abilities. "The Leader," another free-soil Whig paper, was founded by Mr. Medill at Cleveland in 1852. In that city he also became one of the first organizers of the Republican party. Shortly after that event he removed to Chicago and in 1855, with two partners, he purchased the "Chicago Tribune." In the contest for the nomination for the presidency in 1860, Mr. Medill worked with unflagging zeal for Mr. Lincoln, his warm personal friend, and was one of the president's staunchest supporters during the war. Mr. Medill was a member of the Illinois Constitutional convention in 1870. President Grant, in 1871, appointed the editor a member of the first United States civil service commission, and the following year, after the fire, he was elected mayor of Chicago by a great majority. During 1873 and 1874 Mr. Medill spent a year in Europe. Upon his return he purchased a controlling interest in the "Chicago Tribune."

CLAUS SPRECKELS, the great "sugar baron," and one of the most famous representatives of commercial life in America, was born in Hanover, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1840, locating in New York. He very soon became the proprietor of a small retail grocery store on Church street, and embarked on a career that has since astonished the world. He sold out his business and went to California with the argonauts of 1849.

not as a prospector, but as a trader, and for years after his arrival on the coast he was still engaged as a grocer. At length, after a quarter of a century of fairly prosperous business life, he found himself in a position where an ordinary man would have retired, but Mr. Spreckles did not retire; he had merely been gathering capital for the real work of his life. His brothers had followed him to California, and in combination with them he purchased for forty thousand dollars an interest in the Albany Brewery in San Francisco. But the field was not extensive enough for the development of his business abilities, so Mr. Sprecklas branched out extensively in the sugar business. He succeeded in securing the entire output of sugar that was produced on the Sandwich Islands, and after 1885 was known as the "Sugar King of Sandwich Islands." He controlled absolutely the sugar trade of the Pacific coast which was known to be not less than ten million dollars a year.

CHARLES HENRY PARKHURST, famous as a clergyman, and for many years president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, was born April 17, 1842, at Framingham, Massachusetts, of English descent. At the age of sixteen he was pupil in the grammar school at Clinton, Massachusetts, and for the ensuing two years was a clerk in a dry goods store, which position he gave up to prepare himself for college at Lancaster academy. Mr. Parkhurst went to Amherst in 1862, and after taking a thorough course he graduated in 1866, and in 1867 became the principal of the Amherst High School. He retained this position until 1870, when he visited Germany with the intention of taking a course in philosophy and theology, but was forced to abandon this intention on

account of illness in the family causing his early return from Europe. He accepted the chair of Latin and Greek in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and remained there two years. He then accompanied his wife to Europe, and devoted two years to study in Halle, Leipsic and Bonn. Upon his return home he spent considerable time in the study of Sanscrit, and in 1874 he became the pastor of the First Congregational church at Lenox, Massachusetts. He gained here his reputation as a pulpit orator, and on March 9, 1880, he became the pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian church of New York. He was, in 1890, made a member of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and the same year became its president. He delivered a sermon in 1892 on municipal corruption, for which he was brought before the grand jury, which body declared his charges to be without sufficient foundation. But the matter did not end here, for he immediately went to work on a second sermon in which he substantiated his former sermon and wound up by saying, "I know, for I have seen." He was again summoned before that august body, and as a result of his testimony and of the investigation of the jurors themselves, the police authorities were charged with incompetency and corruption. Dr. Parkhurst was the author of the following works: "The Forms of the Latin Verb, Illustrated by Sanscrit," "The Blind Man's Creed and Other Sermons," "The Pattern on the Mount," and "Three Gates on a Side."

HENRY BERGH, although a writer, diplomatist and government official, was noted as a philanthropist—the founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. On his labors for the dumb creation alone rests his fame.

Alone, in the face of indifference, opposition and ridicule, he began the reform which is now recognized as one of the beneficent movements of the age. Through his exertions as a speaker and lecturer, but above all as a bold worker, in the street, in the court room, before the legislature, the cause he adopted gained friends and rapidly increased in power until it has reached immense proportions and influence. The work of the society covers all cases of cruelty to all sorts of animals, employs every moral agency, social, legislative and personal, and touches points of vital concern to health as well as humanity.

Henry Bergh was born in New York City in 1823, and was educated at Columbia College. In 1863 he was made secretary of the legation to Russia and also served as vice-consul there. He also devoted some time to literary pursuits and was the author of "Love's Alternative," a drama; "Married Off," a poem; "The Portentous Telegram," "The Ocean Paragon;" "The Streets of New York," tales and sketches.

HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, one of the most eminent of American divines, was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, February 15, 1822. He was brought up in the mercantile business, and early in life took an active interest in political affairs. In 1847 he became a candidate for holy orders and pursued theological studies with Rev. W. D. Wilson, D. D., afterward professor in Cornell University. He was ordained deacon in 1849, in Trinity church, Geneva, New York, by Rt. Rev. W. H. De Lancey, D. D., and took charge of Zion church, Rome, New York, December 1, 1849. In 1850, our subject was ordained priest by Bishop De Lancey. In

1857 he became rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Chicago. On the 30th of June, 1859, he was chosen bishop of Minnesota, and took charge of the interests of the Episcopal church in that state, being located at Faribault. In 1860 Bishop Whipple, with Revs. I. L. Breck, S. W. Mauncey and E. S. Peake, organized the Bishop Seabury Mission, out of which has grown the Cathedral of Our Merciful Savior, the Seabury Divinity School, Shattuck School and St. Mary's Hall, which have made Faribault City one of the greatest educational centers of the northwest. Bishop Whipple also became noted as the friend and defender of the North American Indians and planted a number of successful missions among them.

EZRA CORNELL was one of the greatest philanthropists and friends of education the country has known. He was born at Westchester Landing, New York, January 11, 1807. He grew to manhood in his native state and became a prominent figure in business circles as a successful and self-made man. Soon after the invention of the electric telegraph, he devoted his attention to that enterprise, and accumulated an immense fortune. In 1865, by a gift of five hundred thousand dollars, he made possible the founding of Cornell University, which was named in his honor. He afterward made additional bequests amounting to many hundred thousand dollars. His death occurred at Ithaca, New York, December 9, 1874.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY, widely known as an author and politician, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1831. He was educated at the public schools of that city, and graduated from the

Central High School in 1849. He studied law in the office of Judge B. H. Brewster, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. In the spring of 1856, Mr. Donnelly emigrated to Minnesota, then a new territory, and, at Hastings, resumed the practice of law in partnership with A. M. Hayes. In 1857, and again in 1858, he was defeated for state senator, but in 1859 he was elected by the Republicans as lieutenant-governor, and re-elected in 1861. In 1862 he was elected to represent the Second district of Minnesota in congress. He was re-elected to the same office in 1864 and in 1866. He was an abolitionist and warmly supported President Lincoln's administration, but was strongly in favor of leniency toward the people of the south, after the war. In many ways he was identified with some of the best measures brought before the house during his presence there. In the spring of 1868, at the request of the Republican national committee, he canvassed New Hampshire and Connecticut in the interests of that party. E. B. Washburne about this time made an attack on Donnelly in one of the papers of Minnesota, which was replied to on the floor of the house by a fierce phillipic that will long be remembered. Through the intervention of the Washburne interests Mr. Donnelly failed of a re-election in 1870. In 1873 he was elected to the state senate from Dakota county, and continuously re-elected until 1878. In 1886 he was elected member of the house for two years. In later years he identified himself with the Populist party.

In 1882, Mr. Donnelly became known as an author, publishing his first literary work, "Atlantis, the Antediluvian World," which passed through over twenty-two editions in America, several in England, and was translated into French. This was followed by

"Ragnarok, the Age of Fire and Gravel," which attained nearly as much celebrity as the first, and these two, in the opinion of scientific critics, are sufficient to stamp the author as a most capable and painstaking student of the facts he has collated in them. The work by which he gained the greatest notoriety, however, was "The Great Cryptogram, or Francis Bacon's Cipher in the Shakespeare Plays." "Cæsar's Column," "Dr. Huguet," and other works were published subsequently.

STEVEN V. WHITE, a speculator of Wall Street of national reputation, was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, August 1, 1831, and soon afterward removed to Illinois. His home was a log cabin, and until his eighteenth year he worked on the farm. Then after several years of struggle with poverty he graduated from Knox College, and went to St. Louis, where he entered a wholesale boot and shoe house as bookkeeper. He then studied law and worked as a reporter for the "Missouri Democrat." After his admission to the bar he went to New York, in 1865, and became a member of the banking house of Marvin & White. Mr. White enjoyed the reputation of having engineered the only corner in Wall Street since Commodore Vanderbilt's time. This was the famous Lackawanna deal in 1883, in which he made a profit of two million dollars. He was sometimes called "Deacon" White, and, though a member for many years of the Plymouth church, he never held that office. Mr. White was one of the most noted characters of the street, and has been called an orator, poet, philanthropist, linguist, abolitionist, astronomer, schoolmaster, plowboy, and trapper. He was a lawyer, ex-congressman, expert accountant, art critic and theo-

logian. He laid the foundation for a "Home for Colored People," in Chatham county, North Carolina, where the greater part of his father's life was spent, and in whose memory the work was undertaken.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, the twentieth president of the United States, was born November 19, 1831, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and was the son of Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield. In 1833 the father, an industrious pioneer farmer, died, and the care of the family devolved upon Thomas, to whom James became deeply indebted for educational and other advantages. As James grew up he was industrious and worked on the farm, at carpentering, at chopping wood, or anything else he found to do, and in the meantime made the most of his books.

Until he was about sixteen, James' highest ambition was to become a sea captain. On attaining that age he walked to Cleveland, and, not being able to find work, he engaged as a driver on the Ohio & Pennsylvania canal, but quit this after a short time. He attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, after which he entered Hiram Institute, a school started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor and at times taught school. After completing his course at the last named educational institution he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856. He afterward returned to Hiram College as its president. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield and Lucretia Rudolph were married.

In 1859 Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches, at Hiram and in the neighborhood. The same year he was elected to the state senate.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he became lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Infantry, and, while but a new soldier, was given command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, with which he drove the Confederates under Humphrey Marshall out of Kentucky. January 11, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general. He participated with General Buell in the battle of Shiloh and the operations around Corinth, and was then detailed as a member of the Fitz John Porter court-martial. Reporting to General Rosecrans, he was assigned to the position of chief of staff, and resigned his position, with the rank of major-general, when his immediate superior was superseded. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Garfield was elected to congress and remained in that body, either in the house or senate, until 1880.

June 8, 1880, at the national Republican convention, held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the presidency, and was elected. He was inaugurated March 4, 1881, but, July 2, following, he was shot and fatally wounded by Charles Guiteau for some fancied political slight, and died September 19, 1881.

INCREASE MATHER was one of the most prominent preachers, educators and authors of early times in the New England states. He was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 21, 1639, and was given an excellent education, graduating at Harvard in 1656, and at Trinity College, Dublin, two years later. He was ordained a minister, and preached in England and America, and in 1664 became pastor of the North church, in Boston. In 1685 he became president of Harvard University, serving until 1701. In 1692 he received the first doctorate in divinity conferred in English

speaking America. The same year he procured in England a new charter for Massachusetts, which conferred upon himself the power of naming the governor, lieutenant-governor and council. He opposed the severe punishment of witchcraft, and took a prominent part in all public affairs of his day. He was a prolific writer, and became the author of nearly one hundred publications, large and small. His death occurred August 23, 1723, at Boston.

COTTON MATHER, a celebrated minister in the "Puritan times" of New England, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 12, 1663, being a son of Rev. Increase Mather, and a grandson of John Cotton. A biography of his father will be found elsewhere in this volume. Cotton Mather received his early education in his native city, was trained by Ezekiel Cheever, and graduated at Harvard College in 1678; became a teacher, and in 1684 was ordained as associate pastor of North church, Boston, with his father, having by persistent effort overcome an impediment in his speech. He labored with great zeal as a pastor, endeavoring also, to establish the ascendancy of the church and ministry in civil affairs, and in the putting down of witchcraft by legal sentences, a work in which he took an active part and through which he is best known in history. He received the degree of D. D. in 1710, conferred by the University of Glasgow, and F. R. S. in 1713. His death occurred at Boston, February 13, 1728. He was the author of many publications, among which were "Memorable Providences Relating to Witchcraft," "Wonders of the Invisible World," "Essays to Do Good," "Magnalia Christi Americana," and "Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures." Some of

these works are quaint and curious, full of learning, piety and prejudice. A well-known writer, in summing up the life and character of Cotton Mather, says: "Mather, with all the faults of his early years, was a man of great excellence of character. He labored zealously for the benefit of the poor, for mariners, slaves, criminals and Indians. His cruelty and credulity were the faults of his age, while his philanthropy was far more rare in that age than in the present."

WILLIAM A. PEFFER, who won a national reputation during the time he was in the United States senate, was born on a farm in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1831. He drew his education from the public schools of his native state and at the age of fifteen taught school in winter, working on a farm in the summer. In June, 1853, while yet a young man, he removed to Indiana, and opened up a farm in St. Joseph county. In 1859 he made his way to Missouri and settled on a farm in Morgan county, but on account of the war and the unsettled state of the country, he moved to Illinois in February, 1862, and enlisted as a private in Company F, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, the following August. He was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant in March, 1863, and served successively as quartermaster, adjutant, post adjutant, judge advocate of a military commission, and depot quartermaster in the engineer department at Nashville. He was mustered out of the service June 26, 1865. He had, during his leisure hours while in the army, studied law, and in August, 1865, he commenced the practice of that profession at Clarksville, Tennessee. He removed to Kansas in 1870 and practiced there until

1878, in the meantime establishing and conducting two newspapers, the "Fredonia Journal" and "Coffeyville Journal."

Mr. Pfeffer was elected to the state senate in 1874 and was a prominent and influential member of several important committees. He served as a presidential elector in 1880. The year following he became editor of the "Kansas Farmer," which he made a prominent and useful paper. In 1890 Mr. Pfeffer was elected to the United States senate as a member of the People's party and took his seat March 4, 1891. After six years of service Senator Pfeffer was succeeded in March, 1897, by William A. Harris.

ROBERT MORRIS.—The name of this financier, statesman and patriot is closely connected with the early history of the United States. He was a native of England, born January 20, 1734, and came to America with his father when thirteen years old. Until 1754 he served in the counting house of Charles Willing, then formed a partnership with that gentleman's son, which continued with great success until 1793. In 1776 Mr. Morris was a delegate to the Continental congress, and, although once voting against the Declaration of Independence, signed that paper on its adoption, and was several times thereafter re-elected to congress. During the Revolutionary war the services of Robert Morris in aiding the government during its financial difficulties were of incalculable value; he freely pledged his personal credit for supplies for the army, at one time to the amount of about one and a half million dollars, without which the campaign of 1781 would have been almost impossible. Mr. Morris was appointed superintendent of finance in 1781 and served until 1784, continuing to employ his personal credit to facilitate the needs of

his department. He also served as member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and from 1786 to 1795 was United States senator, declining meanwhile the position of secretary of the treasury, and suggesting the name of Alexander Hamilton, who was appointed to that post. During the latter part of his life Mr. Morris was engaged extensively in the China trade, and later became involved in land speculations, which ruined him, so that the remaining days of this noble man and patriot were passed in confinement for debt. His death occurred at Philadelphia, May 8, 1806.

WILLIAM SHARON, a senator and capitalist, and mine owner of national reputation, was born at Smithfield, Ohio, January 9, 1821. He was reared upon a farm and in his boyhood given excellent educational advantages and in 1842 entered Athens College. He remained in that institution about two years, after which he studied law with Edwin M. Stanton, and was admitted to the bar at St. Louis and commenced practice. His health failing, however, he abandoned his profession and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois. During the time of the gold excitement of 1849, Mr. Sharon went to California, whither so many went, and engaged in business at Sacramento. The next year he removed to San Francisco, where he operated in real estate. Being largely interested in its silver mines, he removed to Nevada, locating at Virginia City, and acquired an immense fortune. He became one of the trustees of the Bank of California, and during the troubles that arose on the death of William Ralston, the president of that institution, was largely instrumental in bringing its affairs into a satisfactory shape.

Mr. Sharon was elected to represent the state of Nevada in the United States senate in 1875, and remained a member of that body until 1881. He was always distinguished for close application to business. Senator Sharon died November 13, 1885.

HENRY W. SHAW, an American humorist who became celebrated under the *non-de-plume* of "Josh Billings," gained his fame from the witticism of his writing, and peculiar eccentricity of style and spelling. He was born at Lanesborough, Massachusetts, in 1818. For twenty-five years he lived in different parts of the western states, following various lines of business, including farming and auctioneering, and in the latter capacity settled at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1858. In 1863 he began writing humorous sketches for the newspapers over the signature of "Josh Billings," and became immediately popular both as a writer and lecturer. He published a number of volumes of comic sketches and edited an "Annual Allminax" for a number of years, which had a wide circulation. His death occurred October 14, 1885, at Monterey, California.

JOHN M. THURSTON, well known throughout this country as a senator and political leader, was born at Montpelier, Vermont, August 21, 1847, of an old Puritan family which dated back their ancestry in this country to 1636, and among whom were soldiers of the Revolution and of the war of 1812-15.

Young Thurston was brought west by the family in 1854, they settling at Madison, Wisconsin, and two years later at Beaver Dam, where John M. received his schooling in the public schools and at Wayland University. His father enlisted as a private in

the First Wisconsin Cavalry and died while in the service, in the spring of 1863.

Young Thurston, thrown on his own resources while attaining an education, supported himself by farm work, driving team and at other manual labor. He studied law and was admitted to the bar May 21, 1869, and in October of the same year located in Omaha, Nebraska. He was elected a member of the city council in 1872, city attorney in 1874 and a member of the Nebraska legislature in 1874. He was a member of the Republican national convention of 1884 and temporary chairman of that of 1888. Taking quite an interest in the younger members of his party he was instrumental in forming the Republican League of the United States, of which he was president for two years. He was then elected a member of the United States senate, in 1895, to represent the state of Nebraska.

As an attorney John M. Thurston occupied a very prominent place, and for a number of years held the position of general solicitor of the Union Pacific railroad system.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON, a celebrated American naturalist, was born in Louisiana, May 4, 1780, and was the son of an opulent French naval officer who owned a plantation in the then French colony. In his childhood he became deeply interested in the study of birds and their habits. About 1794 he was sent to Paris, France, where he was partially educated, and studied designing under the famous painter, Jacques Louis David. He returned to the United States about 1798, and settled on a farm his father gave him, on the Perkiomen creek in eastern Pennsylvania. He married Lucy Bakewell in 1808, and, disposing of his property, removed to Louisville, Ken-

tucky, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. About two years later he began to make extensive excursions through the primeval forests of the southern and southwestern states, in the exploration of which he passed many years. He made colored drawings of all the species of birds that he found. For several years he made his home with his wife and children at Henderson, on the Ohio river. It is said that about this time he had failed in business and was reduced to poverty, but kept the wolf from the door by giving dancing lessons and in portrait painting. In 1824, at Philadelphia, he met Charles Lucien Bonaparte, who encouraged him to publish a work on ornithology. Two years later he went to England and commenced the publication of his great work, "The Birds of America." He obtained a large number of subscribers at one thousand dollars a copy. This work, embracing five volumes of letterpress and five volumes of beautifully colored plates, was pronounced by Cuvier "the most magnificent monument that art ever raised to ornithology."

Audubon returned to America in 1829, and explored the forests, lakes and coast from Canada to Florida, collecting material for another work. This was his "Ornithological Biography; or, An Account of the Habits of the Birds of the United States, Etc." He revisited England in 1831, and returned in 1839, after which he resided on the Hudson, near New York City, in which place he died January 27, 1851. During his life he issued a cheaper edition of his great work, and was, in association with Dr. Bachman, preparing a work on the quadrupeds of North America.

COMMODORE THOMAS McDONOUGH gained his principal fame from the celebrated victory which he gained over

the superior British squadron, under Commodore Downie, September 11, 1814. Commodore McDonough was born in Newcastle county, Delaware, December 23, 1783, and when seventeen years old entered the United States navy as midshipman, serving in the expedition to Tripoli, under Decatur, in 1803-4. In 1807 he was promoted to lieutenant, and in July, 1813, was made a commander. The following year, on Lake Champlain, he gained the celebrated victory above referred to, for which he was again promoted; also received a gold medal from congress, and from the state of Vermont an estate on Cumberland Head, in view of the scene of the engagement. His death occurred at sea, November 16, 1825, while he was returning from the command of the Mediterranean squadron.

CHARLES FRANCIS HALL, one of America's most celebrated arctic explorers, was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, in 1821. He was a blacksmith by trade, and located in Cincinnati, where later he became a journalist. For several years he devoted a great deal of attention to caloric. Becoming interested in the fate of the explorer, Sir John Franklin, he joined the expedition fitted out by Henry Grinnell and sailed in the ship "George Henry," under Captain Buddington, which left New London, Connecticut, in 1860. He returned in 1862, and two years later published his "Arctic Researches." He again joined the expedition fitted out by Mr. Grinnell, and sailed in the ship, "Monticello," under Captain Buddington, this time remaining in the arctic region over four years. On his return he brought back many evidences of having found trace of Franklin.

In 1871 the "Polaris" was fitted out by the United States government, and Captain

Hall again sailed for the polar regions. He died in Greenland in October, 1871, and the "Polaris" was finally abandoned by the crew, a portion of which, under Captain Tyson, drifted with the icebergs for one hundred and ninety-five days, until picked up by the "Tigress," on the 30th of April, 1873. The other portion of the crew built boats, and, after a perilous voyage, were picked up in June, 1873, by a whaling vessel.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH, the third chief justice of the United States, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, April 29, 1745. After graduating from Princeton, he took up the study of law, and was licensed to practice in 1771. In 1777 he was elected as a delegate to the Continental congress. He was judge of the superior court of his state in 1784, and was chosen as a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1787. He sided with the Federalists, was elected to the United States senate in 1789, and was a firm supporter of Washington's policy. He won great distinction in that body, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States by Washington in 1796. The relations between this country and France having become violently strained, he was sent to Paris as envoy extraordinary in 1799, and was instrumental in negotiating the treaty that averted war. He resigned the following year, and was succeeded by Chief Justice Marshall. His death occurred November 26, 1807.

MELLVILLE WESTON FULLER, an eminent American jurist and chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Augusta, Maine, in 1833. His education was looked after in boyhood, and at the age of sixteen he entered Bowdoin College, and on graduation entered the law

department of Harvard University. He then entered the law office of his uncle at Bangor, Maine, and soon after opened an office for the practice of law at Augusta. He was an alderman from his ward, city attorney, and editor of the "Age," a rival newspaper of the "Journal," which was conducted by James G. Blaine. He soon decided to remove to Chicago, then springing into notice as a western metropolis. He at once identified himself with the interests of the new city, and by this means acquired an experience that fitted him for his future work. He devoted himself assiduously to his profession, and had the good fortune to connect himself with the many suits growing out of the prorogation of the Illinois legislature in 1863. It was not long before he became one of the foremost lawyers in Chicago. He made a three days' speech in the heresy trial of Dr. Cheney, which added to his fame. He was appointed chief justice of the United States by President Cleveland in 1888, the youngest man who ever held that exalted position. His income from his practice had for many years reached thirty thousand dollars annually.

CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, twenty-first president of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Vermont, October 5, 1830. He was educated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, from which he graduated with honor, and engaged in teaching school. After two years he entered the law office of Judge E. D. Culver, of New York, as a student. He was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with an old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law in the west, but after a few months' search for a location, they returned to New York and opened an office, and at once entered.

upon a profitable practice. He was shortly afterwards married to a daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States navy. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before his nomination for the vice-presidency. In 1856 a colored woman in New York was ejected from a street car and retained Mr. Arthur in a suit against the company, and obtained a verdict of five hundred dollars. It resulted in a general order by all superintendents of street railways in the city to admit colored people to the cars.

Mr. Arthur was a delegate to the first Republican national convention, and was appointed judge-advocate for the Second Brigade of New York, and then chief engineer of Governor Morgan's staff. At the close of his term he resumed the practice of law in New York. In 1872 he was made collector of the port of New York, which position he held four years. At the Chicago convention in 1880 Mr. Arthur was nominated for the vice-presidency with Garfield, and after an exciting campaign was elected. Four months after the inauguration President Garfield was assassinated, and Mr. Arthur was called to take the reins of government. His administration of affairs was generally satisfactory. At its close he resumed the practice of law in New York. His death occurred November 18, 1886.

ISAAC HULL was one of the most conspicuous and prominent naval officers in the early history of America. He was born at Derby, Connecticut, March 9, 1775, being the son of a Revolutionary officer. Isaac Hull early in life became a mariner, and when nineteen years of age became master of a merchant ship in the London trade. In 1798 he became a lieutenant in the United States navy, and three years later was made

first lieutenant of the frigate "Constitution." He distinguished himself by skill and valor against the French on the coast of Hayti, and served with distinction in the Barbary expeditions. July 12, 1812, he sailed from Annapolis, in command of the "Constitution," and for three days was pursued by a British squadron of five ships, from which he escaped by bold and ingenious seamanship. In August of the same year he captured the frigate "Guerriere," one of his late pursuers and for this, the first naval advantage of that war, he received a gold medal from congress. Isaac Hull was later made naval commissioner and had command of various navy yards. His death occurred February 13, 1843, at Philadelphia.

MARCUS ALONZO HANNA, famous as a prominent business man, political manager and senator, was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, September 24, 1837. He removed with his father's family to Cleveland, in the same state, in 1852, and in the latter city, and in the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, received his education. He became an employe of the wholesale grocery house of Hanna, Garrettson & Co., his father being the senior member of the firm. The latter died in 1862, and Marcus represented his interest until 1867, when the business was closed up.

Our subject then became a member of the firm of Rhodes & Co., engaged in the iron and coal business, but at the expiration of ten years this firm was changed to that of M. A. Hanna & Co. Mr. Hanna was long identified with the lake carrying business, being interested in vessels on the lakes and in the construction of them. As a director of the Globe Ship Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, president of the

Union National Bank, of Cleveland, president of the Cleveland City Railway Company, and president of the Chapin Mining Company, of Lake Superior, he became prominently identified with the business world. He was one of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, being appointed to that position in 1885 by President Cleveland.

Mr. Hanna was a delegate to the national Republican convention of 1884, which was his first appearance in the political world. He was a delegate to the conventions of 1888 and 1896, and was elected chairman of the Republican national committee the latter year, and practically managed the campaign of William McKinley for the presidency. In 1897 Mr. Hanna was appointed senator by Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Sherman.

GEORGE PEABODY was one of the best known and esteemed of all philanthropists, whose munificent gifts to American institutions have proven of so much benefit to the cause of humanity. He was born February 18, 1795, at South Danvers, Massachusetts, which is now called Peabody in honor of him. He received but a meager education, and during his early life he was a mercantile clerk at Thetford, Vermont, and Newburyport, Massachusetts. In 1814 he became a partner with Elisha Riggs, at Georgetown, District of Columbia, and in 1815 they moved to Baltimore, Maryland. The business grew to great proportions, and they opened branch houses at New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Peabody made several voyages to Europe of commercial importance, and in 1829 became the head of the firm, which was then called Peabody, Riggs & Co., and in 1838 he re-

moved to London, England. He retired from the firm, and established the celebrated banking house, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He aided Mr. Grinnell in fitting out Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition, in 1852, and founded in the same year the Peabody Institute; in his native town, which he afterwards endowed with two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Peabody visited the United States in 1857, and gave three hundred thousand dollars for the establishment at Baltimore of an institute of science, literature and fine arts. In 1862 he gave two million five hundred thousand dollars for the erecting of lodging houses for the poor in London, and on another visit to the United States he gave one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to establish at Harvard a museum and professorship of American archæology and ethnology, an equal sum for the endowment of a department of physical science at Yale, and gave the "Southern Educational Fund" two million one hundred thousand dollars, besides devoting two hundred thousand dollars to various objects of public utility. Mr. Peabody made a final visit to the United States in 1869, and on this occasion he raised the endowment of the Baltimore Institute one million dollars, created the Peabody Museum, at Salem, Massachusetts, with a fund of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, gave sixty thousand dollars to Washington College, Virginia; fifty thousand dollars for a "Peabody Museum," at North Danvers, thirty thousand dollars to Phillips Academy, Andover; twenty-five thousand dollars to Kenyon College, Ohio, and twenty thousand dollars to the Maryland Historical Society. Mr. Peabody also endowed an art school at Rome, in 1868. He died in London, November 4, 1869, less than a month after he had returned from the United States, and his

remains were brought to the United States and interred in his native town. He made several other bequests in his will, and left his family about five million dollars.

MATTHEW S. QUAY, a celebrated public man and senator, was born at Dillsburgh, York county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1833, of an old Scotch-Irish family, some of whom had settled in the Keystone state in 1715. Matthew received a good education, graduating from the Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, at the age of seventeen. He then traveled, taught school, lectured, and studied law under Judge Sterrett. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, was appointed a prothonotary in 1855 and elected to the same office in 1856 and 1859. Later he was made lieutenant of the Pennsylvania Reserves, lieutenant-colonel and assistant commissary-general of the state, private secretary of the famous war governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry (nine months men), military state agent and held other offices at different times.

Mr. Quay was a member of the house of representatives of the state of Pennsylvania from 1865 to 1868. He filled the office of secretary of the commonwealth from 1872 to 1878, and the position of delegate-at-large to the Republican national conventions of 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1888. He was the editor of the "Beaver Radical" and the "Philadelphia Record" for a time, and held many offices in the state conventions and on their committees. He was elected secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1869, and served three years, and in 1885 was chosen state treasurer. In 1886 his great abilities pointed him out as the

natural candidate for United States senator, and he was accordingly elected to that position and re-elected thereto in 1892. He was always noted for a genius for organization, and as a political leader had but few peers. Cool, serene, far-seeing, resourceful, holding his impulses and forces in hand, he never quailed from any policy he adopted, and carried to success most, if not all, of the political campaigns in which he took part.

JAMES K. JONES, a noted senator and political leader, attained national fame while chairman of the national executive committee of the Democratic party in the presidential campaign of 1896. He was a native of Marshall county, Mississippi, and was born September 29, 1839. His father, a well-to-do planter, settled in Dallas county, Arkansas, in 1848, and there the subject of this sketch received a careful education. During the Civil war he served as a private soldier in the Confederate army. From 1866 to 1873 he passed a quiet life as a planter, but in the latter year was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. About the same time he was elected to the Arkansas senate and re-elected in 1874. In 1877 he was made president of the senate and the following year was unsuccessful in obtaining a nomination as member of congress. In 1880 he was elected representative and his ability at once placed him in a foremost position. He was re-elected to congress in 1882 and in 1884, and served as an influential member on the committee of ways and means. March 4, 1885, Mr. Jones took his seat in the United States senate to succeed James D. Walker, and was afterward re-elected to the same office. In this branch of the national legislature his capabilities had a wider scope, and he was rec-

ognized as one of the ablest leaders of his party.

On the nomination of William J. Bryan as its candidate for the presidency by the national convention of the Democratic party, held in Chicago in 1896, Mr. Jones was made chairman of the national committee.

THEODORE THOMAS, one of the most celebrated musical directors America has known, was born in the kingdom of Hanover in 1835, and received his musical education from his father. He was a very apt scholar and played the violin at public concerts at the age of six years. He came with his parents to America in 1845, and joined the orchestra of the Italian Opera in New York City. He played the first violin in the orchestra which accompanied Jenny Lind in her first American concert. In 1861 Mr. Thomas established the orchestra that became famous under his management, and gave his first symphony concerts in New York in 1864. He began his first "summer night concerts" in the same city in 1868, and in 1869 he started on his first tour of the principal cities in the United States, which he made every year for many years. He was director of the College of Music in Cincinnati, Ohio, but resigned in 1880, after having held the position for three years.

Later he organized one of the greatest and most successful orchestras ever brought together in the city of Chicago, and was very prominent in musical affairs during the World's Columbian Exposition, thereby adding greatly to his fame.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK, the famous inventor and manufacturer, was born at Walnut Grove, Virginia, February 15, 1809. When he was seven years old his

father invented a reaping machine. It was a rude contrivance and not successful. In 1831 Cyrus made his invention of a reaping machine, and had it patented three years later. By successive improvements he was able to keep his machines at the head of its class during his life. In 1845 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and two years later located in Chicago, where he amassed a great fortune in manufacturing reapers and harvesting machinery. In 1859 he established the Theological Seminary of the Northwest at Chicago, an institution for preparing young men for the ministry in the Presbyterian church, and he afterward endowed a chair in the Washington and Lee College at Lexington, Virginia. He manifested great interest in educational and religious matters, and by his great wealth he was able to extend aid and encouragement to many charitable causes. His death occurred May 13, 1884.

DAVID ROSS LOCKE.—Under the pen name of Petroleum V. Nasby, this well-known humorist and writer made for himself a household reputation, and established a school that has many imitators.

The subject of this article was born at Vestal, Broome county, New York, September 30, 1833. After receiving his education in the county of his birth he entered the office of the "Democrat," at Cortland, New York, where he learned the printer's trade. He was successively editor and publisher of the "Plymouth Advertiser," the "Mansfield Herald," the "Bucyrus Journal," and the "Findlay Jeffersonian." Later he became editor of the "Toledo Blade." In 1860 he commenced his "Nasby" articles, several series of which have been given the world in book form. Under a mask of misspelling, and in a quaint

and humorous style, a keen political satire is couched—a most effective weapon. Mr. Locke was the author of a number of serious political pamphlets, and later on a more pretentious work, "The Morals of Abou Ben Adhem." As a newspaper writer he gained many laurels and his works are widely read. Abraham Lincoln is said to have been a warm admirer of P. V. Nasby, of "Confedrit X Roads" fame. Mr. Locke died at Toledo, Ohio, February 15, 1888.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, noted as a soldier, governor and secretary of war, was born in Medina county, Ohio, February 27, 1836, and was the son of Russell and Caroline (Moulton) Alger. At the age of twelve years he was left an orphan and penniless. For about a year he worked for his board and clothing, and attended school part of the time. In 1850 he found a place which paid small wages, and out of his scanty earnings helped his brother and sister. While there working on a farm he found time to attend the Richfield Academy, and by hard work between times managed to get a fair education for that time. The last two years of his attendance at this institution of learning he taught school during the winter months. In 1857 he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. For a while he found employment in Cleveland, Ohio, but impaired health induced him to remove to Grand Rapids, where he engaged in the lumber business. He was thus engaged when the Civil war broke out, and, his business suffering and his savings swept away, he enlisted as a private in the Second Michigan Cavalry. He was promoted to be captain the following month, and major for gallant conduct at Boonesville, Mississippi, July 1,

1862. October 16, 1862, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, and in February, 1863, colonel of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry. He rendered excellent service in the Gettysburg campaign. He was wounded at Boonesboro, Maryland, and on returning to his command took part with Sherman in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. For services rendered, that famous soldier recommended him for promotion, and he was brevetted major-general of volunteers. In 1866 General Alger took up his residence at Detroit, and prospered exceedingly in his business, which was that of lumbering, and grew quite wealthy. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and the same year was elected governor of Michigan. He declined a nomination for re-election to the latter office, in 1887, and was the following year a candidate for the nomination for president. In 1889 he was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at different times occupied many offices in other organizations.

In March, 1897, President McKinley appointed General Alger secretary of war.

CYRUS WEST FIELD, the father of submarine telegraphy, was the son of the Rev. David D. Field, D.D., a Congregational minister, and was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, November 30, 1819. He was educated in his native town, and at the age of fifteen years became a clerk in a store in New York City. Being gifted with excellent business ability Mr. Field prospered and became the head of a large mercantile house. In 1853 he spent about six months in travel in South America. On his return he became interested in ocean telegraphy. Being solicited to aid in the con-

struction of a land telegraph across New Foundland to receive the news from a line of fast steamers it was proposed to run from Ireland to St. Johns, the idea struck him to carry the line across the broad Atlantic. In 1850 Mr. Field obtained a concession from the legislature of Newfoundland, giving him the sole right for fifty years to land submarine cables on the shores of that island. In company with Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts and Chandler White, he organized a company under the name of the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company. In two years the line from New York across Newfoundland was built. The first cable connecting Cape Breton Island with Newfoundland having been lost in a storm while being laid in 1855, another was put down in 1856. In the latter year Mr. Field went to London and organized the Atlantic Telegraph Company, furnishing one-fourth of the capital himself. Both governments loaned ships to carry out the enterprise. Mr. Field accompanied the expeditions of 1857 and two in 1858. The first and second cables were failures, and the third worked but a short time and then ceased. The people of both continents became incredulous of the feasibility of laying a successful cable under so wide an expanse of sea, and the war breaking out shortly after, nothing was done until 1865-66. Mr. Field, in the former year, again made the attempt, and the Great Eastern laid some one thousand two hundred miles when the cable parted and was lost. The following year the same vessel succeeded in laying the entire cable, and picked up the one lost the year before, and both were carried to America's shore. After thirteen years of care and toil Mr. Field had his reward. He was the recipient of many medals and honors from both home and

abroad. He gave his attention after this to establishing telegraphic communication throughout the world and many other large enterprises, notably the construction of elevated railroads in New York. Mr. Field died July 11, 1892.

GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second president of the United States, was born in Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, March 18, 1837, and was the son of Rev. Richard and Annie (Neale) Cleveland. The father, of distinguished New England ancestry, was a Presbyterian minister in charge of the church at Caldwell at the time.

When Grover was about three years of age the family removed to Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, where he attended the district school, and was in the academy for a short time. His father believing that boys should early learn to labor, Grover entered a village store and worked for the sum of fifty dollars for the first year. While he was thus engaged the family removed to Clinton, New York, and there young Cleveland took up his studies at the academy. The death of his father dashed all his hopes of a collegiate education, the family being left in straightened circumstances, and Grover started out to battle for himself. After acting for a year (1853-54) as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind at New York City, he went to Buffalo. A short time after he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of that city, and after a hard struggle with adverse circumstances, was admitted to the bar in 1859. He became confidential and managing clerk for the firm under whom he had studied, and remained with them until 1863. In the latter year he was appointed district attorney

of Erie county. It was during his incumbency of this office that, on being nominated by the Democrats for supervisor, he came within thirteen votes of election, although the district was usually Republican by two hundred and fifty majority. In 1866 Grover Cleveland formed a partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpoel. The most of the work here fell upon the shoulders of our subject, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of the state. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland associated himself in business with A. P. Laning and Oscar Folsom, and under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom soon built up a fair practice. In the fall of 1870 Mr. Cleveland was elected sheriff of Erie county, an office which he filled for four years, after which he resumed his profession, with L. K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell as partners. This firm was strong and popular and shortly was in possession of a lucrative practice. Mr. Bass retired from the firm in 1879, and George J. Secard was admitted a member in 1881. In the latter year Mr. Cleveland was elected mayor of Buffalo, and in 1882 he was chosen governor by the enormous majority of one hundred and ninety-two thousand votes. July 11, 1884, he was nominated for the presidency by the Democratic national convention, and in November following was elected.

Mr. Cleveland, after serving one term as president of the United States, in 1888 was nominated by his party to succeed himself, but he failed of the election, being beaten by Benjamin Harrison. In 1892, however, being nominated again in opposition to the then incumbent of the presidency, Mr. Harrison, Grover Cleveland was elected president for the second time and served for the usual term of four years. In 1897 Mr. Cleveland retired from the chair of the first magistrate of the nation, and in New York

City resumed the practice of law, in which city he had established himself in 1889.

June 2, 1886, Grover Cleveland was united in marriage with Miss Frances Folsom, the daughter of his former partner.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL, for many years one of the greatest of American scientists, and one of the most noted and prolific writers on scientific subjects, was born in Dutchess county, New York, December 31, 1824. He received a thorough collegiate education, and graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1847. His mind took a scientific turn, which manifested itself while he was yet a boy, and in 1848 he became teacher of natural sciences at the Armenian Seminary, in his native state, a position which he filled for three years. In 1851-3 he occupied the same position in the Mesopotamia Female Seminary, in Alabama, after which he was president of the Masonic Female Seminary, in Alabama. In 1853 he became connected with the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, at which institution he performed the most important work of his life, and gained a wide reputation as a scientist. He held many important positions, among which were the following: Professor of physics and civil engineering at the University of Michigan, also of geology, zoology and botany, and later professor of geology and palæontology at the same institution. He also, for a time, was president of the Michigan Teachers' Association, and state geologist of Michigan. Professor Winchell was a very prolific writer on scientific subjects, and published many standard works, his most important and widely known being those devoted to geology. He also contributed a large number of articles to scientific and popular journals.

ANDREW HULL FOOTE, of the United States navy, was a native of New England, born at New Haven, Connecticut, May 4, 1808. He entered the navy, as a midshipman, December 4, 1822. He slowly rose in his chosen profession, attaining the rank of lieutenant in 1830, commander in 1852 and captain in 1861. Among the distinguished men in the breaking out of the Civil war, but few stood higher in the estimation of his brother officers than Foote, and when, in the fall of 1861, he was appointed to the command of the flotilla then building on the Mississippi, the act gave great satisfaction to the service. Although embarrassed by want of navy yards and supplies, Foote threw himself into his new work with unusual energy. He overcame all obstacles and in the new, and, until that time, untried experiment, of creating and maintaining a navy on a river, achieved a success beyond the expectations of the country. Great incredulity existed as to the possibility of carrying on hostilities on a river where batteries from the shore might bar the passage. But in spite of all, Foote soon had a navy on the great river, and by the heroic qualities of the crews entrusted to him, demonstrated the utility of this new departure in naval architecture. All being prepared, February 6, 1862, Foote took Fort Henry after a hotly-contested action. On the 14th of the same month, for an hour and a half engaged the batteries of Fort Donelson, with four ironclads and two wooden gunboats, thereby disheartening the garrison and assisting in its capture. April 7th of the same year, after several hotly-contested actions, Commodore Foote received the surrender of Island No. 10, one of the great strongholds of the Confederacy on the Mississippi river. Foote having been wounded at Fort Donelson, and by neglect

it having become so serious as to endanger his life, he was forced to resign his command and return home. June 16, 1862, he received the thanks of congress and was promoted to the rank of rear admiral. He was appointed chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting. June 4, 1863, he was ordered to the fleet off Charleston, to supercede Rear Admiral Dupont, but on his way to that destination was taken sick at New York, and died June 26, 1863.

NELSON A. MILES, the well-known soldier, was born at Westminster, Massachusetts, August 8, 1839. His ancestors settled in that state in 1643 among the early pioneers, and their descendants were, many of them, to be found among those battling against Great Britain during Revolutionary times and during the war of 1812. Nelson was reared on a farm, received an academic education, and in early manhood engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston. Early in 1861 he raised a company and offered his services to the government, and although commissioned as captain, on account of his youth went out as first lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry. In 1862 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Sixty-first New York Infantry. At the request of Generals Grant and Meade he was made a brigadier by President Lincoln. He participated in all but one of the battles of the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. During the latter part of the time he commanded the first division of the Second Corps. General Miles was wounded at the battles of Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and received four brevets for distinguished service. During the reconstruction period he commanded in North Carolina, and on the reorganization of the

regular army he was made colonel of infantry. In 1880 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and in 1890 to that of major-general. He successfully conducted several campaigns among the Indians, and his name is known among the tribes as a friend when they are peacefully inclined. He many times averted war with the red men by judicious and humane settlement of difficulties without the military power. In 1892 General Miles was given command of the proceedings in dedicating the World's Fair at Chicago, and in the summer of 1894, during the great railroad strike at the same city, General Miles, then in command of the department, had the disposal of the troops sent to protect the United States mails. On the retirement of General J. M. Schofield, in 1895, General Miles became the ranking major-general of the United States army and the head of its forces.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, the great actor, though born in London (1796), is more intimately connected with the American than with the English stage, and his popularity in America was almost unbounded, while in England he was not a prime favorite. He presented "Richard III." in Richmond on his first appearance on the American stage in 1821. This was his greatest *role*, and in it he has never had an equal. In October of the same year he appeared in New York. After a long and successful career he gave his final performance at New Orleans in 1852. He contracted a severe cold, and for lack of proper medical attention, it resulted in his death on November 30th of that year. He was, without question, one of the greatest tragedians that ever lived. In addition to his professional art and genius, he was skilled

in languages, drawing, painting and sculpture. In his private life he was reserved, and even eccentric. Strange stories are related of his peculiarities, and on his farm near Baltimore he forbade the use of animal food, the taking of animal life, and even the felling of trees, and brought his butter and eggs to the Baltimore markets in person.

Junius Brutus Booth, known as the elder Booth, gave to the world three sons of note: Junius Brutus Booth, Jr., the husband of Agnes Booth, the actress; John Wilkes Booth, the author of the greatest tragedy in the life of our nation; Edwin Booth, in his day the greatest actor of America, if not of the world.

JAMES MONTGOMERY BAILEY, famous as the "Danbury News Man," was one of the best known American humorists, and was born September 25, 1841, at Albany, N. Y. He adopted journalism as a profession and started in his chosen work on the "Danbury Times," which paper he purchased on his return from the war. Mr. Bailey also purchased the "Jeffersonian," another paper of Danbury, and consolidated them, forming the "Danbury News," which paper soon acquired a celebrity throughout the United States, from an incessant flow of rich, healthy, and original humor, which the pen of the editor imparted to its columns, and he succeeded in raising the circulation of the paper from a few hundred copies a week to over forty thousand. The facilities of a country printing office were not so complete in those days as they are now, but Mr. Bailey was resourceful, and he put on relays of help and ran his presses night and day, and always prepared his matter a week ahead of time. The "Danbury News Man" was a new figure in literature, as his humor was so different from that of the newspaper

wits—who had preceded him, and he may be called the pioneer of that school now so familiar. Mr. Bailey published in book form "Life in Danbury" and "The Danbury News Man's Almanac." One of his most admirable traits was philanthropy, as he gave with unstinted generosity to all comers, and died comparatively poor, notwithstanding his ownership of a very profitable business which netted him an income of \$40,000 a year. He died March 4, 1894.

MATTHEW HALE CARPENTER, a famous lawyer, orator and senator, was born in Moretown, Vermont, December 22, 1824. After receiving a common-school education he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, but only remained two years. On returning to his home he commenced the study of law with Paul Dillingham, afterwards governor of Vermont, and whose daughter he married. In 1847 he was admitted to practice at the bar in Vermont, but he went to Boston and for a time studied with Rufus Choate. In 1848 he moved west, settling at Beloit, Wisconsin, and commencing the practice of his profession soon obtained a wide reputation for ability. In 1856 Mr. Carpenter removed to Milwaukee, where he found a wider field for his now increasing powers. During the Civil war, although a strong Democrat, he was loyal to the government and aided the Union cause to his utmost. In 1868 he was counsel for the government in a test case to settle the legality of the reconstruction act before the United States supreme court, and won his case against Jeremiah S. Black. This gave him the election for senator from Wisconsin in 1869, and he served until 1875, during part of which time he was president *pro tempore* of the senate. Failing of a re-election Mr. Carpenter resumed the

practice of law, and when William W. Belknap, late secretary of war, was impeached, entered the case for General Belknap, and secured an acquittal. During the sitting of the electoral commission of 1877, Mr. Carpenter appeared for Samuel J. Tilden, although the Republican managers had intended to have him represent R. B. Hayes. Mr. Carpenter was elected to the United States senate again in 1879, and remained a member of that body until the day of his death, which occurred at Washington, District of Columbia, February 24, 1881.

Senator Carpenter's real name was Decatur Merritt Hammond Carpenter but about 1852 he changed it to the one by which he was universally known.

THOMAS E. WATSON, lawyer and congressman, the well-known Georgian, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, made himself a place in the history of our country by his ability, energy and fervid oratory. He was born in Columbia (now McDuffie) county, Georgia, September 5, 1856. He had a common-school education, and in 1872 entered Mercer University, at Macon, Georgia, as freshman, but for want of money left the college at the end of his sophomore year. He taught school, studying law at the same time, until 1875, when he was admitted to the bar. He opened an office and commenced practice in Thomson, Georgia, in November, 1876. He carried on a successful business, and bought land and farmed on an extensive scale.

Mr. Watson was a delegate to the Democratic state convention of 1880, and was a member of the house of representatives of the legislature of his native state in 1882. In 1888 he was an elector-at-large on the

Cleveland ticket, and in 1890 was elected to represent his district in the fifty-second congress. This latter election is said to have been due entirely to Mr. Watson's "dashing display of ability, eloquence and popular power." In his later years he championed the alliance principles and policies until he became a leader in the movement. In the heated campaign of 1896, Mr. Watson was nominated as the candidate for vice-president on the Bryan ticket by that part of the People's party that would not endorse the nominee for the same position made by the Democratic party.

FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, mathematician, physicist and educator, was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, May 5, 1809. He graduated from Yale College in 1828, and in 1830 became a tutor in the same. From 1837 to 1848 he was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of Alabama, and from 1848 to 1850, professor of chemistry and natural history in the same educational institution. In 1854 he became connected with the University of Mississippi, of which he became president in 1856, and chancellor in 1858. In 1854 he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1861 Professor Barnard resigned his chancellorship and chair in the university, and in 1863 and 1864 was connected with the United States coast survey in charge of chart printing and lithography. In May, 1864, he was elected president of Columbia College, New York City, which he served for a number of years.

Professor Barnard received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Jefferson College, Mississippi, in 1855, and from Yale College in 1859; also the degree of S. T. D. from the University of Mississippi in 1861, and that of L. H. D. from the regents of the

University of the State of New York in 1872. In 1860 he was a member of the eclipse party sent by the United States coast survey to Labrador, and during his absence was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In the act of congress establishing the National Academy of Sciences in 1863, he was named as one of the original corporators. In 1867 he was one of the United States commissioners to the Paris Exposition. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, associate member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and many other philosophical and scientific societies at home and abroad. Dr. Barnard was thoroughly identified with the progress of the age in those branches. His published works relate wholly to scientific or educational subjects, chief among which are the following: Report on Collegiate Education; Art Culture; History of the American Coast Survey; University Education; Undulatory Theory of Light; Machinery and Processes of the Industrial Arts, and Apparatus of the Exact Sciences, Metric System of Weights and Measures, etc.

EDWIN McMASTERS STANTON, the secretary of war during the great Civil war, was recognized as one of America's foremost public men. He was born December 19, 1814, at Steubenville, Ohio, where he received his education and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and was reporter of the supreme court of Ohio from 1842 until 1845. He removed to Washington in 1856 to attend to his practice before the United States supreme court, and in 1858 he went to California as counsel for the government in certain land cases, which he carried to a successful conclusion. Mr. Stanton was appointed

attorney-general of the United States in December, 1860, by President Buchanan. On March 4, 1861, Mr. Stanton went with the outgoing administration and returned to the practice of his profession. He was appointed secretary of war by President Lincoln January 20, 1862, to succeed Simon Cameron. After the assassination of President Lincoln and the accession of Johnson to the presidency, Mr. Stanton was still in the same office. He held it for three years, and by his strict adherence to the Republican party, he antagonized President Johnson, who endeavored to remove him. On August 5, 1867, the president requested him to resign, and appointed General Grant to succeed him, but when congress convened in December the senate refused to concur in the suspension. Mr. Stanton returned to his post until the president again removed him from office, but was again foiled by congress. Soon after, however, he retired voluntarily from office and took up the practice of law, in which he engaged until his death, on December 24, 1869.

ALLEXANDER CAMPBELL, the eminent theologian and founder of the church known as Disciples of Christ, was born in the country of Antrim, Ireland, in June, 1788, and was the son of Rev. Thomas Campbell, a Scotch-Irish "Seceder." After studying at the University of Glasgow, he, in company with his father, came to America in 1808, and both began labor in western Pennsylvania to restore Christianity to apostolic simplicity. They organized a church at Brush Run, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1811, which, however, the year following, adopted Baptist views, and in 1813, with other congregations joined a Baptist association. Some of the underlying principles and many practices of the

Campbells and their disciples were repugnant to the Baptist church and considerable friction was the result, and 1827 saw the separation of that church from the Church of Christ, as it is sometimes called. The latter then reorganized themselves anew. They reject all creeds, professing to receive the Bible as their only guide. In most matters of faith they are essentially in accord with the other Evangelical Christian churches, especially in regard to the person and work of Christ, the resurrection and judgment. They celebrate the Lord's Supper weekly, hold that repentance and faith should precede baptism, attaching much importance to the latter ordinance. On all other points they encourage individual liberty of thought. In 1841, Alexander Campbell founded Bethany College, West Virginia, of which he was president for many years, and died March 4, 1866.

The denomination which they founded is quite a large and important church body in the United States. They support quite a number of institutions of learning, among which are: Bethany College, West Virginia; Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio; Northwestern Christian University, Indianapolis, Indiana; Eureka College, Illinois; Kentucky University, Lexington, Kentucky; Oskaloosa College, Iowa; and a number of seminaries and schools. They also support several monthly and quarterly religious periodicals and many papers, both in the United States and Great Britain and her dependencies.

WILLIAM L. WILSON, the noted West Virginian, who was postmaster-general under President Cleveland's second administration, won distinction as the father of the famous "Wilson bill," which became a law under the same administration. Mr. Wilson was born May 3, 1843, in Jeffer-

son county, West Virginia, and received a good education at the Charlestown Academy, where he prepared himself for college. He attended the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, from which he graduated in 1860, and then attended the University of Virginia. Mr. Wilson served in the Confederate army during the war, after which he was a professor in Columbian College. Later he entered into the practice of law at Charlestown. He attended the Democratic convention held at Cincinnati in 1880, as a delegate, and later was chosen as one of the electors for the state-at-large on the Hancock ticket. In the Democratic convention at Chicago in 1892, Mr. Wilson was its permanent president. He was elected president of the West Virginia University in 1882, entering upon the duties of his office on September 6, but having received the nomination for the forty-seventh congress on the Democratic ticket, he resigned the presidency of the university in June, 1883, to take his seat in congress. Mr. Wilson was honored by the Columbian University and the Hampden-Sidney College, both of which conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. In 1884 he was appointed regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington for two years, and at the end of his term was re-appointed. He was elected to the forty-seventh, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-third congresses, but was defeated for reelection to the fifty-fourth congress. Upon the resignation of Mr. Bissell from the office of postmaster-general, Mr. Wilson was appointed to fill the vacancy by President Cleveland. His many years of public service and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions gave him a national reputation.

CALVIN S. BRICE, a successful and noted financier and politician, was born at Denmark, Ohio, September 17, 1845, of an old Maryland family, who trace their lineage from the Bryces, or Bruces, of Airth, Scotland. The father of our subject was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, who removed to Ohio in 1812. Calvin S. Brice was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at the age of thirteen entered the preparatory department of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and the following year entered the freshman class. On the breaking out of the Civil war, although but fifteen years old, he enlisted in a company of three-months men. He returned to complete his college course, but re-enlisted in Company A, Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and served in the Virginia campaign. He then returned to college, from which he graduated in 1863. In 1864 he organized Company E, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Infantry, and served until the close of hostilities, in the western armies.

On his return home Mr. Brice entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati. In the winter of 1870-71 he went to Europe in the interests of the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad and procured a foreign loan. This road became the Lake Erie & Western, of which, in 1887, Mr. Brice became president. This was the first railroad in which he had a personal interest. The conception, building and sale of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, known as the "Nickel Plate," was largely due to him. He was connected with many other railroads, among which may be mentioned the following: Chicago & Atlantic; Ohio Central; Richmond & Danville; Richmond & West Point

Terminal; East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia; Memphis & Charleston; Mobile & Birmingham; Kentucky Central; Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, and the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon. In 1890 he was elected United States senator from Ohio. Notwithstanding his extensive business interests, Senator Brice gave a considerable time to political matters, becoming one of the leaders of the Democratic party and one of the most widely known men in the country.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, twenty-third president of the United States, was born August 20, 1833, at North Bend, Hamilton county, Ohio, in the house of his grandfather, General William Henry Harrison, afterwards president of the United States. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, was a member of the Continental congress, signed the Declaration of Independence, and was three times elected governor of Virginia.

The subject of this sketch entered Farmers College at an early age, and two years later entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Upon graduation he entered the office of Stover & Gwyne, of Cincinnati, as a law student. He was admitted to the bar two years later, and having inherited about eight hundred dollars worth of property, he married the daughter of Doctor Scott, president of a female school at Oxford, Ohio, and selected Indianapolis, Indiana, to begin practice. In 1860 he was nominated by the Republicans as candidate for state supreme court reporter, and did his first political speaking in that campaign. He was elected, and after two years in that position he organized the Seventieth Indiana Infantry, of which he was made colonel, and with his regiment joined General Sher-

man's army. For bravery displayed at Resaca and Peach Tree Creek he was made a brigadier-general. In the meantime the office of supreme court reporter had been declared vacant, and another party elected to fill it. In the fall of 1864, having been nominated for that office, General Harrison obtained a thirty-day leave of absence, went to Indiana, canvassed the state and was elected. As he was about to rejoin his command he was stricken down by an attack of fever. After his recovery he joined General Sherman's army and participated in the closing events of the war.

In 1868 General Harrison declined to be a candidate for the office of supreme court reporter, and returned to the practice of the law. His brilliant campaign for the office of governor of Indiana in 1876, brought him into public notice, although he was defeated. He took a prominent part in the presidential canvass of 1880, and was chosen United States senator from Indiana, serving six years. He then returned to the practice of his profession. In 1888 he was selected by the Republican convention at Chicago as candidate for the presidency, and after a heated campaign was elected over Cleveland. He was inaugurated March 4, 1889, and signed the McKinley bill October 1, 1890, perhaps the most distinctive feature of his administration. In 1892 he was again the nominee of the Republican party for president, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, and again resumed the practice of law in Indianapolis.

JOHN CRAIG HAVEMEYER, the celebrated merchant and sugar refiner, was born in New York City in 1833. His father, William F. Havemeyer, and grandfather, William Havemeyer, were both sugar

refiners. The latter named came from Buckeburg, Germany, in 1799, and settled in New York, establishing one of the first refineries in that city. William F. succeeded his father, and at an early age retired from business with a competency. He was three times mayor of his native city, New York.

John C. Havemeyer was educated in private schools, and was prepared for college at Columbia College grammar school. Owing to failing eyesight he was unable to finish his college course, and began his business career in a wholesale grocery store, where he remained two years. In 1854, after a year's travel abroad, he assumed the responsibility of the office work in the sugar refinery of Havemeyer & Molter, but two years later established a refinery of his own in Brooklyn. This afterwards developed into the immense business of Havemeyer & Elder. The capital was furnished by his father, and, chafing under the anxiety caused by the use of borrowed money, he sold out his interest and returned to Havemeyer & Molter. This firm dissolving the next year, John C. declined an offer of partnership from the successors, not wishing to use borrowed money. For two years he remained with the house, receiving a share of the profits as compensation. For some years thereafter he was engaged in the commission business, until failing health caused his retirement. In 1871, he again engaged in the sugar refining business at Greenport, Long Island, with his brother and another partner, under the firm name of Havemeyer Brothers & Co. Here he remained until 1880, when his health again declined. During the greater part of his life Mr. Havemeyer was identified with many benevolent societies, including the New York Port Society, Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, American Bible Society,

New York Sabbath School Society and others. He was active in Young Men's Christian Association work in New York, and organized and was the first president of an affiliated society of the same at Yonkers. He was director of several railroad corporations and a trustee of the Continental Trust Company of New York.

WALTER QUINTIN GRESHAM, an eminent American statesman and jurist, was born March 17, 1833, near Corydon, Harrison county, Indiana. He acquired his education in the local schools of the county and at Bloomington Academy, although he did not graduate. After leaving college he read law with Judge Porter at Corydon, and just before the war he began to take an interest in politics. Mr. Gresham was elected to the legislature from Harrison county as a Republican; previous to this the district had been represented by a Democrat. At the commencement of hostilities he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, but served in that regiment only a short time, when he was appointed colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana, and served under General Grant at the siege of Vicksburg as brigadier-general. Later he was under Sherman in the famous "March to the Sea," and commanded a division of Blair's corps at the siege of Atlanta where he was so badly wounded in the leg that he was compelled to return home. On his way home he was forced to stop at New Albany, where he remained a year before he was able to leave. He was brevetted major-general at the close of the war. While at New Albany, Mr. Gresham was appointed state agent, his duty being to pay the interest on the state debt in New York, and he ran twice for congress against ex-Speaker Kerr, but was

defeated in both cases, although he greatly reduced the Democratic majority. He was held in high esteem by President Grant, who offered him the portfolio of the interior but Mr. Gresham declined, but accepted the appointment of United States judge for Indiana to succeed David McDonald. Judge Gresham served on the United States district court bench until 1883, when he was appointed postmaster-general by President Arthur, but held that office only a few months when he was made secretary of the treasury. Near the end of President Arthur's term, Judge Gresham was appointed judge of the United States circuit court of the district composed of Indiana, Illinois and contiguous states, which he held until 1893. Judge Gresham was one of the presidential possibilities in the National Republican convention in 1888, when General Harrison was nominated, and was also mentioned for president in 1892. Later the People's party made a strenuous effort to induce him to become their candidate for president, he refusing the offer, however, and a few weeks before the election he announced that he would support Mr. Cleveland, the Democratic nominee for president. Upon the election of Mr. Cleveland in the fall of 1892, Judge Gresham was made the secretary of state, and filled that position until his death on May 28, 1895, at Washington, District of Columbia.

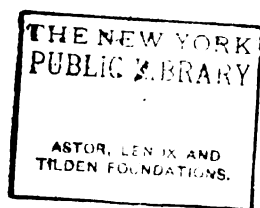
ELISHA B. ANDREWS, noted as an educator and college president, was born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, January 10, 1844, his father and mother being Erastus and Elmira (Bartlett) Andrews. In 1861, he entered the service of the general government as private and non-commissioned officer in the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and in 1863 was promoted to the

rank of second lieutenant. Returning home he was prepared for college at Powers Institute and at the Wesleyan Academy, and entered Brown University. From here he was graduated in 1870. For the succeeding two years he was principal of the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, Connecticut. Completing a course at the Newton Theological Institute, he was ordained pastor of the First Baptist church at Beverly, Massachusetts, July 2, 1874. The following year he became president of the Denison University, at Granville, Ohio. In 1879 he accepted the professorship of homiletics, pastoral duties and church polity at Newton Theological Institute. In 1882 he was elected to the chair of history and political economy at Brown University. The University of Nebraska honored him with an LL. D. in 1884, and the same year Colby University conferred the degree of D. D. In 1888 he became professor of political economy and public economy at Cornell University, but the next year returned to Brown University as its president. From the time of his inauguration the college work broadened in many ways. Many timely and generous donations from friends and alumni of the college were influenced by him, and large additions made to the same.

Professor Andrews published, in 1887, "Institutes of General History," and in 1888, "Institutes of Economics."

JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, the subject of the present biography, was, during his life, one of the most distinguished chemists and scientific writers in America. He was an Englishman by birth, born at Liverpool, May 5, 1811, and was reared in his native land, receiving an excellent education, graduating at the University of London. In 1833 he came to the United States, and





settled first in Pennsylvania. He graduated in medicine at the University of Philadelphia, in 1836, and for three years following was professor of chemistry and physiology at Hampden-Sidney College. He then became professor of chemistry in the New York University, with which institution he was prominently connected for many years. It is stated on excellent authority that Professor Draper, in 1839, took the first photographic picture ever taken from life. He was a great student, and carried on many important and intricate experiments along scientific lines. He discovered many of the fundamental facts of spectrum analysis, which he published. He published a number of works of great merit, many of which are recognized as authority upon the subjects of which they treat. Among his work were: "Human Physiology, Statistical and Dynamical of the Conditions and Cause of Life in Man," "History of Intellectual Development of Europe," "History of the American Civil War," besides a number of works on chemistry, optics and mathematics. Professor Draper continued to hold a high place among the scientific scholars of America until his death, which occurred in January, 1882.

GEORGE W. PECK, ex-governor of the state of Wisconsin and a famous journalist and humorist, was born in Jefferson county, New York, September 28, 1840. When he was about three years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin, settling near Whitewater, where young Peck received his education at the public schools. At fifteen he entered the office of the "Whitewater Register," where he learned the printer's art. He helped start the "Jefferson County Republican" later on, but sold out his interest therein and set type in the office of

the "State Journal," at Madison. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry as a private, and after serving four years returned a second lieutenant. He then started the "Ripon Representative," which he sold not long after, and removing to New York, was on the staff of Mark Pomeroy's "Democrat." Going to La Crosse, later, he conducted the La Crosse branch paper, a half interest in which he bought in 1874. He next started "Peck's Sun," which four years later he removed to Milwaukee. While in La Crosse he was chief of police one year, and also chief clerk of the Democratic assembly in 1874. It was in 1878 that Mr. Peck took his paper to Milwaukee, and achieved his first permanent success, the circulation increasing to 80,000. For ten years he was regarded as one of the most original, versatile and entertaining writers in the country, and he has delineated every phase of country newspaper life, army life, domestic experience, travel and city adventure. Up to 1890 Mr. Peck took but little part in politics, but in that year was elected mayor of Milwaukee on the Democratic ticket. The following August he was elected governor of Wisconsin by a large majority, the "Bennett School Bill" figuring to a large extent in his favor.

Mr. Peck, besides many newspaper articles in his peculiar vein and numerous lectures, bubbling over with fun, is known to fame by the following books: "Peck's Bad Boy and his Pa," and "The Grocery Man and Peck's Bad Boy."

CHARLES O'CONOR, who was for many years the acknowledged leader of the legal profession of New York City, was also conceded to be one of the greatest lawyers America has produced. He was

born in New York City in 1804, his father being an educated Irish gentleman. Charles received a common-school education, and early took up the study of law, being admitted to practice in 1824. His close application and untiring energy and industry soon placed him in the front rank of the profession, and within a few years he was handling many of the most important cases. One of the first great cases he had and which gained him a wide reputation, was that of "Jack, the Fugitive Slave," in 1835, in which his masterful argument before the supreme court attracted wide attention and comment. Charles O'Connor was a Democrat all his life. He did not aspire to office-holding, however, and never held any office except that of district attorney under President Pierce's administration, which he only retained a short time. He took an active interest, however, in public questions, and was a member of the state (New York) constitutional convention in 1864. In 1868 he was nominated for the presidency by the "Extreme Democrats." His death occurred in May, 1884.

SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, a noted American officer and major-general in the Confederate army, was born in Kentucky in 1823. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1844, served in the United States infantry and was later assigned to commissary duty with the rank of captain. He served several years at frontier posts, and was assistant professor in the military academy in 1846. He was with General Scott in the Mexican war, and engaged in all the battles from Vera Cruz to the capture of the Mexican capital. He was wounded at Cherubusco and brevetted first lieutenant, and at Molino del Rey was brevetted captain. After the close of the

Mexican war he returned to West Point as assistant instructor, and was then assigned to commissary duty at New York. He resigned in 1855 and became superintendent of construction of the Chicago custom house. He was made adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, of Illinois militia, and was colonel of Illinois volunteers raised for the Utah expedition, but was not mustered into service. In 1860 he removed to Kentucky, where he settled on a farm near Louisville and became inspector-general in command of the Kentucky Home Guards. At the opening of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army, and was given command at Bowling Green, Kentucky, which he was compelled to abandon after the capture of Fort Henry. He then retired to Fort Donelson, and was there captured with sixteen thousand men, and an immense store of provisions, by General Grant, in February, 1862. He was held as a prisoner of war at Fort Warren until August of that year. He commanded a division of Hardee's corps in Bragg's Army of the Tennessee, and was afterward assigned to the third division and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, and Murfreesboro. He was with Kirby Smith when that general surrendered his army to General Canby in May, 1865. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the vice-presidency on the Gold Democratic ticket with Senator John M. Palmer in 1896.

SIMON KENTON, one of the famous pioneers and scouts whose names fill the pages of the early history of our country, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, April 3, 1755. In consequence of an affray, at the age of eighteen, young Kenton went to Kentucky, then the "Dark and Bloody Ground," and became associated with Daniel Boone and other pioneers of that region.

For a short time he acted as a scout and spy for Lord Dunmore, the British governor of Virginia, but afterward taking the side of the struggling colonists, participated in the war for independence west of the Alleghanies. In 1784 he returned to Virginia, but did not remain there long, going back with his family to Kentucky. From that time until 1793 he participated in all the combats and battles of that time, and until "Mad Anthony" Wayne swept the Valley of the Ohio, and settled the supremacy of the whites in that region. Kenton laid claim to large tracts of land in the new country he had helped to open up, but through ignorance of law, and the growing value of the land, lost it all and was reduced to poverty. During the war with England in 1812-15, Kenton took part in the invasion of Canada with the Kentucky troops and participated in the battle of the Thames. He finally had land granted him by the legislature of Kentucky, and received a pension from the United States government. He died in Logan county, Ohio, April 29, 1836.

ELIHU BENJAMIN WASHBURNE, an American statesman of eminence, was born in Livermore, Maine, September 23, 1816. He learned the trade of printer, but abandoned that calling at the age of eighteen and entered the Kent's Hill Academy at Reading, Maine, and then took up the study of law, reading in Hallowell, Boston, and at the Harvard Law School. He began practice at Galena, Illinois, in 1840. He was elected to congress in 1852, and represented his district in that body continuously until March, 1869, and at the time of his retirement he had served a greater number of consecutive terms than any other member of the house. In 1873 President Grant ap-

pointed him secretary of state, which position he resigned to accept that of minister to France. During the Franco-Prussian war, including the siege of Paris and the reign of the Commune, Mr. Washburne remained at his post, protecting the lives and property of his countrymen, as well as that of other foreign residents in Paris, while the ministers of all other powers abandoned their posts at a time when they were most needed. As far as possible he extended protection to unfortunate German residents, who were the particular objects of hatred of the populace, and his firmness and the success which attended his efforts won the admiration of all Europe. Mr. Washburne died at Chicago, Illinois, October 22, 1887.

WILLIAM CRAMP, one of the most extensive shipbuilders of this country, was born in Kensington, then a suburb, now a part of Philadelphia, in 1806. He received a thorough English education, and when he left school was associated with Samuel Grice, one of the most eminent naval architects of his day. In 1830, having mastered all the details of shipbuilding, Mr. Cramp engaged in business on his own account. By reason of ability and excellent work he prospered from the start, until now, in the hands of his sons, under the name of William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, it has become the most complete shipbuilding plant and naval arsenal in the western hemisphere, and fully equal to any in the world. As Mr. Cramp's sons attained manhood they learned their father's profession, and were admitted to a partnership. In 1872 the firm was incorporated under the title given above. Until 1860 wood was used in building vessels, although pace was kept with all advances in the art of shipbuilding. At the opening of

the war came an unexpected demand for war vessels, which they promptly met. The sea-going ironclad "New Ironsides" was built by them in 1862, followed by a number of formidable ironclads and the cruiser "Chattanooga." They subsequently built several war vessels for the Russian and other governments which added to their reputation. When the American steamship line was established in 1870, the Cramps were commissioned to build for it four first-class iron steamships, the "Pennsylvania," "Ohio," "Indiana" and "Illinois," which they turned out in rapid order, some of the finest specimens of the naval architecture of their day. William Cramp remained at the head of the great company he had founded until his death, which occurred January 6, 1879.

Charles H. Cramp, the successor of his father as head of the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, was born in Philadelphia May 9, 1829, and received an excellent education in his native city, which he sedulously sought to supplement by close study until he became an authority on general subjects and the best naval architect on the western hemisphere. Many of the best vessels of our new navy were built by this immense concern.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON, probably the greatest American painter, was born in South Carolina in 1779. He was sent to school at the age of seven years at Newport, Rhode Island, where he met Edward Malbone, two years his senior, and who later became a painter of note. The friendship that sprang up between them undoubtedly influenced young Allston in the choice of a profession. He graduated from Harvard in 1800, and went to England the

following year, after pursuing his studies for a year under his friend Malbone at his home in South Carolina. He became a student at the Royal Academy where the great American, Benjamin West, presided, and who became his intimate friend. Allston later went to Paris, and then to Italy, where four years were spent, mostly at Rome. In 1809 he returned to America, but soon after returned to London, having married in the meantime a sister of Dr. Channing. In a short time his first great work appeared, "The Dead Man Restored to Life by the Bones of Elisha," which took the British Association prize and firmly established his reputation. Other paintings followed in quick succession, the greatest among which were "Uriel in the Center of the Sun," "Saint Peter Liberated by the Angel," and "Jacob's Dream," supplemented by many smaller pieces. Hard work, and grief at the death of his wife began to tell upon his health, and he left London in 1818 for America. The same year he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. During the next few years he painted "Jeremiah," "Witch of Endor," and "Beatrice." In 1830 Allston married a daughter of Judge Dana, and went to Cambridge, which was his home until his death. Here he produced the "Vision of the Bloody Hand," "Rosalie," and many less noted pieces, and had given one week of labor to his unfinished masterpiece, "Belshazzar's Feast," when death ended his career July 9, 1843.

JOHN ROACH, ship builder and manufacturer, whose career was a marvel of industrial labor, and who impressed his individuality and genius upon the times in which he lived more, perhaps, than any other manufacturer in America. He was born at Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ire-

land, December 25, 1815, the son of a wealthy merchant. He attended school until he was thirteen, when his father became financially embarrassed and failed and shortly after died; John determined to come to America and carve out a fortune for himself. He landed in New York at the age of sixteen, and soon obtained employment at the Howell Iron Works in New Jersey, at twenty-five cents a day. He soon made himself a place in the world, and at the end of three years had saved some twelve hundred dollars, which he lost by the failure of his employer, in whose hands it was left. Returning to New York he began to learn how to make castings for marine engines and ship work. Having again accumulated one thousand dollars, in company with three fellow workmen, he purchased a small foundry in New York, but soon became sole proprietor. At the end of four years he had saved thirty thousand dollars, besides enlarging his works. In 1856 his works were destroyed by a boiler explosion, and being unable to collect the insurance, was left, after paying his debts, without a dollar. However, his credit and reputation for integrity was good, and he built the Etna Iron Works, giving it capacity to construct larger marine engines than any previously built in this country. Here he turned out immense engines for the steam ram Dunderberg, for the war vessels Winooski and Neshaning, and other large vessels. To accommodate his increasing business, Mr. Roach, in 1869, purchased the Morgan Iron Works, one of the largest in New York, and shortly after several others. In 1871 he bought the Chester ship yards, which he added to largely, erecting a rolling mill and blast furnace, and providing every facility for building a ship out of the ore and timber. This immense

plant covered a large area, was valued at several millions of dollars, and was known as the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works, of which Mr. Roach was the principal owner. He built a large percentage of the iron vessels now flying the American flag, the bulk of his business being for private parties. In 1875 he built the sectional dry docks at Pensacola. He, about this time, drew the attention of the government to the use of compound marine engines, and thus was the means of improving the speed and economy of the vessels of our new navy. In 1883 Mr. Roach commenced work on the three cruisers for the government, the "Chicago," "Boston" and "Atlanta," and the dispatch boat "Dolphin." For some cause the secretary of the navy refused to receive the latter and decided that Mr. Roach's contract would not hold. This embarrassed Mr. Roach, as a large amount of his capital was involved in these contracts, and for the protection of bondsmen and creditors, July 18, 1885, he made an assignment, but the financial trouble broke down his strong constitution, and January 10, 1887, he died. His son, John B. Roach, succeeded to the shipbuilding interests, while Stephen W. Roach inherited the Morgan Iron Works at New York.

JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, one of the two great painters who laid the foundation of true American art, was born in Boston in 1737, one year earlier than his great contemporary, Benjamin West. His education was limited to the common schools of that time, and his training in art he obtained by his own observation and experiments solely. When he was about seventeen years old he had mapped out his future, however, by choosing painting as his pro-

fession. If he ever studied under any teacher in his early efforts, we have no authentic account of it, and tradition credits the young artist's wonderful success entirely to his own talent and untiring effort. It is almost incredible that at the age of twenty-three years his income from his works aggregated fifteen hundred dollars per annum, a very great sum in those days. In 1774 he went to Europe in search of material for study, which was so rare in his native land. After some time spent in Italy he finally took up his permanent residence in England. In 1783 he was made a member of the Royal Academy, and later his son had the high honor of becoming lord chancellor of England and Lord Lyndhurst.

Many specimens of Copley's work are to be found in the Memorial Hall at Harvard and in the Boston Museum, as well as a few of the works upon which he modeled his style. Copley was essentially a portrait painter, though his historical paintings attained great celebrity, his masterpiece being his "Death of Major Pierson," though that distinction has by some been given to his "Death of Chatham." It is said that he never saw a good picture until he was thirty-five years old, yet his portraits prior to that period are regarded as rare specimens. He died in 1815.

HENRY B. PLANT, one of the greatest railroad men of the country, became famous as president of the Plant system of railway and steamer lines, and also the Southern & Texas Express Co. He was born in October, 1819, at Branford, Connecticut, and entered the railroad service in 1844, serving as express messenger on the Hartford & New Haven Railroad until 1853, during which time he had entire charge of the express business of that road.

He went south in 1853 and established express lines on various southern railways, and in 1861 organized the Southern Express Co., and became its president. In 1879 he purchased, with others, the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad of Georgia, and later reorganized the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad, of which he became president. He purchased and rebuilt, in 1880, the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, now Charleston & Savannah. Not long after this he organized the Plant Investment Co., to control these railroads and advance their interests generally, and later established a steamboat line on the St. John's river, in Florida. From 1853 until 1860 he was general superintendent of the southern division of the Adams Express Co., and in 1867 became president of the Texas Express Co. The "Plant system" of railway, steamer and steamship lines is one of the greatest business corporations of the southern states.

WADE HAMPTON, a noted Confederate officer, was born at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1818. He graduated from the South Carolina College, took an active part in politics, and was twice elected to the legislature of his state. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, and commanded the "Hampton Legion" at the first battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861. He did meritorious service, was wounded, and promoted to brigadier-general. He commanded a brigade at Seven Pines, in 1862, and was again wounded. He was engaged in the battle of Antietam in September of the same year, and participated in the raid into Pennsylvania in October. In 1863 he was with Lee at Gettysburg, where he was wounded for the third time. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and commanded a troop of cavalry in Lee's

army during 1864, and was in numerous engagements. In 1865 he was in South Carolina, and commanded the cavalry rear guard of the Confederate army in its stubborn retreat before General Sherman on his advance toward Richmond.

After the war Hampton took an active part in politics, and was a prominent figure at the Democratic national convention in 1868, which nominated Seymour and Blair for president and vice-president. He was governor of South Carolina, and took his seat in the United States senate in 1879, where he became a conspicuous figure in national affairs.

NIKOLA TESLA, one of the most celebrated electricians America has known, was born in 1857, at Smiljau, Lika, Servia. He descended from an old and representative family of that country. His father was a minister of the Greek church, of high rank, while his mother was a woman of remarkable skill in the construction of looms, churns and the machinery required in a rural home. Nikola received early education in the public schools of Gospich, when he was sent to the higher "Real Schule" at Karlstadt, where, after a three years' course, he graduated in 1873. He devoted himself to experiments in electricity and magnetism, to the chagrin of his father, who had destined him for the ministry, but giving way to the boy's evident genius he was allowed to continue his studies in the polytechnic school at Gratz. He inherited a wonderful intuition which enabled him to see through the intricacies of machinery, and despite his instructor's demonstration that a dynamo could not be operated without commutators or brushes, began experiments which finally resulted in his rotating field motors. After the study

of languages at Prague and Buda-Pesth, he became associated with M. Puskas, who had introduced the telephone into Hungary. He invented several improvements, but being unable to reap the necessary benefit from them, he, in search of a wider field, went to Paris, where he found employment with one of the electric lighting companies as electrical engineer. Soon he set his face westward, and coming to the United States for a time found congenial employment with Thomas A. Edison. Finding it impossible, overshadowed as he was, to carry out his own ideas he left the Edison works to join a company formed to place his own inventions on the market. He perfected his rotary field principle, adapting it to circuits then in operation. It is said of him that some of his proved theories will change the entire electrical science. It would, in an article of this length, be impossible to explain all that Tesla accomplished for the practical side of electrical engineering. His discoveries formed the basis of the attempt to utilize the water power of Niagara Falls. His work ranges far beyond the vast department of polyphase currents and high potential lighting and includes many inventions in arc lighting, transformers, pyro and thermo-magnetic motors, new forms of incandescent lamps, unipolar dynamos and many others.

CHARLES B. LEWIS won fame as an American humorist under the name of "M. Quad." It is said he owes his celebrity originally to the fact that he was once mixed up in a boiler explosion on the Ohio river, and the impressions he received from the event he set up from his case when he was in the composing room of an obscure Michigan paper. His style possesses a peculiar quaintness, and there runs through

it a vein of philosophy. Mr. Lewis was born in 1844, near a town called Liverpool, Ohio. He was, however, raised in Lansing, Michigan, where he spent a year in an agricultural college, going from there to the composing room of the "Lansing Democrat." At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the service, remained during the entire war, and then returned to Lansing. The explosion of the boiler that "blew him into fame," took place two years later, while he was on his way south. When he recovered physically, he brought suit for damages against the steamboat company, which he gained, and was awarded a verdict of twelve thousand dollars for injuries received. It was while he was employed by the "Jacksonian" of Pontiac, Mich., that he set up his account of how he felt while being blown up. He says that he signed it "M Quad," because "a bourgeoisie em quad is useless except in its own line—it won't justify with any other type." Soon after, because of the celebrity he attained by this screed, Mr. Lewis secured a place on the staff of the "Detroit Free Press," and made for that paper a wide reputation. His sketches of the "Lime Kiln Club" and "Brudder Gardner" are perhaps the best known of his humorous writings.

HIRAM S. MAXIM, the famous inventor, was born in Sangersville, Maine, February 5, 1840, the son of Isaac W. and Harriet B. Maxim. The town of his birth was but a small place, in the woods, on the confines of civilization, and the family endured many hardships. They were without means and entirely dependent on themselves to make out of raw materials all they needed. The mother was an expert spinner, weaver, dyer and seamstress and the father a trapper, tanner,

mill, blacksmith, carpenter, mason and farmer. Amid such surroundings young Maxim gave early promise of remarkable aptitude. With the universal Yankee jack-knife the products of his skill excited the wonder and interest of the locality. His parents did not encourage his latent genius but apprenticed him to a coach builder. Four years he labored at this uncongenial trade but at the end of that time he forsook it and entered a machine shop at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Soon mastering the details of that business and that of mechanical drawing, he went to Boston as the foreman of the philosophical instrument manufactory. From thence he went to New York and with the Novelty Iron Works Shipbuilding Co. he gained experience in those trades. His inventions up to this time consisted of improvements in steam engines, and an automatic gas machine, which came into general use. In 1877 he turned his attention to electricity, and in 1878 produced an incandescent lamp, that would burn 1,000 hours. He was the first to design a process for flashing electric carbons, and the first to "standardize" carbons for electric lighting. In 1880 he visited Europe and exhibiting, at the Paris Exposition of 1881, a self-regulating machine, was decorated with the Legion of Honor. In 1883 he returned to London as the European representative of the United States Electric Light Co. An incident of his boyhood, in which the recoil of a rifle was noticed by him, and the apparent loss of power shown, in 1881-2 prompted the invention of a gun which utilizes the recoil to automatically load and fire seven hundred and seventy shots per minute. The Maxim-Nordenfelt Gun Co., with a capital of nine million dollars, grew from this. In 1883 he patented his electric training gear for large guns. And later turned his attention to fly-

ing machines, which he claimed were not an impossibility. He took out over one hundred patents for smokeless gunpowder, and for petroleum and other motors and autocycles.

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER, one of America's very greatest financiers and philanthropists, was born in Richford, Tioga county, New York, July 8, 1839. He received a common-school education in his native place, and in 1853, when his parents removed to Cleveland, Ohio, he entered the high school of that city. After a two-years' course of diligent work, he entered the commission and forwarding house of Hewitt & Tuttle, of Cleveland, remaining with the firm some years, and then began business for himself, forming a partnership with Morris B. Clark. Mr. Rockefeller was then but nineteen years of age, and during the year 1860, in connection with others, they started the oil refining business, under the firm name of Andrews, Clark & Co. Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Andrews purchased the interest of their associates, and, after taking William Rockefeller into the firm, established offices in Cleveland under the name of William Rockefeller & Co. Shortly after this the house of Rockefeller & Co. was established in New York for the purpose of finding a market for their products, and two years later all the refining companies were consolidated under the firm name of Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler. This firm was succeeded in 1870 by the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, said to be the most gigantic business corporation of modern times. John D. Rockefeller's fortune has been variously estimated at from one hundred million to two hundred million dollars.

Mr. Rockefeller's philanthropy manifested itself principally through the American Baptist Educational Society. He donated

the building for the Spelman Institute at Atlanta, Georgia, a school for the instruction of negroes. His other gifts were to the University of Rochester, Cook Academy, Peddie Institute, and Vassar College, besides smaller gifts to many institutions throughout the country. His princely donations, however, were to the University of Chicago. His first gift to this institution was a conditional offer of six hundred thousand dollars in 1889, and when this amount was paid he added one million more. During 1892 he made it two gifts of one million each, and all told, his donations to this one institution aggregated between seven and eight millions of dollars.

JOHN M. PALMER.—For over a third of a century this gentleman occupied a prominent place in the political world, both in the state of Illinois and on the broader platform of national issues.

Mr. Palmer was born at Eagle Creek, Scott county, Kentucky, September 13, 1817. The family subsequently removed to Christian county, in the same state, where he acquired a common-school education, and made his home until 1831. His father was opposed to slavery, and in the latter year removed to Illinois and settled near Alton. In 1834 John entered Alton College, organized on the manual-labor plan, but his funds failing, abandoned it and entered a cooper shop. He subsequently was engaged in peddling, and teaching a district school near Canton. In 1838 he began the study of law, and the following year removed to Carlinville, where, in December of that year, he was admitted to the bar. He was shortly after defeated for county clerk. In 1843 he was elected probate judge. In the constitutional convention of 1847, Mr. Palmer was a delegate, and from 1849 to

1851 he was county judge. In 1852 he became a member of the state senate, but not being with his party on the slavery question he resigned that office in 1854. In 1856 Mr. Palmer was chairman of the first Republican state convention held in Illinois, and the same year was a delegate to the national convention. In 1860 he was an elector on the Lincoln ticket, and on the breaking out of the war entered the service as colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, but was shortly after brevetted brigadier-general. In August, 1862, he organized the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, but in September he was placed in command of the first division of the Army of the Mississippi, afterward was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1865 he was assigned to the military administration in Kentucky. In 1867 General Palmer was elected governor of Illinois and served four years. In 1872 he went with the Liberal Republicans, who supported Horace Greeley, after which time he was identified with the Democratic party. In 1890 he was elected United States senator from Illinois, and served as such for six years. In 1896, on the adoption of the silver plank in the platform of the Democratic party, General Palmer consented to lead, as presidential candidate, the National Democrats, or Gold Democracy.

WILLIAM H. BEARD, the humorist among American painters, was born at Painesville, Ohio, in 1821. His father, James H. Beard, was also a painter of national reputation. William H. Beard began his career as a traveling portrait painter. He pursued his studies in New York, and later removed to Buffalo, where he achieved reputation. He then went to

Italy and after a short stay returned to New York and opened a studio. One of his earliest paintings was a small picture called "Cat and Kittens," which was placed in the National Academy on exhibition. Among his best productions are "Raining Cats and Dogs," "The Dance of Silenus," "Bears on a Bender," "Bulls and Bears," "Whoo!" "Grimalkin's Dream," "Little Red Riding Hood," "The Guardian of the Flag." His animal pictures convey the most ludicrous and satirical ideas, and the intelligent, human expression in their faces is most comical. Some artists and critics have refused to give Mr. Beard a place among the first circles in art, solely on account of the class of subjects he has chosen.

W. W. CORCORAN, the noted philanthropist, was born at Georgetown, District of Columbia, December 27, 1798. At the age of twenty-five he entered the banking business in Washington, and in time became very wealthy. He was noted for his magnificent donations to charity. Oak Hill cemetery was donated to Georgetown in 1847, and ten years later the Corcoran Art Gallery, Temple of Art, was presented to the city of Washington. The uncompleted building was utilized by the government as quartermaster's headquarters during the war. The building was completed after the war at a cost of a million and a half dollars, all the gift of Mr. Corcoran. The Louise Home for Women is another noble charity to his credit. Its object is the care of women of gentle breeding who in declining years are without means of support. In addition to this he gave liberally to many worthy institutions of learning and charity. He died at Washington February 24, 1888.

ALBERT BIERSTADT, the noted painter of American landscape, was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, in 1829, and was brought to America by his parents at the age of two years. He received his early education here, but returned to Dusseldorf to study painting, and also went to Rome. On his return to America he accompanied Lander's expedition across the continent, in 1858, and soon after produced his most popular work, "The Rocky Mountains—Lander's Peak." Its boldness and grandeur were so unusual that it made him famous. The picture sold for twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1867 Mr. Bierstadt went to Europe, with a government commission, and gathered materials for his great historical work, "Discovery of the North River by Hendrik Hudson." Others of his great works were "Storm in the Rocky Mountains," "Valley of the Yosemite," "North Fork of the Platte," "Diamond Pool," "Mount Hood," "Mount Rosalie," and "The Sierra Nevada Mountains." His "Estes Park" sold for fifteen thousand dollars, and "Mount Rosalie" brought thirty-five thousand dollars. His smaller Rocky mountain scenes, however, are vastly superior to his larger works in execution and coloring.

ADDISON CAMMACK, a famous millionaire Wall street speculator, was born in Kentucky. When sixteen years old he ran away from home and went to New Orleans, where he went to work in a shipping house. He outlived and outworked all the partners, and became the head of the firm before the opening of the war. At that time he fitted out small vessels and engaged in running the blockade of southern ports and carrying ammunition, merchandise, etc., to the southern people. This

made him a fortune. At the close of the war he quit business and went to New York. For two years he did not enter any active business, but seemed to be simply an on-looker in the great speculative center of America. He was observing keenly the methods and financial machinery, however, and when, in 1867, he formed a partnership with the popular Charles J. Osborne, the firm began to prosper. He never had an office on the street, but wandered into the various brokers' offices and placed his orders as he saw fit. In 1873 he dissolved his partnership with Osborne and operated alone. He joined a band of speculative conspirators known as the "Twenty-third party," and was the ruling spirit in that organization for the control of the stock market. He was always on the "bear" side and the only serious obstacle he ever encountered was the persistent boom in industrial stocks, particularly sugar, engineered by James R. Keane. Mr. Cammack fought Keane for two years, and during the time is said to have lost no less than two million dollars before he abandoned the fight.

WALT. WHITMAN.—Foremost among the lesser poets of the latter part of the nineteenth century, the gentleman whose name adorns the head of this article takes a conspicuous place.

Whitman was born at West Hills, Long Island, New York, May 13, 1809. In the schools of Brooklyn he laid the foundation of his education, and early in life learned the printer's trade. For a time he taught country schools in his native state. In 1846-7 he was editor of the "Brooklyn Eagle," but in 1848-9 was on the editorial staff of the "Crescent," of New Orleans. He made an extended tour throughout the United States and Canada, and returned to

Brooklyn, where, in 1850, he published the "Freeman." For some years succeeding this he was engaged as carpenter and builder. During the Civil war, Whitman acted as a volunteer nurse in the hospitals at Washington and vicinity and from the close of hostilities until 1873 he was employed in various clerkships in the government offices in the nation's capital. In the latter year he was stricken with paralysis as a result of his labors in the hospital, it is said, and being partially disabled lived for many years at Camden, New Jersey.

The first edition of the work which was to bring him fame, "Leaves of Grass," was published in 1855 and was but a small volume of about ninety-four pages. Seven or eight editions of "Leaves of Grass" have been issued, each enlarged and enriched with new poems. "Drum Taps," at first a separate publication, has been incorporated with the others. This volume and one prose writing entitled "Specimen Days and Collect," constituted his whole work.

Walt. Whitman died at Camden, New Jersey, March 26, 1892.

HENRY DUPONT, who became celebrated as America's greatest manufacturer of gunpowder, was a native of Delaware, born August 8, 1812. He received his education in its higher branches at the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated and entered the army as second lieutenant of artillery in 1833. In 1834 he resigned and became proprietor of the extensive gunpowder manufacturing plant that bears his name, near Wilmington, Delaware. His large business interests interfered with his taking any active participation in political life, although for many years he served as adjutant-general of his native state, and

during the war as major-general commanding the Home Guards. He died August 8, 1889. His son, Henry A. Dupont, also was a native of Delaware, and was born July 30, 1838. After graduating from West Point in 1861, he entered the army as second lieutenant of engineers. Shortly after he was transferred to the Fifth Artillery as first lieutenant. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1864, serving in camp and garrison most of the time. He was in command of a battery in the campaign of 1863-4. As chief of artillery of the army of West Virginia, he figured until the close of the war, being in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, besides many minor engagements. He afterward acted as instructor in the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, and on special duty at West Point. He resigned from the army March 1, 1875.

WILLIAM DEERING, one of the famous manufacturers of America, and also a philanthropist and patron of education, was born in Maine in 1826. His ancestors were English, having settled in New England in 1634. Early in life it was William's intention to become a physician, and after completing his common-school education, when about eighteen years of age, he began an apprenticeship with a physician. A short time later, however, at the request of his father, he took charge of his father's business interests, which included a woolen mill, retail store and grist mill, after which he became agent for a dry goods commission house in Portland, where he was married. Later he became partner in the firm, and removed to New York. The business prospered, and after a number of years, on account of failing health, Mr. Deering sold his interest to his partner, a Mr. Milner. The

business has since made Mr. Milner a millionaire many times over. A few years later Mr. Deering located in Chicago. His beginning in the manufacture of reapers, which has since made his name famous, was somewhat of an accident. He had loaned money to a man in that business, and in 1878 was compelled to buy out the business to protect his interests. The business developed rapidly and grew to immense proportions. The factories now cover sixty-two acres of ground and employ many thousands of men.

JOHN McALLISTER SCHOFIELD, an American general, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, September 29, 1831. He graduated at West Point in 1853, and was for five years assistant professor of natural philosophy in that institution. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as major of the First Missouri Volunteers, and was appointed chief of staff by General Lyon, under whom he fought at the battle of Wilson's Creek. In November, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the Missouri militia until November, 1862, and of the army of the frontier from that time until 1863. In 1862 he was made major-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the Department of the Missouri, and in 1864 of the Department of the Ohio. During the campaign through Georgia General Schofield was in command of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and was engaged in most of the fighting of that famous campaign. November 30, 1864, he defeated Hood's army at Franklin, Tennessee, and then joined General Thomas at Nashville. He took part in the battle of Nashville, where Hood's army was destroyed. In January, 1865, he led his corps into North Carolina, captured

Wilmington, fought the battle of Kingston, and joined General Sherman at Goldsboro March 22, 1865. He executed the details of the capitulation of General Johnston to Sherman, which practically closed the war.

In June, 1868, General Schofield succeeded Edwin M. Stanton as secretary of war, but was the next year appointed major-general of the United States army, and ordered to the Department of the Missouri. From 1870 to 1876 he was in command of the Department of the Pacific; from 1876 to 1881 superintendent of the West Point Military Academy; in 1883 he was in charge of the Department of the Missouri, and in 1886 of the division of the Atlantic. In 1888 he became general-in-chief of the United States army, and in February, 1895, was appointed lieutenant-general by President Cleveland, that rank having been revived by congress. In September, 1895, he was retired from active service.

LEWIS WALLACE, an American general and famous author, was born in Brookville, Indiana, April 10, 1827. He served in the Mexican war as first lieutenant of a company of Indiana Volunteers. After his return from Mexico he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in Covington and Crawfordsville, Indiana, until 1861. At the opening of the war he was appointed adjutant-general of Indiana, and soon after became colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers. He defeated a force of Confederates at Romney, West Virginia, and was made brigadier-general in September, 1861. At the capture of Fort Donelson in 1862 he commanded a division, and was engaged in the second day's fight at Shiloh. In 1863 his defenses about Cincinnati saved that city from capture by Kirby Smith. At Monocacy in July, 1864, he was defeated, but

his resistance delayed the advance of General Early and thus saved Washington from capture.

General Wallace was a member of the court that tried the assassins of President Lincoln, and also of that before whom Captain Henry Wirtz, who had charge of the Andersonville prison, was tried. In 1881 General Wallace was sent as minister to Turkey. When not in official service he devoted much of his time to literature. Among his better known works are his "Fair God," "Ben Hur," "Prince of India," and a "Life of Benjamin Harrison."

THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD, an American statesman and diplomat, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, October 29, 1828. He obtained his education at an Episcopal academy at Flushing, Long Island, and after a short service in a mercantile house in New York, he returned to Wilmington and entered his father's law office to prepare himself for the practice of that profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was appointed to the office of United States district attorney for the state of Delaware, serving one year. In 1869 he was elected to the United States senate, and continuously represented his state in that body until 1885, and in 1881, when Chester A. Arthur entered the presidential chair, Mr. Bayard was chosen president *pro tempore* of the senate. He had also served on the famous electoral commission that decided the Hayes-Tilden contest in 1876-7. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed Mr. Bayard secretary of state. At the beginning of Cleveland's second term, in 1893, Mr. Bayard was selected for the post of ambassador at the court of St. James, London, and was the first to hold that rank in American diplomacy, serving until the beginning of the McKinley admin-

istration. The questions for adjustment at that time between the two governments were the Behring Sea controversy and the Venezuelan boundary question. He was very popular in England because of his tariff views, and because of his criticism of the protective policy of the United States in his public speeches delivered in London, Edinburgh and other places, he received, in March, 1896, a vote of censure in the lower house of congress.

JOHN WORK GARRETT, for so many years at the head of the great Baltimore & Ohio railroad system, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 31, 1820. His father, Robert Garrett, an enterprising merchant, had amassed a large fortune from a small beginning. The son entered Lafayette College in 1834, but left the following year and entered his father's counting room, and in 1839 became a partner. John W. Garrett took a great interest in the development of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He was elected one of the directors in 1857, and was its president from 1858 until his death. When he took charge of the road it was in an embarrassed condition, but within a year, for the first time in its existence, it paid a dividend, the increase in its net gains being \$725,385. After the war, during which the road suffered much damage from the Confederates, numerous branches and connecting roads were built or acquired, until it reached colossal proportions. Mr. Garrett was also active in securing a regular line of steamers between Baltimore and Bremen, and between the same port and Liverpool. He was one of the most active trustees of Johns Hopkins University, and a liberal contributor to the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore. He died September 26, 1884.

Robert Garrett, the son of John W. Garrett, was born in Baltimore April 9, 1847, and graduated from Princeton in 1867. He received a business education in the banking house of his father, and in 1871 became president of the Valley Railroad of Virginia. He was made third vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1879, and first vice-president in 1881. He succeeded his father as president in 1884. Robert Garrett died July 29, 1896.

CARL SCHURZ, a noted German-American statesman, was born in Liblar, Prussia, March 2, 1829. He studied at the University of Bonn, and in 1849 was engaged in an attempt to excite an insurrection at that place. After the surrender of Rastadt by the revolutionists, in the defense of which Schurz took part, he decided to emigrate to America. He resided in Philadelphia three years, and then settled in Watertown, Wisconsin, and in 1859 removed to Milwaukee, where he practiced law. On the organization of the Republican party he became a leader of the German element and entered the campaign for Lincoln in 1860. He was appointed minister to Spain in 1861, but resigned in December of that year to enter the army. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1862, and participated in the second battle of Bull Run, and also at Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg he had temporary command of the Eleventh Army Corps, and also took part in the battle of Chattanooga.

After the war he located at St. Louis, and in 1869 was elected United States senator from Missouri. He supported Horace Greeley for the presidency in 1872, and in the campaign of 1876, having removed to New York, he supported Hayes and the Republican ticket, and was appointed secre-

tary of the interior in 1877. In 1881 he became editor of the "New York Evening Post," and in 1884 was prominent in his opposition to James G. Blaine, and became a leader of the "Mugwumps," thus assisting in the election of Cleveland. In the presidential campaign of 1896 his forcible speeches in the interest of sound money wielded an immense influence. Mr. Schurz wrote a "Life of Henry Clay," said to be the best biography ever published of that eminent statesman.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, an American statesman of national reputation, was born in Richmond, Vermont, February 1, 1828. His education was obtained in the public schools and from the instructions of a private tutor. He was admitted to the bar, practiced law, and served in the state legislature from 1854 to 1859, during three years of that time being speaker of the lower house. He was elected to the state senate and acted as president *pro tempore* of that body in 1861 and 1862. He became prominent for his activity in the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, and was appointed to the United States senate to fill out the unexpired term of Solomon Foot, entering that body in 1866. He was re-elected to the senate four times, and served on the electoral commission in 1877. He became president *pro tempore* of the senate after the death of President Garfield, and was the author of the bill which put an end to the practice of polygamy in the territory of Utah. In November, 1891, owing to impaired health, he retired from the senate and again resumed the practice of law.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR, a prominent political leader, statesman and jurist, was born in Putnam county, Georgia, Sep-

tember 17, 1825. He graduated from Emory College in 1845, studied law at Macon under Hon. A. H. Chappell, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He moved to Oxford, Mississippi, in 1849, and was elected to a professorship in the State University. He resigned the next year and returned to Covington, Georgia, and resumed the practice of law. In 1853 he was elected to the Georgia Legislature, and in 1854 he removed to his plantation in Lafayette county, Mississippi, and was elected to represent his district in the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congresses. He resigned in 1860, and was sent as a delegate to the secession convention of the state. He entered the Confederate service in 1861 as lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, and was soon after made colonel. In 1863 President Davis appointed him to an important diplomatic mission to Russia. In 1866 he was elected professor of political economy and social science in the State University, and was soon afterward transferred to the professorship of the law department. He represented his district in the forty-third and forty-fourth congresses, and was elected United States senator from Mississippi in 1877, and re-elected in 1882. In 1885, before the expiration of his term, he was appointed by President Cleveland as secretary of the interior, which position he held until his appointment as associate justice of the United States supreme court, in 1888, in which capacity he served until his death, January 23, 1894.

BENJAMIN PENHALLOW SHILLABER won fame in the world of humorists under the name of "Mrs. Partington." He was born in 1841 at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and started out in life as a printer. Mr. Shillaber went to Dover,

where he secured employment in a printing office, and from there he went to Demerara, Guiana, where he was employed as a compositor in 1835-37. In 1840 he became connected with the "Boston Post," and acquired quite a reputation as a humorist by his "Sayings of Mrs. Partington." He remained as editor of the paper until 1850, when he printed and edited a paper of his own called the "Pathfinder," which he continued until 1852. Mr. Shillaber became editor and proprietor of the "Carpet Bag," which he conducted during 1850-52, and then returned to the "Boston Post," with which he was connected until 1856. During the same time he was one of the editors of the "Saturday Evening Gazette," and continued in this line after he severed his connection with the "Post," for ten years. After 1866 Mr. Shillaber wrote for various newspapers and periodicals, and during his life published the following books: "Rhymes with Reason and Without," "Poems," "Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington," "Knitting Work," and others. His death occurred at Chelsea, Massachusetts, November 25, 1890.

EASTMAN JOHNSON stands first among painters of American country life. He was born in Lovell, Maine, in 1824, and began his work in drawing at the age of eighteen years. His first works were portraits, and, as he took up his residence in Washington, the most famous men of the nation were his subjects. In 1846 he went to Boston, and there made crayon portraits of Longfellow, Emerson, Sumner, Hawthorne and other noted men. In 1849 he went to Europe. He studied at Dusseldorf, Germany; spent a year at the Royal Academy, and thence to The Hague, where he spent four years, producing there his first pictures.

of consequence, "The Card-Players" and "The Savoyard." He then went to Paris, but was called home, after an absence from America of six years. He lived some time in Washington, and then spent two years among the Indians of Lake Superior. In 1858 he produced his famous picture, "The Old Kentucky Home." He took up his permanent residence at New York at that time. His "Sunday Morning in Virginia" is a work of equal merit. He was especially successful in coloring, a master of drawing, and the expression conveys with precision the thought of the artist. His portrayal of family life and child life is unequalled. Among his other great works are "The Confab," "Crossing a Stream," "Chimney Sweep," "Old Stage Coach," "The New Bonnet," "The Drummer Boy," "Childhood of Lincoln," and a great variety of equally familiar subjects.

PIERCE GUSTAVE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD, one of the most distinguished generals in the Confederate army, was born near New Orleans, Louisiana, May 28, 1818. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1838, and was made second lieutenant of engineers. He was with General Scott in Mexico, and distinguished himself at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and the battles near the City of Mexico, for which he was twice brevetted. After the Mexican war closed he was placed in charge of defenses about New Orleans, and in 1860 was appointed superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He held this position but a few months, when he resigned February 20, 1861, and accepted a commission of brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He directed the attack on Fort Sumter, the first engagement of the Civil war. He was

in command of the Confederates at the first battle of Bull Run, and for this victory was made general. In 1862 he was placed in command of the Army of the Mississippi, and planned the attack upon General Grant at Shiloh, and upon the death of General Johnston he took command of the army and was only defeated by the timely arrival of General Buell with reinforcements. He commanded at Charleston and successfully defended that city against the combined attack by land and sea in 1863. In 1864 he was in command in Virginia, defeating General Butler, and resisting Grant's attack upon Petersburg until reinforced from Richmond. During the long siege which followed he was sent to check General Sherman's march to the sea, and was with General Joseph E. Johnston when that general surrendered in 1865. After the close of the war he was largely interested in railroad management. In 1866 he was offered chief command of the Army of Roumania, and in 1869, that of the Army of Egypt. He declined these offers. His death occurred February 20, 1893.

HENRY GEORGE, one of America's most celebrated political economists, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1839. He received a common-school education and entered the high school in 1853, and then went into a mercantile office. He made several voyages on the sea, and settled in California in 1858. He then worked at the printer's trade for a number of years, which he left to follow the editorial profession. He edited in succession several daily newspapers, and attracted attention by a number of strong essays and speeches on political and social questions. In 1871 he edited a pamphlet, entitled "Our Land and Policy," in which he outlined a

theory, which has since made him so widely known. This was developed in "Progress and Poverty," a book which soon attained a large circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, which has been extensively translated. In 1880 Mr. George located in New York, where he made his home, though he frequently addressed audiences in Great Britain, Ireland, Australia, and throughout the United States. In 1886 he was nominated by the labor organizations for mayor of New York, and made a campaign notable for its development of unexpected power. In 1887 he was candidate of the Union Labor party for secretary of state of New York. These campaigns served to formulate the idea of a single tax and popularize the Australian ballot system. Mr. George became a free trader in 1888, and in 1892 supported the election of Grover Cleveland. His political and economic ideas, known as the "single tax," have a large and growing support, but are not confined to this country alone. He wrote numerous miscellaneous articles in support of his principles, and also published: "The Land Question," "Social Problems," "Protection or Free Trade," "The Condition of Labor, an Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII.," and "Perplexed Philosopher."

THOMAS ALEXANDER SCOTT.—This name is indissolubly connected with the history and development of the railway systems of the United States. Mr. Scott was born December 28, 1823, at London, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He was first regularly employed by Major James Patton, the collector of tolls on the state road between Philadelphia and Columbia, Pennsylvania. He entered into the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1850, and went through all the different branches of work until he had mastered all the details

of the office work, and in 1858 he was appointed general superintendent. Mr. Scott was the next year chosen vice-president of the road. This position at once brought him before the public, and the enterprise and ability displayed by him in its management marked him as a leader among the railroad men of the country. At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, Mr. Scott was selected by Governor Curtin as a member of his staff, and placed in charge of the equipment and forwarding of the state troops to the seat of war. On April 27, 1861, the secretary of war desired to establish a new line of road between the national capital and Philadelphia, for the more expeditious transportation of troops. He called upon Mr. Scott to direct this work, and the road by the way of Annapolis and Perryville was completed in a marvelously short space of time. On May 3, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of volunteers, and on the 23d of the same month the government railroads and telegraph lines were placed in his charge. Mr. Scott was the first assistant secretary of war ever appointed, and he took charge of this new post August 1, 1861. In January, 1862, he was directed to organize transportation in the northwest, and in March he performed the same service on the western rivers. He resigned June 1, 1862, and resumed his direction of affairs on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Colonel Scott directed the policy that secured to his road the control of the western roads, and became the president of the new company to operate these lines in 1871. For one year, from March, 1871, he was president of the Union Pacific Railroad, and in 1874 he succeeded to the presidency of the Pennsylvania Company. He projected the Texas Pacific Railroad and was for many years its president. Colonel Scott's health failed

him and he resigned the presidency of the road June 1, 1880, and died at his home in Darby, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1881.

ROBERT TOOMBS, an American statesman of note, was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, July 2, 1810. He attended the University of Georgia, and graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, and then took a law course at the University of Virginia. In 1830, before he had attained his majority, he was admitted to the bar by special act of the legislature, and rose rapidly in his profession, attracting the attention of the leading statesmen and judges of that time. He raised a volunteer company for the Creek war, and served as captain to the close. He was elected to the state legislature in 1837, re-elected in 1842, and in 1844 was elected to congress. He had been brought up as a Jeffersonian Democrat, but voted for Harrison in 1840 and for Clay in 1844. He made his first speech in congress on the Oregon question, and immediately took rank with the greatest debaters of that body. In 1853 he was elected to the United States senate, and again in 1859, but when his native state seceded he resigned his seat in the senate and was elected to the Confederate congress. It is stated on the best authority that had it not been for a misunderstanding which could not be explained till too late he would have been elected president of the Confederacy. He was appointed secretary of state by President Davis, but resigned after a few months and was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He won distinction at the second battle of Bull Run and at Sharpsburg, but resigned his commission soon after and returned to Georgia. He organized the militia of Georgia to resist Sherman, and was made

brigadier-general of the state troops. He left the country at the close of the war and did not return until 1867. He died December 15, 1885.

AUSTIN CORBIN, one of the greatest railway magnates of the United States, was born July 11, 1827, at Newport, New Hampshire. He studied law with Chief Justice Cushing and Governor Ralph Metcalf, and later took a course in the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1849. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced law, with Governor Metcalf as his partner, until October 12, 1851. Mr. Corbin then removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until 1865. In 1854 he was a partner in the banking firm of Macklot & Corbin, and later he organized the First National bank of Davenport, Iowa, which commenced business June 29, 1863, and which was the first national bank open for business in the United States. Mr. Corbin sold out his business in the Davenport bank, and removed to New York in 1865 and commenced business with partners under the style of Corbin Banking Company. Soon after his removal to New York he became interested in railroads, and became one of the leading railroad men of the country. The development of the west half of Coney Island as a summer resort first brought him into general prominence. He built a railroad from New York to the island, and built great hotels on its ocean front. He next turned his attention to Long Island, and secured all the railroads and consolidated them under one management, became president of the system, and under his control Long Island became the great ocean suburb of New York. His latest public achievement was the rehabilitation of the Reading Railroad, of Pennsylvania, and

during the same time he and his friends purchased the controlling interest of the New Jersey Central Railroad. He took it out of the hands of the receiver, and in three years had it on a dividend-paying basis. Mr. Corbin's death occurred June 4, 1896.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, SR., was one of the greatest journalists of America in his day. He was born September 1, 1795, at New Mill, near Keith, Scotland. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Aberdeen to study for the priesthood, but, convinced that he was mistaken in his vocation, he determined to emigrate. He landed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1819, where he attempted to earn a living by teaching bookkeeping. Failing in this he went to Boston and found employment as a proof reader. Mr. Bennett went to New York about 1822 and wrote for the newspapers. Later on he became assistant editor in the office of the "Charleston Courier," but returned to New York in 1824 and endeavored to start a commercial school, but was unsuccessful in this, and again returned to newspaper work. He continued in newspaper work with varying success until, at his suggestion, the "Enquirer" was consolidated with another paper, and became the "Courier and Enquirer," with James Watson Webb as editor and Mr. Bennett for assistant. At this time this was the leading American newspaper. He, however, severed his connection with this newspaper and tried, without success, other ventures in the line of journalism until May 6, 1835, when he issued the first number of the "New York Herald." Mr. Bennett wrote the entire paper, and made up for lack of news by his own imagination. The paper became popu-

lar, and in 1838 he engaged European journalists as regular correspondents. In 1841 the income derived from his paper was at least one hundred thousand dollars. During the Civil war the "Herald" had on its staff sixty-three war correspondents and the circulation was doubled. Mr. Bennett was interested with John W. Mackay in that great enterprise which is now known as the Mackay-Bennett Cable. He had collected for use in his paper over fifty thousand biographies, sketches and all manner of information regarding every well-known man, which are still kept in the archives of the "Herald" office. He died in the city of New York in 1872, and left to his son, James Gordon, Jr., one of the greatest and most profitable journals in the United States, or even in the world.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, a noted American, won distinction in the field of literature, in which he attained a world-wide reputation. He was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 29, 1809. He received a collegiate education and graduated from Harvard in 1829, at the age of twenty, and took up the study of law and later studied medicine. Dr. Holmes attended several years in the hospitals of Europe and received his degree in 1836. He became professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth in 1838, and remained there until 1847, when he was called to the Massachusetts Medical School at Boston to occupy the same chair, which position he resigned in 1882. The first collected edition of his poems appeared in 1836, and his "Phi Beta Kappa Poems," "Poetry," in 1836; "Terpsichore," in 1843; "Urania," in 1846, and "Astræa," won for him many fresh laurels. His series of papers in the "Atlantic Monthly," were:

"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "Professor at the Breakfast Table," "Poet at the Breakfast Table," and are a series of masterly wit, humor and pathos. Among his medical papers and addresses, are: "Currents and Counter-currents in the Medical Science," and "Borderland in Some Provinces of Medical Science." Mr. Holmes edited quite a number of works, of which we quote the following: "Else Venner," "Songs in Many Keys," "Soundings from the Atlantic," "Humorous Poems," "The Guardian Angel," "Mechanism in Thoughts and Morals," "Songs of Many Seasons," "John L. Motley"—a memoir, "The Iron Gate and Other Poems," "Ralph Waldo Emerson," "A Moral Antipathy." Dr. Holmes visited England for the second time, and while there the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. His death occurred October 7, 1894.

RUFUS CHOATE, one of the most eminent of America's great lawyers, was born October 1, 1799, at Essex, Massachusetts. He entered Dartmouth in 1815, and after taking his degree he remained as a teacher in the college for one year. He took up the study of law in Cambridge, and subsequently studied under the distinguished lawyer, Mr. Wirt, who was then United States attorney-general at Washington. Mr. Choate began the practice of law in Danvers, Massachusetts, and from there he went to Salem, and afterwards to Boston, Massachusetts. While living at Salem he was elected to congress in 1832, and later, in 1841, he was chosen United States senator to succeed Daniel Webster, Mr. Webster having been appointed secretary of state under William Henry Harrison.

After the death of Webster, Mr. Choate

was the acknowledged leader of the Massachusetts bar, and was looked upon by the younger members of the profession with an affection that almost amounted to a reverence. Mr. Choate's powers as an orator were of the rarest order, and his genius made it possible for him to enchant and interest his listeners, even while discussing the most ordinary theme. He was not merely eloquent on the subjects that were calculated to touch the feelings and stir the passions of his audience in themselves, but could at all times command their attention. He retired from active life in 1858, and was on his way to Europe, his physician having ordered a sea voyage for his health, but had only reached Halifax, Nova Scotia, when he died, July 13, 1858.

DWIGHT L. MOODY, one of the most noted and effective pulpit orators and evangelists America has produced, was born in Northfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, February 5, 1837. He received but a meager education and worked on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he became clerk in a boot and shoe store in Boston. Soon after this he joined the Congregational church and went to Chicago, where he zealously engaged in missionary work among the poor classes. He met with great success, and in less than a year he built up a Sunday-school which numbered over one thousand children. When the war broke out he became connected with what was known as the "Christian Commission," and later became city missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Chicago. A church was built there for his converts and he became its unordained pastor. In the Chicago fire of 1871 the church and Mr. Moody's house and furniture, which had been given him, were destroyed. The

church edifice was afterward replaced by a new church erected on the site of the old one. In 1873, accompanied by Ira D. Sankey, Mr. Moody went to Europe and excited great religious awakenings throughout England, Ireland and Scotland. In 1875 they returned to America and held large meetings in various cities. They afterward made another visit to Great Britain for the same purpose, meeting with great success, returning to the United States in 1884. Mr. Moody afterward continued his evangelistic work, meeting everywhere with a warm reception and success. Mr. Moody produced a number of works, some of which had a wide circulation.

JOHAN PIERPONT MORGAN, a financier of world-wide reputation, and famous as the head of one of the largest banking houses in the world, was born April 17, 1837, at Hartford, Connecticut. He received his early education in the English high school, in Boston, and later supplemented this with a course in the University of Göttingen, Germany. He returned to the United States, in 1857, and entered the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, and, in 1860, he became agent and attorney, in the United States, for George Peabody & Co., of London. He became the junior partner in the banking firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co., in 1864, and that of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in 1871. This house was among the chief negotiators of railroad bonds, and was active in the reorganization of the West Shore Railroad, and its absorption by the New York Central Railroad. It was conspicuous in the reorganization of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, in 1887, which a syndicate of capitalists, formed by Mr. Morgan, placed on a sound financial basis. After that time

many other lines of railroad and gigantic financial enterprises were brought under Mr. Morgan's control, and in some respects it may be said he became the foremost financier of the century.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED, one of the most eminent of American statesmen, was born October 18, 1839, at Portland, Maine, where he received his early education in the common schools of the city, and prepared himself for college. Mr. Reed graduated from Bowdoin College in 1860, and won one of the highest honors of the college, the prize for excellence in English composition. The following four years were spent by him in teaching and in the study of law. Before his admission to the bar, however, he was acting assistant paymaster in the United States navy, and served on the "tin-clad" Sybil, which patrolled the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers. After his discharge in 1865, he returned to Portland, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession. He entered into political life, and in 1868 was elected to the legislature of Maine as a Republican, and in 1869 he was re-elected to the house, and in 1870 was made state senator, from which he passed to attorney-general of the state. He retired from this office in 1873, and until 1877 he was solicitor for the city of Portland. In 1876 he was elected to the forty-fifth congress, which assembled in 1877. Mr. Reed sprung into prominence in that body by one of the first speeches which he delivered, and his long service in congress, coupled with his ability, gave him a national reputation. His influence each year became more strongly marked, and the leadership of his party was finally conceded to him, and in the forty-ninth and fiftieth

congresses the complimentary nomination for the speakership was tendered him by the Republicans. That party having obtained the ascendancy in the fifty-first congress he was elected speaker on the first ballot, and he was again chosen speaker of the fifty-fourth and fifth-fifth congresses. As a writer, Mr. Reed contributed largely to the magazines and periodicals, and his book upon parliamentary rules is generally recognized as authority on that subject.

CLARA BARTON is a celebrated character among what might be termed as the highest grade of philanthropists America has produced. She was born on a farm at Oxford, Massachusetts, a daughter of Captain Stephen Barton, and was educated at Clinton, New York. She engaged in teaching early in life, and founded a free school at Bordentown, the first in New Jersey. She opened with six pupils, but the attendance had grown to six hundred up to 1854, when she went to Washington. She was appointed clerk in the patent department, and remained there until the outbreak of the Civil war, when she resigned her position and devoted herself to the alleviation of the sufferings of the soldiers, serving, not in the hospitals, but on the battle field. She was present at a number of battles, and after the war closed she originated, and for some time carried on at her own expense, the search for missing soldiers. She then for several years devoted her time to lecturing on "Incidents of the War." About 1868 she went to Europe for her health, and settled in Switzerland, but on the outbreak of the Franco-German war she accepted the invitation of the grand duchess of Baden to aid in the establishment of her hospitals, and Miss Barton afterward followed the German army. She was deco-

rated with the golden cross by the grand duke of Baden, and with the iron cross by the emperor of Germany. She also served for many years as president of the famous Red Cross Society and attained a world-wide reputation.

CARDINAL JAMES GIBBONS, one of the most eminent Catholic clergymen in America, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 23, 1834. He was given a thorough education, graduated at St. Charles College, Maryland, in 1857, and studied theology in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1861 he became pastor of St. Bridget's church in Baltimore, and in 1868 was consecrated vicar apostolic of North Carolina. In 1872 our subject became bishop of Richmond, Virginia, and five years later was made archbishop of Baltimore. On the 30th of June, 1885, he was admitted to the full degree of cardinal and primate of the American Catholic church. He was a fluent writer, and his book, "Faith of Our Fathers," had a wide circulation.

CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW.—This name is, without doubt, one of the most widely known in the United States. Mr. Depew was born April 23, 1834, at Peekskill, New York, the home of the Depew family for two hundred years. He attended the common schools of his native place, where he prepared himself to enter college. He began his collegiate course at Yale at the age of eighteen and graduated in 1856. He early took an active interest in politics and joined the Republican party at its formation. He then took up the study of law and went into the office of the Hon. William Nelson, of Peekskill, for that purpose. and in 1858 he was admitted to the bar.

He was sent as a delegate by the new party to the Republican state convention of that year. He began the practice of his profession in 1859, but though he was a good worker, his attention was detracted by the campaign of 1860, in which he took an active part. During this campaign he gained his first laurels as a public speaker. Mr. Depew was elected assemblyman in 1862 from a Democratic district. In 1863 he secured the nomination for secretary of state, and gained that post by a majority of thirty thousand. In 1866 he left the field of politics and entered into the active practice of his law business as attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company, and in 1869 when this road was consolidated with the New York Central, and called the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, he was appointed the attorney for the new road. His rise in the railroad business was rapid, and ten years after his entrance into the Vanderbilt system as attorney for a single line, he was the general counsel for one of the largest railroad systems in the world. He was also a director in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul & Omaha, West Shore, and Nickel Plate railroad companies. In 1874 Mr. Depew was made regent of the State University, and a member of the commission appointed to superintend the erection of the capitol at Albany. In 1882, on the resignation of W. H. Vanderbilt from the presidency of the New York Central and the accession to that office by James H. Rutter, Mr. Depew was made second vice-president, and held that position until the death of Mr. Rutter in 1885. In this year Mr. Depew became the executive head of this great corporation. Mr. Depew's greatest fame grew from his ability

and eloquence as an orator and "after-dinner-speaker," and it has been said by eminent critics that this country has never produced his equal in wit, fluency and eloquence.

PHILIP KEARNEY.—Among the most dashing and brilliant commanders in the United States service, few have outshone the talented officer whose name heads this sketch. He was born in New York City, June 2, 1815, and was of Irish ancestry and imbued with all the dash and bravery of the Celtic race. He graduated from Columbia College and studied law, but in 1837 accepted a commission as lieutenant in the First United States Dragoons, of which his uncle, Stephen W. Kearney, was then colonel. He was sent by the government, soon after, to Europe to examine and report upon the tactics of the French cavalry. There he attended the Polytechnic School, at Samur, and subsequently served as a volunteer in Algiers, winning the cross of the Legion of Honor. He returned to the United States in 1840, and on the staff of General Scott, in the Mexican war, served with great gallantry. He was made a captain of dragoons in 1846 and made major for services at Contreras and Cherubusco. In the final assault on the City of Mexico, at the San Antonio Gate, Kearney lost an arm. He subsequently served in California and the Pacific coast. In 1851 he resigned his commission and went to Europe, where he resumed his military studies. In the Italian war, in 1859, he served as a volunteer on the staff of General Maurier, of the French army, and took part in the battles of Solferino and Magenta, and for bravery was, for the second time, decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. On the opening of the Civil war he hastened home, and, offering his services to the general gov-

ernment, was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of a brigade of New Jersey troops. In the campaign under McClellan he commanded a division, and at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks his services were valuable and brilliant, as well as in subsequent engagements. At Harrison's Landing he was made major-general of volunteers. In the second battle of Bull Run he was conspicuous, and at the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862, while leading in advance of his troops, General Kearney was shot and killed.

RUSSELL SAGE, one of the financial giants of the present century and for more than an average generation one of the most conspicuous and celebrated of Americans, was born in a frontier hamlet in central New York in August, 1816. While Russell was still a boy an elder brother, Henry Risley Sage, established a small grocery store at Troy, New York, and here Russell found his first employment, as errand boy. He served a five-years apprenticeship, and then joined another brother, Elisha M. Sage, in a new venture in the same line, which proved profitable, at least for Russell, who soon became its sole owner. Next he formed the partnership of Sage & Bates, and greatly extended his field of operations. At twenty-five he had, by his own exertions, amassed what was, in those days, a considerable fortune, being worth about seventy-five thousand dollars. He had acquired an influence in local politics, and four years later his party, the Whigs, elected him to the aldermanic board of Troy and to the treasuryship of Rensselaer county. In 1848 he was a prominent member of the New York delegation to the Whig convention at Philadelphia, casting his first votes for Henry Clay, but joining the "stampede" which

nominated Zachary Taylor. In 1850 the Whigs of Troy nominated him for congress, but he was not elected—a failure which he retrieved two years later, and in 1854 he was re-elected by a sweeping majority. At Washington he ranked high in influence and ability. Fame as a speaker and as a political leader was within his grasp, when he gave up public life, declined a renomination to congress, and went back to Troy to devote himself to his private business. Six years later, in 1863, he removed to New York and plunged into the arena of Wall street. A man of boundless energy and tireless pertinacity, with wonderful judgment of men and things, he soon took his place as a king in finance, and, it is said, during the latter part of his life he controlled more ready money than any other single individual on this continent.

ROGER QUARLES MILLS, a noted United States senator and famous as the father of the "Mills tariff bill," was born in Todd county, Kentucky, March 30, 1832. He received a liberal education in the common schools, and removed to Palestine, Texas, in 1849. He took up the study of law, and supported himself by serving as an assistant in the post-office, and in the offices of the court clerks. In 1850 he was elected engrossing clerk of the Texas house of representatives, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar, while still a minor, by special act of the legislature. He then settled at Corsicana, Texas, and began the active practice of his profession. He was elected to the state legislature in 1859, and in 1872 he was elected to congress from the state at large, as a Democrat. After his first election he was continuously returned to congress until he resigned to accept the position of United States senator, to which he

was elected March 23, 1892, to succeed Hon. Horace Chilton. He took his seat in the senate March 30, 1892; was afterward re-elected and ranked among the most useful and prominent members of that body. In 1876 he opposed the creation of the electoral commission, and in 1887 canvassed the state of Texas against the adoption of a prohibition amendment to its constitution, which was defeated. He introduced into the house of representatives the bill that was known as the "Mills Bill," reducing duties on imports, and extending the free list. The bill passed the house on July 21, 1888, and made the name of "Mills" famous throughout the entire country.

HAZEN S. PINGREE, the celebrated Michigan political leader, was born in Maine in 1842. Up to fourteen years of age he worked hard on the stony ground of his father's small farm. Attending school in the winter, he gained a fair education, and when not laboring on the farm, he found employment in the cotton mills in the vicinity. He resolved to find more steady work, and accordingly went to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where he entered a shoe factory, but on the outbreak of the war he enlisted at once and was enrolled in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, which was his initial fight, and served creditably his early term of service, at the expiration of which he re-enlisted. He fought in the battles of Fredricksburg, Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor. In 1864 he was captured by Mosby, and spent five months at Andersonville, Georgia, as a prisoner, but escaped at the end of that time. He re-entered the service and participated in the battles of Fort Fisher, Boyden, and Sailor's Creek. He

was honorably mustered out of service, and in 1866 went to Detroit, Michigan, where he made use of his former experience in a shoe factory, and found work. Later he formed a partnership with another workman and started a small factory, which has since become a large establishment. Mr. Pingree made his entrance into politics in 1889, in which year he was elected by a surprisingly large majority as a Republican to the mayoralty of Detroit, in which office he was the incumbent during four consecutive terms. In November, 1896, he was elected governor of the state of Michigan. While mayor of Detroit, Mr. Pingree originated and put into execution the idea of allowing the poor people of the city the use of vacant city lands and lots for the purpose of raising potatoes. The idea was enthusiastically adopted by thousands of poor families, attracted wide attention, and gave its author a national reputation as "Potato-patch Pingree."

THOMAS ANDREW HENDRICKS, an eminent American statesman and a Democratic politician of national fame, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819. In 1822 he removed, with his father, to Shelby county, Indiana. He graduated from the South Hanover College in 1841, and two years later was admitted to the bar. In 1851 he was chosen a member of the state constitutional convention, and took a leading part in the deliberations of that body. He was elected to congress in 1851, and after serving two terms was appointed commissioner of the United States general land-office. In 1863 he was elected to the United States senate, where his distinguished services commanded the respect of all parties. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1872, serving four years, and in

1876 was nominated by the Democrats as candidate for the vice-presidency with Tilden. The returns in a number of states were contested, and resulted in the appointment of the famous electoral commission, which decided in favor of the Republican candidates. In 1884 Mr. Hendricks was again nominated as candidate for the vice-presidency, by the Democratic party, on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, was elected, and served about six months. He died at Indianapolis, November 25, 1885. He was regarded as one of the brainiest men in the party, and his integrity was never questioned, even by his political opponents.

GARRETT A. HOBART, one of the many able men who have held the high office of vice-president of the United States, was born June 3, 1844, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and in 1860 entered the sophomore class at Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1863 at the age of nineteen. He then taught school until he entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, New Jersey, with whom he studied law, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. He immediately began the active practice of his profession in the office of the above named gentleman. He became interested in political life, and espoused the cause of the Republican party, and in 1865 held his first office, serving as clerk for the grand jury. He was also city counsel of Paterson in 1871, and in May, 1872, was elected counsel for the board of chosen freeholders. He entered the state legislature in 1873, and was re-elected to the assembly in 1874. Mr. Hobart was made speaker of the assembly in 1876, and in 1879 was elected to the state senate. After serving three years in the same, he was elected president of that body in 1881,

and the following year was re-elected to that office. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1876 and 1880, and was elected a member of the national committee in 1884, which position he occupied continuously until 1896. He was then nominated for vice-president by the Republican national convention, and was elected to that office in the fall of 1896 on the ticket with William McKinley.

WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART, noted as a political leader and senator, was born in Lyons, Wayne county, New York, August 9, 1827, and removed with his parents while still a small child to Mesopotamia township, Trumbull county, Ohio. He attended the Lyons Union school and Farmington Academy, where he obtained his education. Later he taught mathematics in the former school, while yet a pupil, and with the little money thus earned and the assistance of James C. Smith, one of the judges of the supreme court of New York, he entered Yale College. He remained there until the winter of 1849-50, when, attracted by the gold discoveries in California he wended his way thither. He arrived at San Francisco in May, 1850, and later engaged in mining with pick and shovel in Nevada county. In this way he accumulated some money, and in the spring of 1852 he took up the study of law under John R. McConnell. The following December he was appointed district attorney, to which office he was chosen at the general election of the next year. In 1854 he was appointed attorney-general of California, and in 1860 he removed to Virginia City, Nevada, where he largely engaged in early mining litigation. Mr. Stewart was also interested in the development of the "Comstock lode," and in 1861 was chosen a

member of the territorial council. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention in 1863, and was elected United States senator in 1864, and re-elected in 1869. At the expiration of his term in 1875, he resumed the practice of law in Nevada, California, and the Pacific coast generally. He was thus engaged when he was elected again to the United States senate as a Republican in 1887 to succeed the late James G. Fair, a Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1887. On the expiration of his term he was again re-elected and became one of the leaders of his party in congress. His ability as an orator, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions, gained him a national reputation.

GEORGE GRAHAM VEST, for many years a prominent member of the United States senate, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, December 6, 1848. He graduated from Center College in 1868, and from the law department of the Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky, in 1853. In the same year he removed to Missouri and began the practice of his profession. In 1860 he was an elector on the Democratic ticket, and was a member of the lower house of the Missouri legislature in 1860-61. He was elected to the Confederate congress, serving two years in the lower house and one in the senate. He then resumed the practice of law, and in 1879 was elected to the senate of the United States to succeed James Shields. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891 and 1897. His many years of service in the National congress, coupled with his ability as a speaker and the active part he took in the discussion of public questions, gave him a wide reputation.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, a noted American statesman, whose name is indissolubly connected with the history of this country, was born in Paris, Maine, August 27, 1809. He learned the printer's trade and followed that calling for several years. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1833. He was elected to the legislature of the state of Maine, where he was several times chosen speaker of the lower house. He was elected to congress by the Democrats in 1843, and re-elected in 1845. In 1848 he was chosen to the United States senate and served in that body until 1861. He was elected governor of Maine in 1857 on the Republican ticket, but resigned when re-elected to the United States senate the same year. He was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Lincoln in 1860, and inaugurated in March, 1861. In 1865 he was appointed collector of the port of Boston. Beginning with 1869 he served two six-year terms in the United States senate, and was then appointed by President Garfield as minister to Spain in 1881. His death occurred July 4, 1891.

ISHAM G. HARRIS, famous as Confederate war governor of Tennessee, and distinguished by his twenty years of service in the senate of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, and educated at the Academy of Winchester. He then took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Paris, Tennessee, in 1841. He was elected to the state legislature in 1847, was a candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1848, and the next year was elected to congress from his district, and re-elected in 1851. In 1853 he was renominated by the Democrats of his

district, but declined, and removed to Memphis, where he took up the practice of law. He was a presidential elector-at-large from Tennessee in 1856, and was elected governor of the state the next year, and again in 1859, and in 1861. He was driven from Nashville by the advance of the Union armies, and for the last three years of the war acted as aid upon the staff of the commanding general of the Confederate army of Tennessee. After the war he went to Liverpool, England, where he became a merchant, but returned to Memphis in 1867, and resumed the practice of law. In 1877 he was elected to the United States senate, to which position he was successively re-elected until his death in 1897.

NELSON DINGLEY, JR., for nearly a quarter of a century one of the leaders in congress and framer of the famous "Dingley tariff bill," was born in Durham, Maine, in 1832. His father as well as all his ancestors, were farmers, merchants and mechanics and of English descent. Young Dingley was given the advantages first of the common schools and in vacations helped his father in the store and on the farm. When twelve years of age he attended high school and at seventeen was teaching in a country school district and preparing himself for college. The following year he entered Waterville Academy and in 1851 entered Colby University. After a year and a half in this institution he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated in 1855 with high rank as a scholar, debater and writer. He next studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. But instead of practicing his profession he purchased the "Lewistown (Me.) Journal," which became famous throughout the New England states as a leader in the advocacy of Repub-

lican principles. About the same time Mr. Dingley began his political career, although ever after continuing at the head of the newspaper. He was soon elected to the state legislature and afterward to the lower house of congress, where he became a prominent national character. He also served two terms as governor of Maine.

OLIVER PERRY MORTON, a distinguished American statesman, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823. His early education was by private teaching and a course at the Wayne County Seminary. At the age of twenty years he entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and at the end of two years quit the college, began the study of law in the office of John Newman, of Centerville, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1847.

Mr. Morton was elected judge on the Democratic ticket, in 1852, but on the passage of the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" he severed his connection with that party, and soon became a prominent leader of the Republicans. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1861, and as war governor became well known throughout the country. He received a paralytic stroke in 1865, which partially deprived him of the use of his limbs. He was chosen to the United States senate from Indiana, in 1867, and wielded great influence in that body until the time of his death, November 1, 1877.

JOHN B. GORDON, a brilliant Confederate officer and noted senator of the United States, was born in Upson county, Georgia, February 6, 1832. He graduated from the State University, studied law, and took up the practice of his profession. At the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate service as captain of infantry, and rapidly

rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, commanding one wing of the Confederate army at the close of the war. In 1868 he was Democratic candidate for governor of Georgia, and it is said was elected by a large majority, but his opponent was given the office. He was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions in 1868 and 1872, and a presidential elector both years. In 1873 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1886 he was elected governor of Georgia, and re-elected in 1888. He was again elected to the United States senate in 1890, serving until 1897, when he was succeeded by A. S. Clay. He was regarded as a leader of the southern Democracy, and noted for his fiery eloquence.

STEPHEN JOHNSON FIELD, an illustrious associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, was born at Haddam, Connecticut, November 4, 1816, being one of the noted sons of Rev. D. D. Field. He graduated from Williams College in 1837, took up the study of law with his brother, David Dudley Field, becoming his partner upon admission to the bar. He went to California in 1849, and at once began to take an active interest in the political affairs of that state. He was elected alcalde of Marysville, in 1850, and in the autumn of the same year was elected to the state legislature. In 1857 he was elected judge of the supreme court of the state, and two years afterwards became its chief justice. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. During his incumbency, in 1873, he was appointed by the governor of California one of a commission to examine the codes of the state and for the preparation of amendments to the same for submission to the legislature.

In 1877 he was one of the famous electoral commission of fifteen members, and voted as one of the seven favoring the election of Tilden to the presidency. In 1880 a large portion of the Democratic party favored his nomination as candidate for the presidency. He retired in the fall of 1897, having served a greater number of years on the supreme bench than any of his associates or predecessors, Chief Justice Marshall coming next in length of service.

JOHAN T. MORGAN, whose services in the United States senate brought him into national prominence, was born in Athens, Tennessee, June 20, 1824. At the age of nine years he emigrated to Alabama, where he made his permanent home, and where he received an academic education. He then took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He took a leading part in local politics, was a presidential elector in 1860, casting his ballot for Breckenridge and Lane, and in 1861 was a delegate to the state convention which passed the ordinance of secession. In May, of the same year, he joined the Confederate army as a private in Company I, Cahawba Rifles, and was soon after made major and then lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel, and soon after made brigadier-general and assigned to the command of a brigade in Virginia. He resigned to join his old regiment whose colonel had been killed. He was soon afterward again made brigadier-general and given command of the brigade that included his regiment.

After the war he returned to the practice of law, and continued it up to the time of his election to the United States senate, in 1877. He was a presidential elector in 1876 and cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks.

He was re-elected to the senate in 1883, and again in 1889, and 1895. His speeches and the measures he introduced, marked as they were by an intense Americanism, brought him into national prominence.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, the twenty-fifth president of the United States, was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 29, 1844. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and received his early education in a Methodist academy in the small village of Poland, Ohio. At the outbreak of the war Mr. McKinley was teaching school, earning twenty-five dollars per month. As soon as Fort Sumter was fired upon he enlisted in a company that was formed in Poland, which was inspected and mustered in by General John C. Fremont, who at first objected to Mr. McKinley, as being too young, but upon examination he was finally accepted. Mr. McKinley was seventeen when the war broke out but did not look his age. He served in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry throughout the war, was promoted from sergeant to captain, for good conduct on the field, and at the close of the war, for meritorious services, he was brevetted major. After leaving the army Major McKinley took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, and in 1869 he took his initiation into politics, being elected prosecuting attorney of his county as a Republican, although the district was usually Democratic. In 1876 he was elected to congress, and in a call upon the President-elect, Mr. Hayes, to whom he went for advice upon the way he should shape his career, he was told that to achieve fame and success he must take one special line and stick to it. Mr. McKinley chose tariff legislation and he became an authority in regard to import duties. He was a member of congress for

many years, became chairman of the ways and means committee, and later he advocated the famous tariff bill that bore his name, which was passed in 1890. In the next election the Republican party was overwhelmingly defeated through the country, and the Democrats secured more than a two-thirds majority in the lower house, and also had control of the senate, Mr. McKinley being defeated in his own district by a small majority. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1891 by a plurality of twenty-one thousand, five hundred and eleven, and two years later he was re-elected by the still greater plurality of eighty thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five. He was a delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis Republican convention in 1892, and was instructed to support the nomination of Mr. Harrison. He was chairman of the convention, and was the only man from Ohio to vote for Mr. Harrison upon the roll call. In November, 1892, a number of prominent politicians gathered in New York to discuss the political situation, and decided that the result of the election had put an end to McKinley and McKinleyism. But in less than four years from that date Mr. McKinley was nominated for the presidency against the combined opposition of half a dozen rival candidates. Much of the credit for his success was due to Mark A. Hanna, of Cleveland, afterward chairman of the Republican national committee. At the election which occurred in November, 1896, Mr. McKinley was elected president of the United States by an enormous majority, on a gold standard and protective tariff platform. He was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1897, and called a special session of congress, to which was submitted a bill for tariff reform, which was passed in the latter part of July of that year.

CINCINNATUS HEINE MILLER, known in the literary world as Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1841. When only about thirteen years of age he ran away from home and went to the mining regions in California and along the Pacific coast. Some time afterward he was taken prisoner by the Modoc Indians and lived with them for five years. He learned their language and gained great influence with them, fighting in their wars, and in all modes of living became as one of them. In 1858 he left the Indians and went to San Francisco, where he studied law, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar in Oregon. In 1866 he was elected a county judge in Oregon and served four years. Early in the seventies he began devoting a good deal of time to literary pursuits, and about 1874 he settled in Washington, D. C. He wrote many poems and dramas that attracted considerable attention and won him an extended reputation. Among his productions may be mentioned "Pacific Poems," "Songs of the Sierras," "Songs of the Sun Lands," "Ships in the Desert," "Adrienne, a Dream of Italy," "Danites," "Unwritten History," "First Families of the Sierras" (a novel), "One Fair Woman" (a novel), "Songs of Italy," "Shadows of Shasta," "The Gold-Seekers of the Sierras," and a number of others.

GEORGE FREDERICK ROOT, a noted music publisher and composer, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on August 30, 1820. While working on his father's farm he found time to learn, unaided, several musical instruments, and in his eighteenth year he went to Boston, where he soon found employment as a teacher of music. From 1839

until 1844 he gave instructions in music in the public schools of that city, and was also director of music in two churches. Mr. Root then went to New York and taught music in the various educational institutions of the city. He went to Paris in 1850 and spent one year there in study, and on his return he published his first song, "Hazel Dell." It appeared as the work of "Wurzel," which was the German equivalent of his name. He was the originator of the normal musical institutions, and when the first one was started in New York he was one of the faculty. He removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1860, and established the firm of Root & Cady, and engaged in the publication of music. He received, in 1872, the degree of "Doctor of Music" from the University of Chicago. After the war the firm became George F. Root & Co., of Cincinnati and Chicago. Mr. Root did much to elevate the standard of music in this country by his compositions and work as a teacher. Besides his numerous songs he wrote a great deal of sacred music and published many collections of vocal and instrumental music. For many years he was the most popular song writer in America, and was one of the greatest song writers of the war. He is also well-known as an author, and his work in that line comprises: "Methods for the Piano and Organ," "Handbook on Harmony Teaching," and innumerable articles for the musical press. Among his many and most popular songs of the war time are: "Rosalie, the Prairie-flower," "Battle Cry of Freedom," "Just Before the Battle," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "The Old Folks are Gone," "A Hundred Years Ago," "Old Potomac Shore," and "There's Music in the Air." Mr. Root's cantatas include "The Flower Queen" and "The Haymakers." He died in 1896.

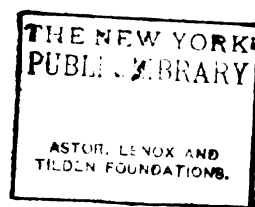
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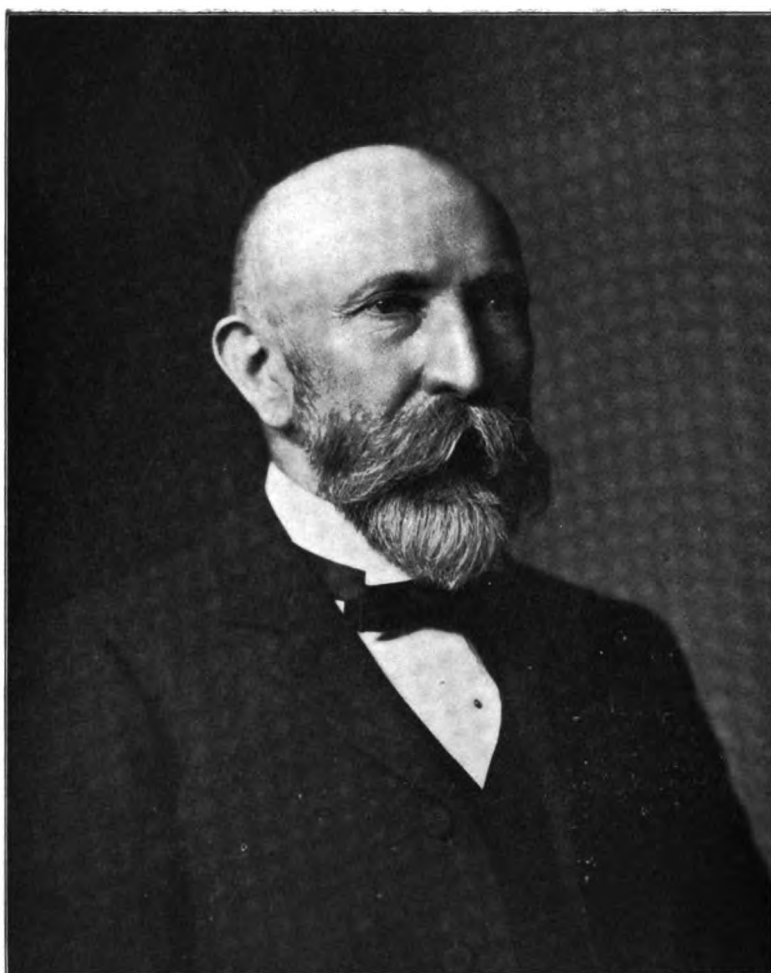
BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

OF

LOGAN COUNTY,

ILLINOIS.





FRANK HOBLIT.

BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

FRANK HOBLIT.

Frank Hoblit, cashier of the First National Bank of Lincoln, occupies a foremost position among the prominent financiers in this section of the state. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the concern with which he is connected a high degree of success.

A native of this county, Mr. Hoblit was born near Atlanta, November 1, 1839, and is a son of Samuel and Abigail (Downey) Hoblit, who located here in 1829, having come from Ohio. Here they toiled and labored, enduring the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life, and contributing their full share toward developing the resources of this great commonwealth. They lived to enjoy the fruits of their labor and the esteem of all who knew them. The father died in this county in 1866, the mother in 1887.

Frank Hoblit spent the days of his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm and was given the benefits of an excellent common school education. In 1858 he began his business career as clerk in a gen-

eral store, and after graduating from a Chicago business college the following year, he accepted the position of cashier in a private bank, with which he was connected during the well remembered days of "stump-tail and wild-cat banking methods," then in vogue in this state. Subsequently he formed a partnership with a gentleman engaged in the banking business and general merchandising, which they conducted for five years at Atlanta.

In March, 1866, Mr. Hoblit established the banking house of Frank Hoblit & Brothers, at Atlanta, Illinois, which business was afterward merged into the First National Bank of Atlanta and the Atlanta Bank. He retained his connection with the latter institution until 1887, when he and his brothers sold their interests to other parties. In 1878 he assisted in organizing the National State Bank of Bloomington and has been a director of that institution ever since. He also served as its president until 1882, when he resigned that position to take charge of the First National Bank of Lincoln, having purchased the controlling interest in that concern. He has since served as its cashier, and its success is certainly due in a large measure to him. The

safe, conservative policy which he inaugurated commends itself to the judgment of all, and has secured a patronage which makes the volume of business transacted over its counters of great importance and magnitude. An evidence of the prosperity of the bank is found in the fact that it has paid generous dividends since the day of its founding, having doubled its capital out of the profits which, up to the present time, including its capital, amount to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Its total net earnings since its organization, in 1873, have been three hundred and thirty-three thousand and five hundred dollars, while it has distributed in dividends to its stockholders during the same period two hundred and eighty-two thousand and five hundred dollars. Mr. Hoblit has been ably assisted in building up the bank by its first president, John D. Gillett, now deceased; Frank Frorer, now its president; Judge James T. Hoblit, its vice-president; S. S. Hoblit, the assistant cashier; and its board of directors, who have always taken an active interest in its affairs.

In 1864 Mr. Hoblit was united in marriage with Miss Mellie Allen, a daughter of Dr. J. S. Allen, a well-known and highly esteemed physician of Atlanta, Illinois. They have four children, namely: Walter B., Mary E., Emma and Amy. The family have an elegant home in Lincoln and are quite prominent socially.

Mr. Hoblit owns some valuable property in Lincoln and Logan county, and is also interested in Texas oil lands, from which he has realized a handsome profit. Having been continuously engaged in the banking business for more than thirty-five years, he holds a prominent place in the councils of bankers, and his standing and ability as a financier have been recognized by his

election as one of the vice-presidents of the State Bankers' Association of Illinois, in which capacity he is now serving his third term. In early life he was a supporter of the Republican party, and was a delegate to the national Republican convention held in Philadelphia in 1872, at which time Grant and Wilson were nominated, but being a strong temperance man he now affiliates with the Prohibition party. He is an attendant of the Baptist church and is a liberal contributor to charitable and religious institutions. He is thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of Lincoln, and is one of the trustees and treasurer of Lincoln University, now Lincoln College, a college of considerable prominence, founded in 1865, to which he has contributed his share toward its success as an educational institution. Mr. Hoblit has traveled extensively throughout the United States and Europe, and in addition of his thorough knowledge of banking and finance is widely read and well informed. He is genial, courteous, enterprising and progressive, and is one of the most popular and influential citizens of Lincoln.

FREDERICK J. WILLMERT.

No better illustration of the characteristic energy and enterprise of the typical German-American citizen can be found than that afforded by the career of this well-known resident of Chester township. Coming to this country with no capital except his abilities, he has made his way to success through wisely directed effort and can now look back with satisfaction upon past struggles.

Mr. Willmert was born October 14, 1837, in Waldeck, Germany, near Hesse Cassel, and is a son of Peter and Katherina (Volhort) Willmert. The mother died in that country, but the father came with our subject to America, and his death occurred here in 1889. They had four children, three sons and one daughter, of whom two sons died in Logan county. Our subject is the only surviving member of this family. Kate, who was the widow of Samuel Brautigam, died October 22, 1901.

During his boyhood Mr. Willmert attended the public schools of his native land until fourteen years of age, and was reared to agricultural pursuits. In 1858 he crossed the Atlantic and came direct to Mason county, Illinois, where he remained until 1864. On landing in this country he was unable to speak a word of English, and his knowledge of the language has been self-acquired. After working as a farm hand for two and a half years, at twelve dollars per month, he rented a farm in Mason county, which he operated until 1864, when he took up his residence in Logan county. Here he rented land one year, and then bought one hundred acres in Broadwell township, paying fifty dollars per acre, having made the money during his residence in America. After residing thereon for five years he sold that place and purchased one hundred and sixty acres in Chester township, at forty dollars per acre. This he has improved, and as he has prospered in his farming operations, he has added to it from time to time, until he now has four hundred and seventy-five acres in one farm and two hundred and thirty-three acres in another. Both are located in Chester township, and are under cultivation and well improved. In addition to general farming, Mr. Willmert is engaged in stock

raising and in both undertakings has been eminently successful.

Mr. Willmert was married March 12, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Ambrust, who is also a native of Germany and is now fifty-seven years of age. She came to Lincoln, Illinois, in March, 1854, her father, Andrew Ambrust, being one of the early farmers near Lincoln. Unto them were born ten children, and those still living are Kate, wife of George Gimble, who operates a part of her father's farm; Rose, Louise, Frederick, Jacob and George, all at home. Four daughters are deceased. The children have been educated in the country schools of this county. The family are members of St. John's Lutheran church at Lincoln, of which Mr. Willmert is one of the trustees, and he takes an active part in church work. His political support is always given the men and measures of the Democratic party, but he has never been an office seeker. He has served, however, as school director for six years and takes a commendable interest in public affairs. He deserves great credit for the success he has achieved in life and well merits an honored place among the representative citizens of Logan county.

PAUL H. STEEN.

Paul H. Steen, an extensive and prosperous farmer residing on section 11, Prairie Creek township, Logan county, Illinois, has lived in Logan county since 1871, but is a native of Germany, having been born there in 1839, and is a son of Harmon and Annie (Johnson) Steen, both natives of Germany, who came to America in June, 1850, and settled in Pekin, Illinois. A few days after

they settled in their new home the father became ill and died a month later, in July, 1850, and some time later the mother followed him. Six children were born to them. Paul H., our subject, and Annie, wife of John Jansen, a bricklayer, of Pekin, Illinois, are the only ones living. The others were: Lena; John; and two who died in infancy.

Our subject was eleven years of age when he had the misfortune to lose his parents, and he was sent to Peoria, where he remained until he was fourteen years old, living with a family by the name of Boran. They lived twelve miles from Peoria, and here he remained for three years. At the expiration of that time our subject went to Pekin and worked by the month until the war broke out.

On April 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for a three months' term, under Colonel Oglesby and Captain Hanna. During this time he participated in no engagements, and was then transferred to Company I, same regiment, under Captain Wilson. The first engagement in which he was a participant was that of Fort Henry. He also took part in the siege of Fort Donelson and the battle of Shiloh, and in the latter engagement, on April 6, 1862, received a bullet in his side, which remains to this day. For three weeks he was in the hospital at Savannah, and was then transferred to the hospital at Quincy, Illinois, where he remained about a month. After this he returned home on account of his wound and remained until the fall of 1862, when he returned to his company, then stationed at Jackson, Tennessee, and participated in General Grant's siege of Vicksburg, being in same from May 19 until July 4, 1863. After engaging in several

skirmishes and several raids he was sick in Vicksburg in the winter of 1863-4, and was honorably discharged at Springfield, in July, 1864, and returned to Pekin, Illinois.

Returning home, Mr. Steen engaged in teaming until 1871, when he removed to Logan county and settled on his present farm, which at that time consisted of one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land. He cultivated it and now owns two hundred and eighty acres on section 11, where he carries on general farming and also raises a good many hogs for market. He has met with a large measure of success, which is due entirely to his own efforts, as he has never gained by inheritance.

In 1871 he married Maggie Look, of Pekin, who died March 6, 1884. In 1888 he married Rena Wentzel, a native of this county and a daughter of John Wentzel, who now lives in Iowa, although he was an early settler of Logan county. Six children were born of the first marriage, namely: Annie, wife of Ties Zimmer, who lives near our subject; Herman and Lena, at home; Katrina, John and Grettie, all three deceased. Two children were born of the second marriage, namely: Christiana and aul, Jr., both at home.

Mr. Steen is a Republican in politics, and was assessor of the township for one year and school director for about twenty-seven years and still holds that office. For a number of years he served as road commissioner of the township. Socially he is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 185, of Lincoln. Some time ago Mr. Steen's team ran away and he broke his leg, which has never fully recovered its normal condition, but our subject has borne the affliction bravely and is as active and overlooks his affairs as vigorously as ever. He is a man

who commands the deepest respect of the entire community, and has many friends all over the county as well as in his immediate neighborhood.

WILLIAM B. JONES.

William B. Jones, who is now living a retired life in the city of Lincoln, was for many years one of her most prominent attorneys, and won for himself an enviable reputation among the legal fraternity of this section of the state. He is probably the oldest lawyer in Illinois, having been licensed to practice in 1837. He was born on the 4th of February, 1816, near Glasgow, Barren county, Kentucky, and is of Welsh descent. His grandfather, William Jones, was a native of Virginia and was a pioneer settler of Kentucky. During the trouble with the Indians in early days he and his family were often forced to seek shelter in the blockhouses and forts near which they made their home. He married a Miss Wren, also a native of the Old Dominion. John Jones, the father of our subject, was born in the same state, but was reared in Kentucky, where he wedded Miss Mary Young, a native of that state. Being a strong anti-slavery man, he finally came north and spent his last days in Grand View, Iowa, where he died in 1843. His wife died in the afternoon of the same day, and they were buried in the same grave. By occupation he was a farmer and school teacher. In his family were eleven children, six sons and five daughters, namely: Angelina, William B., Keziah, Edward, Elizabeth and Nancy, twins, Charlotte, John, Robert, Samuel and Christopher T.

Reared in his native state, William B.

Jones obtained his education in its private and subscription schools, and remained under the parental roof until nineteen years of age, aiding his father in the work of the farm. On starting out in life for himself he was superintendent of a spinning and carding factory in Kentucky for two years. He then read law with Franklin Gorin, of Glasgow, that state, and on securing a license to practice, in May, 1837, he opened an office in Glasgow. Subsequently he engaged in practice in Franklin county, Kentucky, where he built up a good practice. During the Civil war he was a strong Union man, and was once condemned to be hung for his outspoken sentiment in favor of preserving the Union. At this time he became a firm friend of John M. Palmer. For eight years he represented his district, comprising ten counties in Kentucky, as attorney for the commonwealth, and was re-elected in 1862 without opposition. Resigning in 1866, Mr. Jones came to Lincoln, Illinois, where he has since made his home, and was successfully engaged in the practice of law until 1895, when he retired. He was thoroughly versed in the law and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He tried many cases before the supreme court, and attained a high position in professional circles.

On the 10th of May, 1838, Mr. Jones married Miss Mary P. Lewis, of Warren county, Kentucky, a daughter of James A. and Margaret Lewis. She died in Morgantown, that state, August 19, 1844, leaving four children, namely: Virgil A.; El-nora I., who died October 30, 1881; Eugenia A., who died May 22, 1886; and John N. T. Mr. Jones was again married, April 14, 1846, his second union being with Miss Mary A. Mann, who died February 21, 1896. Four children blessed this marriage:

James S., born in 1847; Harriet B., born June 29, 1848; Elizabeth, born January 29, 1850; and William O., born April 29, 1852.

On attaining his majority Mr. Jones became identified with the Whig party, and on the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks, having since fought under its banner. Since 1848 he has been an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and was master of his lodge for twelve consecutive years. Although now in his eighty-sixth year, he still enjoys good health, which is probably due to his temperate habits and the upright, honorable life that he has led. He has ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own high moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation.

HENRY BANGERT.

As an experienced miner and capable and efficient mine foreman, Henry Bangert is regarded as one of the most valued officials of the Citizens' Mining Company, located at Lincoln, Illinois. The birth of Mr. Bangert occurred in Baden, Germany, April 11, 1853, and he is a son of John and Barbara Bangert. The father still resides on his farm in Germany, a respected octogenarian, but the mother passed away in 1900, at the age of seventy-nine years. They were the honored parents of nine children, the six survivors of the family being: Mary, who lives in the old country; Henry, who is the subject of this sketch; Maggie, who is the wife of Henry Frieach, of Springfield, Illinois; and John, Eva and Barbara, who still remain in Germany.

Henry Bangert, the subject of this biography, attended school in Baden until he was about fifteen years of age, leaving home at

that time intent upon seeing something of the world. He had been instructed in tile making and traveled through many parts of his own country and extended his journeying through Switzerland and Alsace. After four years thus spent he decided to emigrate to America, and in October, 1872, he became a resident of Springfield, Illinois, coming thither direct from Germany.

For eighteen months after reaching the United States Mr. Bangert followed coal mining, beginning as a coal digger, as his means were limited and at that time he could secure no higher position. From Springfield he went to the coal regions of Iowa, then returned to Illinois, and later started out on a long trip through the mining localities of various states, visiting in this itinerary the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Texas, Colorado, Indian Territory and penetrated even into New Mexico, engaging in mining in all these places and thereby gaining experience which he could have secured in no other way. This was really a mining school for our subject.

On July 11, 1887, Mr. Bangert located in Lincoln, Illinois, and immediately became mine manager at the shaft, the property of the Citizens' Mining Company, and this position he has filled ever since to the complete satisfaction of the company whose interests he so carefully guards.

Mr. Bangert was married in Virginia, Illinois, in 1884, to Miss Clara Jenks, who was born in Sangamon county, this state. Eight children have been born to this union, one of whom died in infancy, the others being: Harry, Charles, Eva, Louis, Frank, William and George. Mr. Bangert has looked carefully after the education of his children, and all who have reached sufficient age are regular attendants at school.

In politics our subject is a staunch Republican, but he is one from principle and not because of political preferment. For many years he has been prominent in various fraternal orders, being a valued member of German Lodge, No. 345, I. O. O. F.; Blue Lodge, Masonic, No. 110; and Ancient Order of United Workmen, No. 109, in this organization having held official position and represented it in the grand lodge.

Few men in this locality have succeeded better than Mr. Bangert in the same number of years. His education was entirely in his own language, and his means were limited when he reached Illinois, but he possessed the energy and industry which his countrymen have shown in every line of endeavor, and has prospered accordingly and now owns property, is the head of an intelligent family, respected by his employers and valued as a citizen. He has introduced into the mine many devices for the lessening of labor and the cheapening of production.

WILLIAM W. McCORMICK.

Honored and respected by all, there is no man in Emden or in Logan county who occupies a more enviable position in financial circles than William W. McCormick, not alone on account of the brilliant success he has achieved but also on account of the honorable, straightforward business policy he has ever followed. He is now the cashier and owner of the Farmers' Bank of Emden, and is also closely connected with the agricultural interests of the county.

Mr. McCormick represents an old and prominent family of Orvil township. He was born in the capital of the nation on the

29th of January, 1860, a son of James and Eliza (McGowan) McCormick, both of whom were born in Scotland and at an early day came to Washington, D. C., afterward settling in Orvil township, Logan county, Illinois, where the father turned his attention to farming, purchasing a tract of land on sections 9 and 10, where he resided until his death, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits, in which he met with gratifying success. His widow and youngest son, "County Judge" Donald McCormick, are now residents of Lincoln.

To the schools of Valparaiso, Indiana, William W. McCormick is largely indebted for the educational privileges which he received. With his parents he came to this county and at once began farming on the old homestead in Orvil township. As a companion and helpmate for the journey of life, September 23, 1883, he chose Miss Flora A. Ogden, who was born near Minier, Illinois, February 5, 1863, a daughter of Andrew J. and Alcinda C. (Summers) Ogden, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Ohio. At an early period in the development of Logan county they became residents of Orvil township and were identified with its farming interests until called to the home beyond. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McCormick have been born four children, R. Leslie, J. Byron, W. Wayne and D. Dean, aged thirteen, eight, five and two years respectively.

Near the old homestead Mr. McCormick continued to engage in farming until 1891, when the Farmers' Bank of Emden was organized and he was made cashier, in which capacity he has since served. The success of the institution is largely due to the enterprising efforts of Mr. McCormick, who is now the owner, and is well known as a very reliable, trustworthy man of sound

business judgment and keen sagacity. He owns farms in Kansas and Colorado and about four hundred and forty acres of fine farming land in sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, Orvil township, and he and his family still reside at the farm residence, although the land is all cultivated through the agency of hired help and tenants. He daily drives to and from Emden, where he is always found at his desk between the banking hours of nine in the morning and half past four in the afternoon.

Mr. McCormick gives his political support to the Sound Money Democratic party, firmly believing that its principles are most conducive to the general good. He is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias lodge in Emden, and both he and his wife belong to the Christian church of Bethel, which is located near their home. His career has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, for he has ever conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellow men.

HON. JOHN EDWARD MILLER.

One of the most popular, prominent and valued citizens of Logan county is John Edward Miller, who is now serving as treasurer of the county and as mayor of the city of Lincoln. Throughout his entire life he has resided in this locality, and his life record is in contradistinction to the old proverb that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country. His keen discernment, business ability and, moreover, his unquestioned loyalty to the best interests of city

and county have led to his elevation to official honors, and by the faithful discharge of his duties he has established himself even more firmly in the regard and confidence of his fellow men.

Mr. Miller was born upon his father's farm in Logan county, June 21, 1854, a son of Jeremiah and Sarah A. (Hawes) Miller, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. The father was born in Shelby county, that state, January 27, 1827, and when two years of age was taken by his parents, Dabner and Elizabeth Miller, to Monroe county, Indiana, where he was reared to manhood. In 1840 he came to Logan county, and on the 3d of February, 1850, was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Hawes, a daughter of John and Sarah Hawes, who were early settlers of this county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Miller were born seven children, six of whom reached years of maturity, namely: Arthur P., Clara A., J. Edward, Charles A., Frank H. and William A. After his marriage Jeremiah Miller took up his abode in Orvil township, and later removed to Eminence township, where he made his home until 1876, when he went to Lincoln in order to provide his children with the better educational advantages afforded by the city schools. At a later date he returned to the farm in Eminence township, where he remained until 1882, when he went to Atlanta, where he spent his remaining days. He departed this life on the 2d of October, 1885, and his remains were interred in Bethel cemetery. He was a consistent member of the Christian church and for a number of years served as one of its deacons. His wife is still living in Atlanta, and she, too, is a devoted member of the Christian church, her life having ever been in harmony with her professions.

Mr. Miller, whose name introduces this review, spent his youth upon the home farm and attended the district schools. During the period of vacation he assisted in the labors of the fields, thus early becoming familiar with the duties which fall to the lot of the agriculturist. After his preliminary education was completed he entered the State University, at Lexington, Kentucky, and subsequently he pursued a commercial course of study. When his education was completed and by careful mental discipline he was well prepared for the important and responsible duties of life, he returned to Logan county and engaged in handling grain and live stock at Hartsburg. He carried on the enterprises with success, conducting a profitable business in grain and stock. As the years passed his capital steadily increased, and with a comfortable competence he removed to Lincoln in 1891, where he has since resided, but he still conducts his business at Hartsburg.

On the 24 th of September, 1879, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Ida Hummell, of Lincoln, a daughter of David and Ellen (Stanfield) Hummell, and their union has been blessed with six children: Ethel, Clarence, Mildred, Marie, Charles and Frank. The generous and gracious hospitality of the home has made it a favorite resort with the many friends of the family, and the members of the household are highly esteemed.

For a number of years Mr. Miller has been a recognized factor in political circles. He staunchly advocates the principles of the Republican party and co-operates in the movements for the extension of its influence and power. For three years he has served as a member of the city council of Lincoln, and in 1898 he became the Republican candidate for county treasurer. The election

returns showed that he was the victorious candidate and he filled the office so acceptably that he was again nominated and elected, so that he is the present incumbent. In the spring of 1901 he was elected mayor of Lincoln, and is now creditably filling the office. His administration is business-like and practical, yet not without that progressive spirit which leads to substantial improvement and upbuilding. His official career is one over which there falls no shadow of suspicion or distrust. Honorable and straightforward, the record is an open book that will bear the closest scrutiny. His personal characteristics are such as to have won for him many friends, and in the history of his native county he well deserves prominent mention.

WILLIAM L. DOWNING.

Among the successful farmers and stock raisers of Chester township is William L. Downing, one of the substantial and leading agriculturists of this county. The birth of Mr. Downing occurred on his present farm, June 2, 1867, and he is a son of L. D. and Sarah (Shoup) Downing, the former of whom is one of the prominent citizens of Logan county.

William L. Downing received his education in the public schools of his district, and remained at home, assisting his father, the latter having extensive farming interests. William took the heavier duties upon his younger shoulders, and proved to be a very capable and judicious farmer and stock raiser. At the time of his marriage, in 1891, he took complete charge of the farm, consisting of two hundred and sixty-eight acres, and since that time he has given close attention to a general line of farming, and

has been particularly interested in the raising of superior stock. During the whole year he keeps a herd of cattle and gives his personal supervision to their care.

Mr. Downing was married October 22, 1891, to Sarah Whitney, who was born on May 29, 1869, and is a daughter of Willard Whitney, a resident of Aetna township, where the family is an old and honored one. To Mr. and Mrs. Whitney were born seven children, namely: Adaline, the wife of Albert Clark, of Washington; Sarah, the wife of our subject; Minnie; Charles L.; Dottie; John; and Florence, all of whom were educated in the district schools. Mrs. Whitney died in 1898.

In politics Mr. Downing has always supported the Republican party, from principle, refusing all party preferment. He is largely interested in many of the financial organizations in Logan county, one of these being the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, of Lincoln, and he is also a stockholder in the Horse Company, of Mount Pulaski. Fraternally he is connected with Camp 154, Modern Woodmen of America, of Mount Pulaski, and is a member of the Order of Mystic Workers. Mrs. Downing is a valued member of the Methodist church, and Mr. Downing is a liberal supporter of all Christian organizations. His standing in the county is high, and he enjoys the esteem and respect of all who have known him from boyhood days.

PATRICK BOHAN.

As one of the successful managers of large landed estates in Illinois, Mr. Bohan is well known in the vicinity of Elkhart, and possesses an authoritative knowledge upon all matters pertaining to agriculture. He was born in Logan county, Illinois, April

4, 1868, and inherits the aptitude for the work to which he is devoting his energies, for his father, James Bohan, a native of Tipperary, Ireland, a most exemplary man, was engaged for the greater part of his life in studying the soil and its possibilities. Upon emigrating to America the elder Bohan worked on a truck farm in New York state for eight dollars a month, and so won the confidence of his first employers that they gave him a letter of recommendation of which anyone might be proud. This letter, written by A. Mann, Jr., of 37 Wall street, Jamaica, Queens county, New York, March 4, 1855, explicitly sets forth the various excellent qualifications of Mr. Bohan, and lays particular stress upon his industry, absolute integrity, good habits and high moral character. The letter is still in the possession of his son Patrick and is valued because of the implied insight into his father's character. Mr. Bohan came to Illinois in 1855, and for two years was engaged in railroading, after which he engaged in farming. In 1861 he began to work for John D. Gillette, assuming charge of his farm interests, and remained in this capacity for twenty-six years. During this time he had the management of three thousand acres of land and an immense number of cattle. His latter days were spent in comparative retirement in Elkhart, where his death occurred September 28, 1895. He owned eighty acres of fine land which, in his declining years he took pleasure in managing and improving. During his long and useful life he never took a glass of any kind of intoxicant. Although a stanch Democrat, he invariably refused public office. He was a member of the Catholic church. Mrs. Bohan, who was born near Ramsey, Isle of Man, is living with her son Patrick, her other son having died in infancy.

Patrick Bohan was educated in the public schools of Elkhart, and when eighteen years of age took a course at the Springfield Business College, from which he was graduated in April of 1887. Following his father's example, he then started in to work for John D. Gillette, and March 1, 1889, assumed charge of Miss Jessie D. Gillette's farm of twelve hundred acres, and in 1899 also undertook the management of the eighteen-hundred-acre farm of her sister, Mrs. Charlotte G. Barnes. This constituted practically the same land over which his father had control for so many years. Mr. Bohan has served as a member of the Elkhart board of trustees and has been city clerk. He is a member of Saint Patrick's Catholic church, and is a Democrat in politics.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS.

Upon a portion of the farm which he now occupies, near Broadwell, Mr. Briggs was born October 6, 1835. In the intervening years he has known no other home, nor has any other part of the state appealed to him as more desirable for cultivation than the fertile acres upon which his father settled in the early pioneer days. His memory travels back to the time when a vast prairie stretched as far as the eye could see, before fences were built or improvements begun, and he has interestedly watched the moving events and the transformation of Illinois into one of the finest agricultural regions in the United States. Later on he recalls the incidents connected with the Mexican war, his cousin being captain of the home company, and he attended the rally at Postville, in 1846, and, with the untried enthusiasm of a youngster of eleven shouted himself hoarse while bidding God-

speed to the departing troops. Later still, when the strife was fermenting between the north and the south, he used to attend the Republican rallies with his father, used to go to the county seat at Mount Pulaski, saw the immortal Lincoln on more than one occasion, and went with his father to the polls when he cast his vote for this greatest man in American history. Through all of these experiences he has remained the typical middle western farmer, successful, large of heart and one of those who constitute the backbone of the nation's stability. He owns a finely developed farm of two hundred and eighty-seven acres, nearly all of which is under cultivation, being principally devoted to general farming.

Charles L. Briggs, the father of William T., was born in Warren county, Kentucky, in 1804, and married Matilda Otey, who was born at Richmond, Virginia, in 1802. The ceremony was performed about 1824, and soon after they departed for Illinois, settling in Logan county, where the remainder of their lives was spent. William T. was the first born in Illinois, and besides him there were nine children, viz: Martha, who is the wife of Charles Goldsmith and lives on a farm adjoining that of William T.; James O., who died on the plains of California in 1850; Margaret, now deceased, who was the wife of George Webb; Charlotte M., who married J. R. Allen and lives in Broadwell; Julia O., who, with her husband, Samuel Webb, is deceased, their deaths occurring respectively in 1858 and 1898, in Missouri; William T.; Charles L., who died in 1863; D. P., who lives on a farm adjoining that of William T.; John, who died in 1862; and Hezekiah, who served during the Civil war for three years and was honorably discharged after being wounded in battle.

In his youth Mr. Briggs attended the early subscription schools of Logan county, and lived on the home place until about twenty-five years of age, when he started out to independently farm a portion of his father's estate. In 1870 he married Martha E. Hartis, a daughter of John Hartis, whom, it is supposed, was born in Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Hartis were born seven children: Lenora H., who is the wife of Simon Koons, of Broadwell; Martha E., who is the wife of William Briggs; Mary K., who lives with her sister, Mrs. Briggs; John Wesley, who died about 1889; besides three others now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Briggs have been born the following children: Lorena, who died in 1891; Thomas L., who lives in North Dakota; Lucy M.; Charles L.; John B.; George M., Halla D. and William L., who are at home. Mr. Briggs is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as are all of his family, and for some time he was a steward and trustee of the church at Broadwell.

JUDGE LOUIS C. SCHWERDT-
FEGER, LL. B.

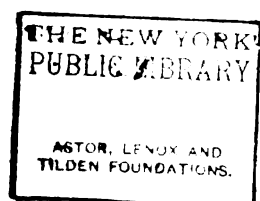
The law, when clothed with its true purity, dignity and power must rank first among the callings of men. It is the conservator of justice, the protector of life and liberty and property, and he who interprets the law should be a man whose reputation is above the shadow of reproach. In choosing Louis C. Schwerdtfeger to act as county judge the citizens of Logan county called to the bench one whom they knew to be faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation. Throughout long connection with the professional and finan-

cial interests of Logan county he has ever demonstrated his right to the confidence of his fellow men by a straight-forward career, and added to this is his ability at the bar, arising from a comprehensive knowledge of the science of law.

The Judge was born in New York city, July 30, 1856, a son of Henry and Pauline (Koehnle) Schwerdtfeger. The parents were both natives of Germany, the former born in Prussia and the latter in Wurtemberg, and in 1851 they emigrated to the United States, landing at New York after a voyage of five weeks upon a sailing vessel. For a time they resided in the eastern metropolis and then removed to Jersey City, where the subject of this review enjoyed the educational privileges afforded by the common schools. He was about twenty-one years of age when he came to Lincoln, where he has since made his home. A young man with his life work before him, resolute and determined, he took up the task and has advanced steadily in the path of prosperity and honor. In the fall of 1877 he became a student in the law department of the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduating therefrom with the class of 1879. Being admitted to practice at the bar of Illinois, he opened an office in Lincoln and has since risen to distinction as a member of the bar of Logan county. In 1881, however, there came a digression in his law work, for he entered the field of journalism, becoming the proprietor of the Lincoln Daily Record, the name of which he changed to the Daily Journal. The following year he also published the Logan County Tribune, conducting both papers until 1883, when he resumed the practice of law. No dreary noviate awaited him. His clientage grew rapidly, both in volume and importance, and he was soon in com-



L. Schwendtgen



mand of a large law business, connecting him with some of the most important litigations tried in the courts of his district. In January, 1887, however, he gave up the private practice of law to become a factor in financial circles in this part of the state, assuming the management of the German-American National Bank, which he had aided in establishing. He was made its cashier and has since remained in that position, his keen business sagacity, sound judgment and readiness in action well equipping him for the responsible duties which devolve upon him. The institution ranks among the strongest financial concerns in this part of Illinois and well deserves its reputation, for back of it stand men of solid financial standing and business worth.

Judge Schwerdtfeger's fellow townsmen, however, have also claimed his service in public office. For two terms he was a member of the city council, serving from 1890 until 1894, when he was elected county judge, a position which he held for a term of four years. A contemporary biographer has said of him: As a judge on the bench he has distinguished himself as a wise and able jurist, bringing to bear in the discharge of his official duties all those qualities of probity, discernment and strict integrity that characterize him as a lawyer and as a business man."

Judge L. Schwerdtfeger was made a Mason in Lincoln Lodge, No. 210, in 1880, and is also a member of Logan Chapter, No. 147, R. A. M., and Constantine Commandery, No. 51, K. T., of which he was eminent commander. He represented his commandery in the grand commandery of the state and is also a member of Peoria Consistory and Mohamet Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to Lincoln Lodge, No. 204, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand,

and represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the state. He takes an active part in the work of the Modern Woodmen of America.

In November, 1880, occurred the marriage of the Judge and Miss Amelia L. Koehnle, of Lincoln, and unto them have been born five children, namely: Lucille P., Bertram H., Estelle A., William K. and James Harry. The gracious hospitality of their home is enjoyed by a very large circle of friends. The Judge is a member of the American Microscopical Society, and spends much of his leisure time in study of the sciences. He is to-day a man of broad scholarly attainments, well versed on the social, political and economic questions which claim public attention, and is in politics an uncompromising Republican. He is recognized as a leader in the ranks of the party in the county, and his able arguments and strong persuasive powers have been a potent factor in extending Republican influence. Keenly alive to the interests of the city as well as those of state and nation, he co-operates in every movement for the general good, and has been the promoter of a number of enterprises which have resulted in advancing public prosperity. He stands to-day as one of the most popular, honored and respected men of Logan county—one who by the improvement of his opportunities and the faithful discharge of every duty of life has gained the esteem of all with whom he is associated.

JAMES MELROSE.

James Melrose, deceased, was one of the best-known and highly esteemed citizens of Logan county, Illinois. He was a native of the state, born in Edwards county, Febru-

ary 23, 1826, and was one of eight children born to Archibald Melrose and wife. The father, who departed this life in Edwards county, was an extensive farmer.

The life of a farmer boy is one unending round of toil, and that of our subject was no exception to the rule. From the time he was old enough to do the small chores necessary in farm life he had to do his share of the work. This experience formed in him habits of industry that clung to him through life. Like a faithful son, he assisted on the home farm until he was sixteen years of age, at which time his father died, the mother having passed away five years previous. Being thus left to care for himself, he assisted his brother on a farm in Wayne county, and by hard work and economy he soon accumulated enough to purchase for himself eighty acres in that county, which he worked faithfully for some time. He then moved to Iowa, where he carried on the same occupation for two years, after which he returned to Illinois and settled in Oran township. Here he purchased eighty acres of well-improved land, where he and his family made their home until his death, which occurred on May 20, 1895.

On September 20, 1841, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Shores, daughter of Hiram Shores, of Wayne county. The following children were born to them: Emily, now Mrs. Charles Hawes, of Augusta, Kansas; Lovina, who died June 23, 1900; Louisa, who departed this life April 21, 1884; Charles Wesley, now a resident of Oklahoma; John F., who died September 29, 1881; Mary E., who became the wife of S. H. Thornburg and lives in Nebraska; James A., a farmer in Logan county; Edwin, who resides at home with his

mother; Thomas C., a resident of Chicago; and Effie, who died October 23, 1882.

The entire family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Melrose served as school director for many years. The widow, with one son, resides in a comfortable home in Atlanta, but still conducts the home farm in Oran township. The death of Mr. Melrose was not only a sad blow to his own immediate family but to the entire community in which he had so long resided.

JAMES FRANKLIN HYDE.

Among the old and honored citizens of Lincoln none are held in higher regard than the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. A native of Massachusetts, he was born in Pittsfield, Berkshire county, November 19, 1813, and traces his ancestry back to an old and distinguished English family. Sir Nicholas Hyde was chief justice of the King's bench in 1626, and Edward Hyde was grandfather of Queens Mary and Ann. The progenitor of the family in America was William Hyde, who came to this country in 1636 and located in Hartford, Connecticut, where he married and reared his family. His son, Samuel Hyde, was born in 1637, and married Jane Lee. Among their children was Samuel Hyde, who was born in 1665 and married Elizabeth Calkins. Their son, Elijah Hyde, was born in 1705, and married Ruth Tracy. The next in direct descent was Andrew Hyde, our subject's great-grandfather, who was born in 1732 and married Hannah Thomas. The grandfather, who also bore the name of Andrew, was born in 1757, and married Rebecca Galpin, by whom he had

the following children: Zebabah, Andrew, Eunice, Rebecca, Laura and Salma.

Andrew Hyde, the second of this family, was the father of our subject. He was born in Lenox, Massachusetts, in 1788, and followed the weaver's trade in that state until 1822, when he removed to Medina county, Ohio, and made a home for himself and family in the wilderness. His family was represented in the Revolutionary war, and he fought for American rights in the war of 1812. He married Artimesia Ashley, a native of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and a daughter of David Ashley, who also belonged to an old Massachusetts family that took quite a prominent part in government affairs. Mr. Ashley was one of the pioneers of Ohio, removing to that state in 1818.

James F. Hyde, of this review, is the oldest in a family of nine children, the others being as follows: Marilla A. married Rev. Ebenezer Nethaway, of Medina county, Ohio, and died in 1841, leaving children. Olive A. married Alonzo Bennett, of Clinton county, Michigan, and reared a family. Eliza M. was the second wife of Rev. Ebenezer Nethaway, and died in 1847, leaving children. Mary S. also died in 1847. Artimesia A. married Curtis R. Fuller, a farmer of Clinton county, Michigan, and had one son, Charles L. Fuller, but all are now deceased. Lewis L., also deceased, married Lydia Jane Hubbard and left a family. Cyrus M. married Hannah Finch and died in Montana, leaving a family. Emery B., a Methodist clergyman of Wisconsin, married Martha Bates, but has no children.

During the infancy of our subject his parents removed to Richmond, Massachusetts, where they made their home for nine years, and there he began his education in its public schools. The family then re-

moved to Medina county, Ohio, in October, 1822, and he grew to manhood amid pioneer scenes. Wild animals roamed through the forest and the Indians were far more numerous than the white settlers. There Mr. Hyde's school privileges were limited to three months' attendance during the year, but he made the most of his advantages and acquired a good education by study at home.

At the age of seventeen he became a mail carrier, and in the discharge of the duties of that position endured many hardships, riding on horseback through dense forests, swimming streams and braving storms. In February, 1832, he commenced clerking in the store of O. M. Oviatt & Bronson, at Richfield, Ohio. He went to Niles, Summit county, Ohio, in November, 1834, where he was similarly employed by Voris & Company for a few months, but the following March went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and engaged in clerking for Harris & Styles for a short time. He then returned to Richfield, Ohio, and resumed work with Oviatt & Bronson. In September, 1836, he traveled westward to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and on the 1st of October became clerk on the steamer Exchange, then plying between Cincinnati and Guyandotte, Virginia, under the command of Captain Leet. On the opening of navigation the following spring he shipped as second clerk on the steamer Baltic at Cincinnati, bound for New Orleans, and on his arrival in that city took his first ride on a railroad train. On account of the panic he then returned to Ohio, and engaged in clerking in the store of H. & R. Hammond, at Bath, where he remained until the following October.

Mr. Hyde then started west by way of the Ohio river, and arrived in Pittsfield, Pike county, Illinois, November 8, 1837.

The following spring he commenced teaching in that county on trial, and so successful was he that he taught there for three years. He had charge of a school at Summer Hill six years, and in 1848 accepted a position as teacher in the Pittsfield schools, where he remained twelve years. In April, 1860, he embarked in a mercantile enterprise, which he successfully carried on during the Civil war. In 1865 he divided his capital, leaving half in Pittsfield, and removed to Lincoln, where, in company with J. T. Cadwallar, Dr. Thomas Lewis and C. Hoskins, he opened a drug, dry goods and grocery store under the firm name of Hyde, Hoskins & Company, being in business here for three years. In his absence the business at Pittsfield was mismanaged, causing him heavy losses, and he relinquished his interest in the Lincoln store. Mr. Hyde then resumed his former vocation, that of school-teaching, and for nineteen years had charge of the fourth ward school of Lincoln. He was connected with that profession for over fifty-two years, and was ever regarded as a most successful teacher. For twenty years he has kept the books of Adam Denger, a grocer of Lincoln, and is also connected with the Lincoln Daily and Semi-Weekly Courier.

In 1841 Mr. Hyde was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Seeley, of Pike county, a daughter of James Seeley, and to them were born four children: William H., who married Jennie Temple and resides in Pike county; James S., a veteran of the Civil war and a farmer of Pike county, who died in 1900; Mary S., wife of Dr. L. C. Pulliam, of Crowley, Louisiana; and Ellen, who died young. The mother of these children died in 1851, and for his second wife Mr. Hyde married Miss Hattie L. Blake, also of Barry, Pike county, a daugh-

ter of Ephraim Blake, the wedding being celebrated in October, 1852. By this union were born three children, namely: Clara, who died in childhood; Frank R., a resident of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and state agent for the Bradstreet Commercial Agency; and Charles L., who is living in Pierre, South Dakota, and is interested in real estate and gold and silver mining.

In 1873 Mr. Hyde established a night commercial school in Lincoln for the benefit of young business men. In 1871 and 1874 he carefully prepared and published directories of the city, and also prepared a work entitled *The Science of Accounts*, a treatise of more than ordinary merit, which, if used practically, will save labor and facilitate the record of commercial transactions.

Politically Mr. Hyde was originally an old-line Whig, and voted for General Harrison in 1836 and 1840. In 1856 he supported James Buchanan for the presidency, and has voted for every Democratic candidate for that office since that time. While a resident of Pike county he was elected county superintendent of schools, and efficiently filled that office for three years, during which time he did much to elevate the schools of the county. He also served as deputy assessor four years in that county, and since coming to Lincoln has been city assessor and deputy township assessor. In 1867 he was appointed a member of the school board of Lincoln, which position he filled two years, and was also a member of the committee to visit schools. In 1895 he was appointed city collector, and in April, 1899, was elected city treasurer. He is also serving as city comptroller, and his official duties have always been most faithfully and satisfactorily performed. Mr. Hyde is to-day the oldest Mason in Logan county, having joined that order in 1845. Al-

though now eighty-eight years of age, he is still in possession of all his faculties, and appears much younger. He has led an upright, honorable and useful life, and is held in the highest regard by all who know him.

JOHN W. LOVELAND.

The Loveland family of which our subject, John W. Loveland, is a worthy representative, came to America from England as far back as 1614 and located in New England. The family has not been a very numerous one, its records telling of but two hundred branches of the family tree in the United States. The members of this family have been true and loyal citizens, the great-grandfather Loveland bearing a commission as colonel in the Revolutionary war and the grandfather, Ambrose Loveland, leaving a record for gallantry as a captain in the war of 1812. The former died in Massachusetts, at the age of eighty-six years.

John P. Loveland, the father of our subject, followed an agricultural life and moved from Massachusetts to Illinois in 1863, settling in De Kalb county. In 1871 he went to Nebraska, where his death occurred in 1896, at the age of seventy-seven years. He married Maria Inghram, who was born in Massachusetts, and is now a resident of Chester, Nebraska, bearing her seventy-four years with ease.

The family born to John P. Loveland and wife consisted of five sons and three daughters, all of whom lived to maturity, their names now representing good and worthy citizens through this and other states. The children of these parents were: Lewis C., a contractor and builder, living in

Aurora, Illinois; Franklin E., also a builder, residing in Aurora; Eliza J., who married H. Perry and died in Nebraska, at the age of twenty-three years; John W., who is the subject of this biography; James W., who is a farmer in the state of Arkansas; Mary M., who married G. C. White, an engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, residing in Garrett, Indiana; Wells U., who is a farmer in Wyoming; and Nellie I., wife of Norman Stafford, who lives in Kansas, near Chester, Nebraska. All of this family were afforded excellent educational advantages, the older members in Massachusetts and the younger ones in Illinois, while the two youngest attended school in Nebraska. During his entire life Mr. Loveland was interested in educational matters. His wife had been educated for the profession of teaching, and it was a matter of the deepest concern with both of them that their children should have every possible advantage. In religion they were united in their adherence to the Christian church, and in political matters Mr. Loveland advocated the principles of the Republican party.

John W. Loveland needs no introduction to the citizens of Illinois, as his position as architect and government contractor and builder has made his name a familiar one to the public. The birth of Mr. Loveland occurred in Middlefield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, March 6, 1854, and he was nine years old when the family removed to Illinois. In this state he attended school until he was fifteen years old, leaving his books at that time to learn the carpenter's trade, for which he had a natural aptitude. His unusual skill enabled him to begin contracting when he was not more than eighteen years old, and he worked by the day, as a journeyman, for the following five years, in the meantime carefully pursuing archi-

tectural studies. For a time he worked at his trade in Aurora, Illinois, and through De Kalb county many of the residences and buildings of various kinds still testify to his artistic taste and the solidity of his work.

In 1892 he was called to Lincoln, Illinois, to take the position of foreman of the corps of government builders and contractors, by the appointment of the governor, and for five years he filled that position with the greatest ability, this resulting in his appointment in 1897 as chief of the corps of contractors at the Home for Feeble Minded Children. Since that time the imposing structure which is the present home for those unfortunates, as well as the industrial building on the state grounds, stand as lasting monuments to his architectural designing as well as to his great knowledge of the art of construction.

Mr. Loveland was married September 6, 1882, in Aurora, Illinois, to Miss Isa Kinnaird, who was born in Little Rock, Illinois, in 1860, and who was a daughter of James Kinnaird. The latter was a gallant soldier in the Civil war, who gave up his life for his country. The beloved mother of Mrs. Loveland is a daughter of Lord Hunter, a nobleman of Scotland. She has reached the age of seventy-two years, and makes her home with her daughter. Mrs. Loveland was well educated in the schools of Little Rock, and is a lady of culture and refinement. To Mr. and Mrs. Loveland one daughter has been born, Jean, whose birth occurred in October, 1889. She is now a student in the public school in Lincoln.

Although Mr. Loveland has always been a Republican, his life has been too busy to enable him to accept office of a political nature. The religious connection of the family is with the Cumberland Presbyterian

church, where they are valued for their true Christian characters. Socially Mr. Loveland is popular in Camp No. 109, M. W. A., in which he has held official position; also in the Knights of Pythias order; in the Pioneer Reserve Association, of which he is vice-president; and in the Royal Neighbors, of which Mrs. Loveland is also a member.

The prosperity which has come to Mr. Loveland is due to his own efforts. He is now the owner of valuable property in Lincoln, and designs to make this city his permanent home, having a modern residence in the course of erection. Self-made, he is one of the representative men of this city, and much of its business activity, as well as structural attractiveness, is due to his efforts.

JOHN H. WILLMERT.

In studying the lives and characters of prominent men we are naturally led to inquire into the secret of their success and the motives that prompted their action. Success is a question of genius as held by many, but is it not rather a matter of experience and sound judgment? When we trace the career of those who stand highest in public esteem we find in nearly every case that they are those who have risen gradually, fighting their way in the face of all opposition. Self-reliance, conscientiousness, energy, honesty, these are the traits of character that ensure the highest emoluments and greatest success. To these we may attribute the success that has crowned the efforts of the man whose name stands at the head of this review.

Our subject was one of five children who were born to Frederick and Catherine (Ravensburg) Willmert. The father was a na-

tive of Germany and was reared on a farm, where he assisted his father in the many duties of that calling until he grew to manhood, when he engaged for himself in agricultural pursuits, which he followed with more than ordinary success up to the date of his death, which occurred in 1860. His widow and five children survive him. Our subject was about one and a half years of age at the time of his father's death. The mother was also a native of Germany, and received a good education at the place of her birth. In 1891 she left her native country to join her son, John H.

In November, 1872, our subject engaged passage on a steamer and embarked for the United States, landing in the city of New York, where he remained for a short time, looking for work, and, hearing of the opportunities afforded young men of pluck and energy in the far west, he started for Illinois, and arrived in Lincoln, November 16, 1872. He at once found work as a hand on one of the farms about four miles south of the city, where he continued for five years. By close attention to his duties and by energy and perseverance and economical habits he in a short time was enabled to purchase one hundred and eighteen acres of land in Eminence township, on section 26, and here he made many improvements and a home for himself, on which he resided until the year 1886, engaging in general farming and stock raising to some extent. He was successful in all of his undertakings and had the confidence of all who knew him, as an upright and fair dealing man. In the year last named he purchased a farm of one hundred acres also on section 26, Eminence township, which is now under a high state of cultivation and on which he at present resides. From time to time he has added to this property until

at this date he is the owner of four hundred and seventeen acres of rich and fertile farming land, on sections 25, 26 and 36.

Mr. Willmert was united in marriage, on the 10th day of June, 1880, with Miss Caroline Bock, daughter of the late Adam Bock, of Lincoln, Illinois, who was one of the representative citizens of Logan county, his death occurring in August, 1881. To our subject and his wife were born nine children, of whom eight are still living, namely: Frederick W. was born June 20, 1881; Minnie K. was born December 1, 1883; Mary D. was born April 11, 1886; John H. was born March 14, 1888; George A. was born July 25, 1891; Caroline, named after her mother, was born March 14, 1894, and died on the 30th of the next May; Martha was born August 9, 1895; and Catherine, named after her grandmother, was born on the 8th of February, 1898; and Albert Carl H. was born April 14, 1901. All of the children reside at home with their parents, and are members of the Evangelical church.

Mr. Willmert is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Republican, and at the present time holds the position of road commissioner of Eminence township, which office he has held for three years. He also held the position of school director for nine years. While never taking a very active part in politics, he has always been a public-spirited man and an advocate for all that tends to advance and improve the interests of the community in which he lives, and especially has he been interested in educational matters, and is giving his children every opportunity that the schools of the county afford. One of the great disadvantages with which he had to contend was his lack of knowledge of the English language, yet

he was well versed in the common branches of study in his own language. While not numbered among the pioneers of the county, he has given thirty of the best years of his life to its growth and development, and in every enterprise which has a tendency for the public good he is willing to give of his time and means. He is an enterprising and successful farmer, and is worthy of the esteem in which he is held.

JOHN R. BARNETT, M. D.

The world has little use for the misanthrope. The universal truth of brotherhood is widely recognized, also that he serves God best who serves his fellowmen. There is no profession or line of business that calls for greater self-sacrifice or more devoted attention than the medical profession, and the successful physician is he, who through love for his fellowmen gives his time and attention to the relief of human suffering. Dr. Barnett is an able representative of this noble calling, and to-day occupies the responsible position of assistant superintendent and governing physician of the Illinois Asylum for Feeble Minded Children at Lincoln.

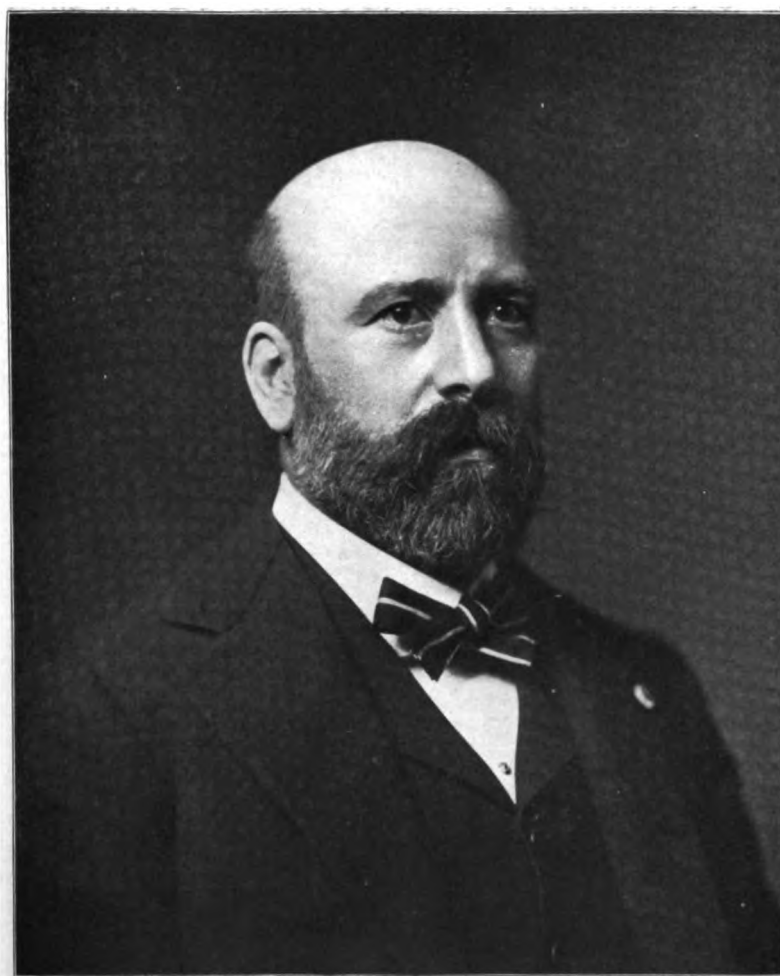
The Doctor was born in Williamstown, Kentucky, February 14, 1852, a son of Thomas A. and Amarias (Vance) Barnett, also natives of that state. In 1856 the father brought his family to Logan county, Illinois, but after residing here for some years removed to Decatur county, Indiana, where he followed farming for a time. He subsequently made his home in Niantic, Illinois, and from there came to Latham, Logan county.

Reared on a farm, Dr. Barnett early be-

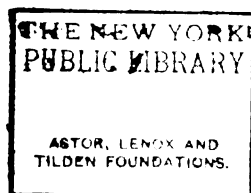
came familiar with agricultural pursuits, and for some years worked by the month as a farm hand. His literary education was obtained in the common schools of this county and at Lincoln University, and for four years he engaged in school teaching. While thus employed at Middletown, he commenced reading medicine with Dr. W. C. Maull as preceptor, and later entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated February 21, 1881, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In June of that year he located at Hartsburg, where he succeeded Dr. L. Loda, and built up a lucrative practice. In 1897 he was appointed assistant superintendent and placed in charge of the medical department of the Illinois Asylum for Feeble Minded Children, and in June, 1901, was re-appointed to the same position under the administration of Governor Yates, for a term of four years, which fact plainly indicates the efficient manner in which he has filled the office.

Dr. Barnett has been twice married. In 1879 he wedded Miss Mary Reed, a daughter of Dr. T. M. Reed, of Middletown, who died three months after their marriage, and in January, 1884, he married Miss Mary Morris, of Columbus Grove, Ohio. By this union three children have been born, namely: Clarence M., now attending the Lincoln high school; John Russell, who died at the age of two years; and Robert V., who was born January 24, 1892.

In his political views Dr. Barnett is a pronounced Republican, and has been identified with the Republican organization of Logan county for twenty-five years. He is now a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Lincoln, and for some time was superintendent of the Sunday-school while a resident of Hartsburg. Socially the Doctor affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, the In-



DR. J. R. BARNETT.



dependent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has represented the last-named order in the grand lodge of the state eighteen years. He has been identified with the Pioneer Reserve Association, a fraternal insurance society of Bloomington, Illinois, since its organization, being chairman of the committee which wrote the new ritual and a member of the committee which revised the constitution and by-laws. He is now a member of the board of directors and supreme medical director of the order. For several years Dr. Barnett was a member of the corps of surgeons of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad; is a member of the Brainard District Medical Society; the Illinois State Medical Society; the Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for the Feeble Minded; and the National Association of Assistant Surgeons for the Insane. He has that love for and devotion to his profession so necessary to success, and has won a prominent place among the ablest representatives of the medical fraternity in the state.

AUGUST P. KUEMMEL.

It is astonishing to witness the success of young men who have emigrated to America without capital and from a position of comparative obscurity have worked their way upward to a position of prominence. The readiness with which they adapt themselves to circumstances and take advantage of opportunities offered brings to them success and wins them a place among the leading men of the community in which they reside. Prominent among the citizens that Germany has furnished to this county is August P. Kuemmel, of Lincoln, who is now serving as circuit clerk and recorder.

He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 4th of July, 1854, and is a son of Bernhard and Catherine Kuemmel. His boyhood and youth were passed in his native city, where he attended school for some time, and for four years was a student at Ludwigsburg Academy. Resolved to try his fortune in the United States, he crossed the Atlantic in 1870 and landed in New York, where he spent one year. He then came to Lincoln, Illinois, and found employment in grocery store of John A. Lutz. In 1872 he accepted a position as copyist in the office of Fred C. Koehnle, then circuit clerk and recorder, and was subsequently assistant to Andrew McGalliard for two years.

In 1876 Mr. Kuemmel returned on a visit to his old home in Germany, but the following year we again find him in Lincoln, where, in the employ of H. W. Dana, he was successfully engaged in the abstract business a number of years. In 1884 he was appointed ~~deputy~~ circuit clerk and recorder under E. F. L. Rautenberg, and when that gentleman retired from office in 1892, our subject was elected his successor. Being well qualified to fill the office, he discharged its duties so acceptably, that he was re-elected in 1896 and again in 1900, his present term not expiring until 1904.

Mr. Kuemmel was married in February, 1885, to Miss Agnes Ray of Lincoln. He takes quite an active interest in civic societies, and is an honored member of the Knights of Pythias, of which he is now past chancellor; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and served as noble grand of Mozart Lodge, No. 345, and is at present a representative to the grand lodge; the National Union; and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is one of the most prominent Democrats in the county, and exerts considerable interest in political affairs. Few

of our foreign born citizens are more loyal in their devotion to this, the land of their adoption, than he has been for the period of his residence here, over thirty years. In 1891 he again returned to Germany on a visit, but is well content to make America his home.

MASKEL LEE, M. D.

Prominent among the physicians of Atlanta is numbered Maskel Lee, who for the past thirteen years has given his time and closest attention to those who have needed his care. He is one of nine children who were born to William and Mary C. (Dockum) Lee. The father was in his earlier days a very successful farmer of Madison county, Ohio, but in the year 1850 he moved to Logan county, Illinois, where he died June 13, 1886. The mother died in April, 1892. He was a son of John and Susanna (Richards) Lee, the grandfather being originally from England.

Our subject was born in Logan county, Illinois, October 17, 1855. Here he grew to manhood, getting his education in the common schools, but in 1873 he began the study of his profession and in the year of 1886 he entered the Rush Medical College at Chicago, where he completed the course, graduating in 1888. Immediately upon receiving his diploma he returned to his place of birth, his present home, and took up the practice of his profession, and has continued here with marked success. Dr. Lee has also taken a special course in the disease of the eye and ear under the directions of Professors Holmes and Colburn, of Chicago, and of the throat under Professor Ingalls.

He was united in marriage August 31, 1880, to Miss Ruth Shipley, a daughter of

Samuel Shipley, of Ohio. This union was blessed with three sons, as follows: Don, Jean and Burch.

Politically Dr. Lee is a Republican and while not a bitter partisan, has yet an abiding faith in the principles of his party. He is a member of the Masonic order, Atlanta Lodge, No. 165, A. F. & A. M.; Atlanta Chapter, No. 188, R. A. M., and Constantine Commandery, No. 51, of Lincoln, and also the Mahomet Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Peoria. The Doctor is past master of the blue lodge and is at present high priest of the chapter. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has served two years as a member of the city council; for the past ten years has been a member of the school board and at present holds the office of president.

The Doctor, who is yet in the prime of life, is highly esteemed by all who know him, and stands well among the members of his profession. He is energetic, enterprising and enthusiastic, and just such a citizen as gives character to the community.

RICHARD P. NALL.

There is no resident of Hartsburg who has so long resided here as Richard P. Nall, the well known and popular proprietor of the Nall House. He has been closely identified with the interests of the town and its upbuilding, and he dates his residence in Logan county since 1864. His birth occurred in Ohio county, Kentucky, June 15, 1838, his parents being Larcen and Julia (Griffin) Nall, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. The father spent the greater part of his life in

the Blue Grass state and there conducted a hotel and also carried on a general store. He likewise gave considerable attention to farming and was one of the leading tobacco raisers in that section of the state. In 1863 he removed from Kentucky to West Lincoln township, Logan county, Illinois, and purchased a farm, but renting the land, he took up his abode in the city of Lincoln, where, in partnership with his son Richard, he was engaged in the dry goods and grocery business for a number of years. Subsequently he put aside business cares and lived a retired life in Lincoln until called to the home beyond. The mother of our subject died in Kentucky. They were the parents of several children, but only two are now living—Richard P. and Alfred, who makes his home in Kentucky. After the death of his first wife the father married Catherine Lewis, who died in Lincoln. Three of their children are now living: Mary B., who resides in Lincoln; Lem., of St. Paul, Minnesota; and Duff, of Chicago, Illinois.

Under the parental roof Richard Nall was reared and in the public schools obtained his education. After arriving at years of maturity he chose as a companion and helpmate for the journey of life Miss Camilla Shanks, of Kentucky, who died a number of years later, and their three children have also passed away. For his second wife our subject married Johanna Hillebrand, a lady of German lineage, and they have four children: Fannie, wife of Elma Musgrove, of Hartsburg; Larkin, a blacksmith of the same town; Louisa, wife of George Shirley, a farmer of Orvil township, and Leila Florence, at home.

In 1864 Mr. Nall came to Illinois and settled upon the farm in West Lincoln township, Logan county, which his father

had purchased the previous year. There he made his home for about a year, but on account of the ill health of his wife he returned to Kentucky. After spending the succeeding year in his native state he came again to Illinois, taking up his abode in the city of Lincoln, where he engaged in the grocery business with his father for two years. He then sold out and returned to Kentucky, where his first wife died. When five years had passed he again came to Logan county, establishing his home in Hartsburg when the village was first started. He is the only one now living here that resided in Hartsburg at the time. He first engaged in general merchandising, which he followed for a few years and was then appointed postmaster, filling that position during a part of both of President Cleveland's administrations. After his retirement from office Mr. Nall and his wife began keeping boarders, and the Nall House has always found favor with the public on account of the excellent table and the consideration which is paid to the welfare and comfort of the guests. Mr. Nall also owns several acres of land adjoining his home and is extensively engaged in raising potatoes, for which he has gained a wide reputation. His property interests also include several building lots in Hartsburg. He is also agent for the firm of Emmons & Company, of Newark, New Jersey, and does a large nursery business.

In his political views he is a stalwart Democrat, and three times he has been elected to the office of police magistrate, but only once has he consented to serve. He has also held the position of town marshal and other minor offices. Socially he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Hartsburg, and both he and his wife are consistent members of the

Christian church of Hartsburg, in which he is now serving as trustee. In his business affairs he has prospered, for his efforts have been carefully directed and his energy has brought to him success.

LEVI LUCAS GROVES.

For several years the subject of this sketch was an honored resident of Logan county. He was a native of Ohio, born on the 19th of June, 1839, and was a son of Thomas G. and Elizabeth (Summers) Groves. His father was born in Virginia, in 1782, and when seventeen years of age removed to Ohio, where he remained until 1855, and then came to Illinois, in the meantime becoming a very extensive and successful farmer. He died in 1880, at the extreme old age of ninety-one years.

During his boyhood our subject attended the common schools, and after receiving a good practical education turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1855 he came to DeWitt county, Illinois, where he remained some time. Later he came to Logan county and followed farming until failing health necessitated his retirement from that occupation, and he then engaged in the butcher business about two years. With the hope of benefitting his health he removed to Iowa in 1878, but there died two years later, honored and respected by all who knew him.

As a companion and helpmate on life's journey Mr. Groves chose Miss Elizabeth A. Curry, and their wedding was celebrated in September 26, 1867. She is a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Andrew Curry, who was originally from Pennsylvania, and from there removed to the Buckeye state. Mr. and Mrs. Groves became the parents of four

children, namely: Harry M., who resides in Chicago; Lester L. and Charles E., who are all married; and Frank L., who died in infancy. Lester L. and his wife live with his mother in Atlanta.

During the dark days of the Civil war, Mr. Groves manifested his loyalty and love of country by his service in the Union army, and he remained at the front until hostilities ceased, when he was honorably discharged. Socially he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and religiously was a member of the Methodist church. In all of the relations of life he was found true to every trust reposed in him whether public or private, and commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact.

ADAM BOCK.

Many of the most enterprising and prosperous citizens of Logan county have come from the land beyond the sea, and here they have made for themselves and family a comfortable home. Prominent among these is numbered the subject of this sketch. He was born in Germany on the 5th of January, 1851, and there grew to manhood, being nineteen years of age when he came to the United States with his father, John A. Bock, a native of the fatherland. His paternal grandparents, Henry and Annie (Yeagell) Bock, spent their entire lives in Germany, the former dying in 1853, and the latter in 1873. By occupation he was a farmer.

John A. Bock, the father of our subject, was born February 14, 1814, and received a good education in the schools of his native land. During his boyhood and youth he worked with his father upon the home farm and then engaged in farming for himself.

On the 1st of June, 1870, he and his family sailed for the new world and landed in Baltimore, whence they proceeded to Ohio, where they made their home for a year and a half. On the expiration of that time he came to Logan county, Illinois, and first located in Elkhart, but in 1877 removed to Lawndale, where he resided with our subject, until called to his final rest August 12, 1881. His wife died in the old country in 1868. Her maiden name was Reagel and her people were farmers.

The early education of our subject was acquired in the schools of Germany. After the family came to Illinois, he aided his father in the operation of a farm near Elkhart until 1877, when he rented a tract of land at Lawndale and commenced farming on his own account, working in that way for thirteen years. Being industrious and economical, he met with good success and in 1891 was able to purchase a farm, being now the possessor of a valuable and well-improved farm of three hundred and sixty acres on sections 10 and 11, Oran township. He is an energetic and reliable business man who carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

On the 22d of March, 1877, Mr. Bock was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta L. Willmert, a daughter of Frederick Willmert, of Germany, and a sister of J. H. Willmert, who married our subject's sister. Mrs. Bock, who was a most estimable woman, beloved by all who knew her, died December 18, 1899, leaving four children, namely: J. Henry, born February 27, 1878; Maria C., born May 11, 1880; Catherine Louisa Marie, born October 1, 1881; and John Adam, born January 19, 1884. All these children live at home. John Adam was named for his grandfather. The family are members of St. John's Evangelical church of Lincoln,

and are highly respected and esteemed by all who know them. In his political views Mr. Bock is a strong Democrat, but he has never sought official honors, desiring rather to give his undivided attention to his business interests. He is one of Oran township's wealthiest and most prominent farmers, as well as one of its most public-spirited and enterprising citizens.

PROFESSOR W. P. RUSSELL.

Prominent among the able corps of instructors at Lincoln College of the James Millikin University, Lincoln, Illinois, is Professor William Polk Russell, who holds the chair of mathematics. He is a native of Alabama, born in Gaylesville, December 29, 1863, and is a son of Rev. S. L. and Margaret (Griffitts) Russell, also natives of that state. His paternal grandparents were Rev. Samuel R. and Nancy (Gamble) Russell. The grandfather was a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, as was also our subject's father, who ranked as one of the best preachers in his section of the country. He also stood high as an educator, being for many years at the head of what was known as the Gaylesville high school, which was at that time the leading seminary in northern Alabama. It would be exceedingly hard to estimate his influence for good both in the school room and in the pulpit. His entire life was spent in the south, where he died October 7, 1895, honored and respected by all who knew him. Our subject's maternal grandfather was Lorenzo Dow Griffitts, a Virginian by birth.

Professor Russell, of this review, passed the first twenty-five years of his life in his native state, and acquired his early educa-

tion in his father's private school, where he was graduated at the age of fifteen, being then prepared to enter the junior class of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee. Instead of entering college at that time, however, he remained at home as instructor in his father's school, teaching several branches, namely: mathematics, Latin, Greek, physics and rhetoric, thus showing the wide scope of his learning when but a mere boy. In 1883 he became a student at Cumberland University, where he was graduated two years later with the degree of A. B., and then resumed teaching.

In 1889 Professor Russell came to Lincoln, Illinois, to accept the chair of mathematics in Lincoln University, as it was then known, and has since remained at that place. Although having received several offers of better positions, he has sacrificed himself and his ambition to the cause of the University, and has done much to advance her interests. As a teacher in mathematics he stands second to none, and his ability as a mathematician was early demonstrated. It was the custom in his father's school on examination day at the close of the year for the visitors present to ask questions. On such an occasion, our subject, then only ten years old, was called upon to demonstrate a theorem in geometry, and so ably did he do it that the only question asked was by an old school teacher, who inquired the boy's age, being surprised that a little barefoot lad could handle so difficult a problem.

On the 21st of June, 1893, Professor Russell was united in marriage with Miss Rachel C. McGuire, of Bethany, Illinois, a daughter of J. H. and Mary (Groeltz) McGuire. She was educated at Lincoln University. The Professor and his wife have three children: Smith L., Paul A. and Theodore S. During his residence in Lincoln he

has been an active and prominent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in which he has served as elder for the past eight years, and most of that time has been clerk of the official board. He has also taught a large class of young men in the Sunday school for twelve years. Several times he has represented his congregation in the Presbytery, and was a member of the general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian church which met at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in 1900. Socially he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Professor Russell was a member of the party sent out by the Lick Observatory to observe the total eclipse of the sun in May, 1900, and in February of the following year he discovered the new star in Perseus on the same night that it was discovered by Professor Anderson, of Edinburg, Scotland, but made no announcement of it outside his own classes, and hence it became known as Anderson's star. The Professor is an active member of the National Educational Association. In teaching as well as along other lines, he has ever been an advocate of progress and reform, and is thus identified with many movements whose purpose is to do away with old methods and substitute new and better ones. Throughout his life he has been actuated by noble, yet practical principles, and he is held in the highest respect by all who know him.

REV. PETER REINDERS.

Rev. Peter Reinders, pastor of the Evangelical Association church of Mt. Pulaski, was born in Rhenish Prussia, September 15, 1827, and is a son of Peter and Gertrude (Bruckhaus) Reinders, who were farming

people of that country. In 1854 the family crossed the broad Atlantic in a sailing vessel, and after thirty-eight days upon the water landed in New York city. They first located at Beardstown, Illinois, but the following spring came to Logan county, and rented a farm in Mt. Pulaski township, which the father operated with the assistance of his sons. There he died in 1885, and his wife in 1875. They had five children, all sons, namely: Gerhardt, who contracted consumption while serving in the German army and died in his native land at the age of twenty-four years; Peter, our subject; Henry, who also died in Germany in early manhood; and John and Detrich, who died in this country.

The subject of this review attended the public schools of Germany for the regularly prescribed time, from the age of six to fourteen years, and then learned the trade of a tinner, at which he served a three years' apprenticeship. During the following three years he was in the Prussian army, and on the expiration of that time worked at his trade two years. Before leaving Germany he was married in April, 1854, to Miss Ophuls, also a native of that country, and a daughter of Gerhardt and Sabilla (Clapdoor) Ophuls.

Two weeks after their marriage Mr. Reinders and his bride came to the United States with his parents, and he was engaged in farming with his father and brothers in Mt. Pulaski township, this county, for two years. During the following four years he was engaged in farming upon his own account on rented land, and then purchased one hundred acres in that township, which he sold four years later. He next bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Aetna township, and to the improvement and cultivation of that place he devoted his

time and attention until 1896, though he has made his home in Mt. Pulaski since disposing of his first farm in 1871. He still owns a valuable farm of two hundred and forty acres in Sangamon county, Illinois, which is under a high state of cultivation and well improved. This place he rents.

Mr. Reinders' first wife died March 10, 1899, and the following June he married Miss Wilhelmina Bollinger, of Mt. Pulaski, who was also born in Germany, December 27, 1877, and came to the United States in 1890. Her parents died in the old world. Mr. Reinders has always affiliated with the Republican party since voting for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. At an early age he united with the Evangelical Association, and was ordained a minister of that denomination by Bishop Escher, of Chicago, in 1876, since which time he has been a local preacher, having charge of the church at Mt. Pulaski. His life is exemplary in all respects, and he has ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own high moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation.

EDWARD J. DITTUS.

One of the most popular and successful young business men of Mt. Pulaski is Edward J. Dittus, a dealer in lumber and all kinds of building material. He is a native of Logan county, born on a farm in Chester township, May 5, 1876, and is a son of Frederick and Sarah (Hagenbuck) Dittus. His early life was spent upon the home farm, and he acquired his primary education in the district schools of Chester township. Later he attended the Mt. Pulaski high school, and in 1894 took a commercial course in both German and English at the

Walther Commercial College, St. Louis, Missouri, where he was graduated the following year.

Returning to his home in Mt. Pulaski, he commenced clerking for C. D. Streeter, a lumber dealer, the following year, and in January, 1897, bought an interest in the business, which was then conducted under the firm name of Streeter & Dittus until January, 1898, when his partner sold out to W. F. Stoll, and the name was changed to Dittus & Stoll. This partnership lasted until January, 1901, when Mr. Dittus bought out Mr. Stoll and has since been alone in business. He deals in hard and soft lumber, lath, shingles, cement and plaster; in fact, all kinds of building material, and enjoys a good trade, which is constantly increasing. The business of which he is now sole proprietor was established by Snyder Brothers in 1881. Mr. Dittus is also interested in the breeding of fine horses, and is the owner of the stallion Bob Tilton, which was bred at Athens, Illinois, by J. H. Kincaid, who is well known by horsemen throughout the state.

Mr. Dittus was married, June 20, 1900, to Miss Mary Werth, of Lincoln, Illinois, a daughter of John and Louise Werth. She was reared and educated in this county, and by her marriage has become the mother of a little daughter, Ruth Louise. Mr. and Mrs. Dittus are members of the First Lutheran church of Mt. Pulaski, and are highly respected and esteemed by all who know them.

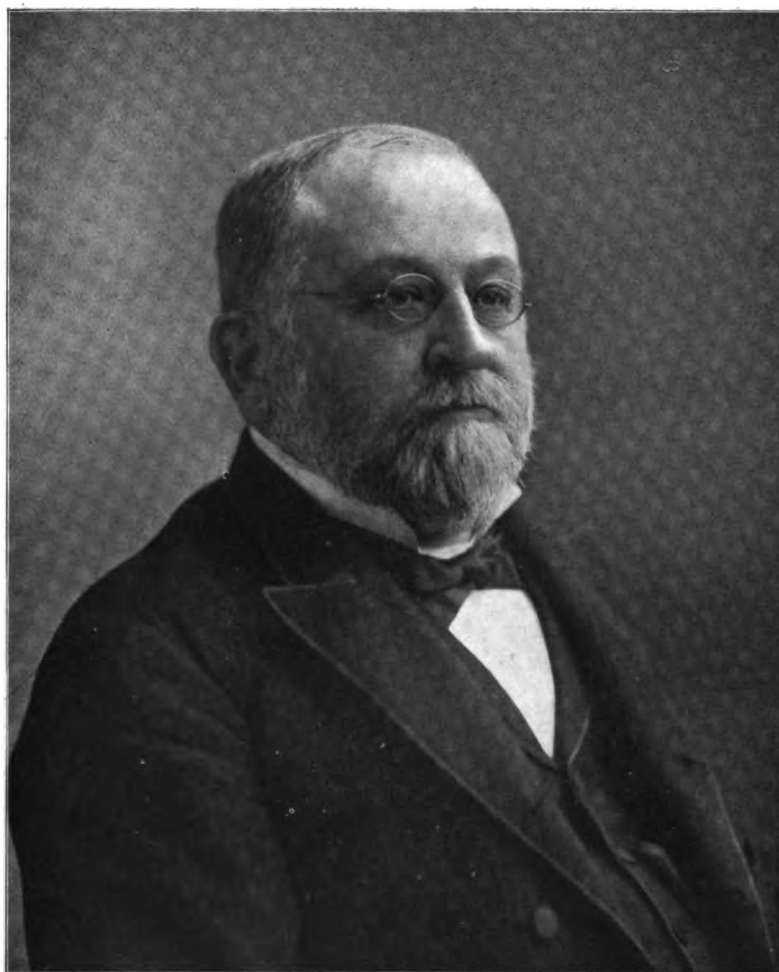
FREDERICK C. W. KOEHNLE.

Frederick C. W. Koehnle, ex-circuit clerk and land agent for the firm of Koehnle & Trapp, of Lincoln, as well as president of the German-American National Bank, of

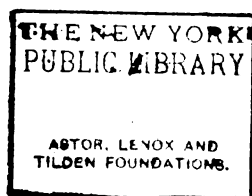
which he was the principal organizer, is a native of Germany, born January 4, 1837, in Esslingen, a large manufacturing city containing the government railroad shops, near Stuttgart, the capital of Wurtemberg. His father, Francis Joseph Koehnle, was then in the military service, but soon afterward entered the civil service of the government, holding an office similar in duties to our sheriff and jailor.

After receiving the usual education of the German youth at Boeblingen, then the residence of his parents, Mr. Koehnle, of this review, began the study of law and regime, or political economy, which he continued until the death of his father, in 1853. He then concluded to seek his fortune in America, and on coming to this country spent a short time in New Jersey, whence he removed to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where, owing to a general depression in business, it was impossible to obtain a suitable situation. Being determined to succeed and willing to engage in any honorable employment, he worked for a short time in the coal mines.

In 1855 Mr. Koehnle came to Mt. Pulaski, Logan county, Illinois, and worked, separately, within a few months, on a farm, in a brickyard, and as a clerk in a store. In October of the same year he was employed to write in the office of Samuel Emmitt, circuit clerk, and in January, 1856, removed with the county seat to Lincoln. From the following November until 1864 he served as deputy circuit clerk under the late Joseph C. Webster, and was then himself elected circuit clerk of Logan county for a term of four years, and, at the expiration of that period re-elected by nearly one thousand majority—about four hundred above the party ticket—the largest majority ever obtained by a candidate for any office in this county, and he served until November, 1872.



F. C. W. KOEHNLE.



On the 1st of September, 1854, Mr. Koehnle was united in marriage with Miss Louise C. Orthwein, a sister of the Orthwein Brothers, of St. Louis, Missouri. She was born at Kirchberg, near Marbach (Schiller's birthplace), Wurtemberg, Germany. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Koehnle were born the following children: Frederick C., born May 19, 1855, is now with Koehnle & Trapp, of Lincoln. Oscar, born July 29, 1856, became an educated pharmacist, and died at Ocala, Florida, June 25, 1888, leaving one daughter, Emma C., who is now living with her mother in St. Louis. Amelia married L. C. Schwerdtfeger, and died August 8, 1897. Anna is the wife of Harry A. Houser, cashier of the S. T. Bittings Bank of Carlsbad, New Mexico. William C. died February 26, 1895. Louise died at Los Angeles, California, December 13, 1896.

In 1870 Mr. Koehnle left with his family for Germany to visit relatives, and arrived in the city of Stuttgart two weeks before France declared war against Germany, and saw the enthusiastic uprising of a whole nation. After the outbreak of the war he could not depart until the German troops gained decisive victories on the soil of France, and then could not take his family on account of the fatiguing journey they would necessarily have to make. After seeing the terrible effects of the gigantic war, in the returned dead and wounded soldiers and prisoners, he left his family in Stuttgart, sent his children to school, and returned to America. The only port in Europe accessible from Germany to America at that time was Liverpool, and to go there he was obliged to travel on the Rhine through the Netherlands to Rotterdam, that being the only outlet; from there to Grimsby, England; and from Queenstown, Ireland, to Boston. The latter voyage was made on a

Cunard steamer and lasted eighteen days. Mr. Koehnle was much exposed to the weather and encountered fearful storms. On his arrival in Boston his constitution was so completely broken down that he was unable to walk, and he was conveyed by friends to the residence of his sister in Jersey City, where for two months he lay upon a bed of sickness. During that time he became so low that his life was despaired of. On partially regaining his strength he returned to his western home, where he remained until June of the following year without recovering his health. He then again went to Germany, where, by the use of baths at the best bathing places, he recovered from his illness, and in September, 1871, returned with his family to Lincoln. Mrs. Koehnle died in this city February 5, 1876, and he was again married October 11, 1883, his second union being with Mary A. Zimmerman, of Philadelphia, a sister of Fred Zimmerman, of the firm of Zimmerman & Nixon, of Philadelphia.

In 1862 Mr. Koehnle laid out a portion of Lincoln, known as Koehnle's addition. In company with Frederick Trapp, he now has the management of the business of William Scully, of Washington, D. C., a native of Ireland and an extensive land-holder in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. Koehnle has had many formidable obstacles to encounter, but by perseverance has overcome them. The position he holds among his fellow men has been gained through his own exertions; while his financial acquisitions, which are extensive, are the legitimate result of earnest and persevering efforts. He is a man of public spirit and enterprise, genially disposed, and has many friends.

Mr. Koehnle was an active Republican from the time of Fremont's presidential campaign until 1872, when he became identified with the liberal movement, for which he was

a delegate at Cincinnati, but since then he has voted the Republican ticket. In 1858 he was appointed by Governor Bissell as notary public, to which office he has been re-appointed by each succeeding governor. He was elected a trustee of the town of Lincoln in April, 1860; school inspector in July, 1867; and alderman for the Second ward of the city March 8, 1869. In all of these positions he has shown keen perceptibility and good judgment, and has fulfilled the duties devolving upon him to the entire satisfaction of his constituency.

ISAAC SHERWOOD.

In the village of Hartsburg, now living retired in the enjoyment of well merited rest from labor, lives Isaac Sherwood, who for many years was engaged in farming in Logan county. He was born in Maryland, July 30, 1828, one of the seven children of Johnsey D. and Elizabeth (King) Sherwood, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Maryland. They made their home in Maryland until 1839, when they removed to Miami county, Ohio, where the father worked at the tailor's trade until 1870. In that year he came to Illinois, settling in Peoria county, but after a short time he returned to the Buckeye state and made his home with his son in Darke county until called to his final rest. His wife has also passed away. Three of their children are now living: Isaac, of this review; Elizabeth, who resides with her brother in Hartsburg; and Thomas Rufus, a retired farmer of the same place.

Isaac Sherwood was educated in the common schools and then began to earn his own livelihood. Upon coming to Orvil

township in 1870 he purchased land on section 27 and was there engaged in general farming until 1896, when he removed to Howard county, Indiana, which was his place of residence until the spring of 1901, at which time he returned to Logan county. He has since lived retired in Hartsburg, his sister Elizabeth living with him. He has been three times married. He wedded Ann Eliza King, of Peoria county, Illinois, who died about 1864, and their two children, Olive and Ida May, have also passed away. For his second wife he chose Mary Bouhrer, also of Peoria county, and his third wife was Sallie A. Hamilton, of Jacksonville, Illinois, whom he also survives.

Mr. Sherwood belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church at Hartsburg and his life has ever been consistent with its teachings. His years have been quietly passed in uninterrupted devotion to his work and his duty, and though there are no exciting chapters in his career there are lessons of industry and honesty which might be profitably followed by those who desire to gain success and also win the merited regard of their fellow men.

HENRY T. STRYKER.

The subject of this sketch has been an honored resident of Lincoln, Illinois, since 1860, and is to-day its oldest contractor and builder. He was born August 25, 1828, in Somerset county, New Jersey, of which state his parents, Dominicus and Catherine (Terhune) Stryker, were also natives. His maternal grandmother was born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent. The father, who was a hotel-keeper at Millstone, New Jersey, died in 1832, and

the mother only survived him about a month. They were the parents of seven children, all of whom reached maturity, namely: Mary Terhune, who died in New Jersey about 1886; Adaline, who is now the widow of Abram Williamson and is living in Somerville, New Jersey, at the age of eighty-two years; John, a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Stephen, who died in New Jersey; Theodore, who entered the Union army during the Civil war, but on account of his health was obliged to return to his home in Lincoln, Illinois, where he died in 1861; Henry T., our subject; and Catherine, who is living with her sisters in Somerville, New Jersey. They were all educated in the public schools of that state. John was given exceptional educational advantages by an uncle and became a successful dry goods merchant of Philadelphia.

Henry T. Stryker has but little recollection of his parents, being only four years old at the time of their deaths. He then made his home with his grandfather Stryker in New Jersey, and grew to manhood upon a farm. On attaining his majority he started out to make his own way in the world, and engaged in farming on his own account until coming west in 1855, when he commenced work at the carpenter's trade in Jacksonville, Illinois. Being of a mechanical turn of mind, he met with rapid advancement, and it was not long before he had thoroughly mastered every detail of the work.

Having a brother in Lincoln, Mr. Stryker came to this place after spending five years in Jacksonville, and began contracting and building. He met with good success, erecting many of the residences of the city and employing a large number of men. In connection with his carpenter work he does all kinds of contracting in brick,

stone and wood, and has done considerable building in the vicinity of Lincoln. In 1865 he purchased property and built a house for himself in this city.

Mr. Stryker was married in Jacksonville, September 23, 1860, to Miss Charlotte Catharine Benner, who was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1836, and went to Jacksonville with a sister in 1859. Her parents were John and Esther (Plank) Benner, natives of Adams county, Pennsylvania, in which state they spent their entire lives as farming people. The father, who was a soldier of the war of 1812, died January 12, 1850, and the mother passed away August 25, 1855, both being fifty-six years of age at the time of their deaths. In their family were seven children, all of whom reached man and womanhood: George is now a resident of Carroll county, Maryland; Maria is the widow of William Shoemaker and a resident of the same county; Henry makes his home in Adams county, Pennsylvania; Eliza married A. B. Core, a soldier of the Civil war, and died at the old home in Gettysburg, in September, 1865; Simon C. died while a junior of Pennsylvania College, at the age of twenty-two years; Margaret A. is the widow of William Beastall and a resident of Jacksonville, Illinois; and Charlotte C. is the wife of our subject, and was educated at Cottage Hill College, York, Pennsylvania. All were reared and educated in the Keystone state. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Stryker, one died in infancy and Lottie M. died at the age of twenty years. Lina M., born in 1863, is the wife of W. B. Fish, M. D., of Chicago; Mary Gertrude, born in 1869, is the wife of F. G. Perkins, of Florida; Perry Jordan, born in 1872 has charge of a sanitarium for backward children at Wheaton, Illinois; and Julius Ben-

ner Bogart, born in 1879, was graduated from the Lincoln high school, and is now the assistant secretary of the Planters Manufacturing Company, at Lake Mary, Florida. They were all educated in the Lincoln public schools.

Mr. Stryker has never taken any active part in political affairs, and always votes for the men whom he considers best qualified for office, regardless of party lines. His has been a very active and useful life, and he is well known and highly respected both as a citizen and business man. Mr. and Mrs. Stryker are both members of the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Stryker was at one time a member of the official board, and Mrs. Stryker takes an active part in church work. The children were all reared in the church and all became members of the Presbyterian church at Lincoln, although later some have transferred their membership elsewhere.

JAMES JOHNSTON.

James Johnston is one of the progressive citizens of Logan county and his life stands in exemplification of the fact that America offers most excellent opportunities to her citizens. She is continually attracting to her shore men of energy, determination and ambition and improving the advantages found in the new world, they work their way upward to prosperity and become valued residents of their adopted land. Such a one is Mr. Johnston, and his active, upright life is in many respects well worthy of emulation.

He was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, December 25, 1839, but is of Scotch parentage. He is a son of John and Katherine (Brien) Johnston, both of whom

were natives of Scotland. His opportunities for securing an education were very meager. At the age of nine years he accompanied his parents to Glasgow, Scotland, and the following year was employed as an errand boy in a warehouse of that city, where he remained for six years, working his way upward from one position to another. During this time he improved his education by attending night school, and throughout his life has been a friend of education and has greatly broadened his knowledge by reading, experience and observation. In his sixteenth year he went with his parents to Canada, the family settling in Prescott county. In September, 1859, he came to Logan county, Illinois, where he worked on a farm owned by his brother William until the fall of 1860, when he purchased eighty acres of land in Aetna township. Locating thereon, he made it his home until 1880, but in the meantime he extended its boundaries until the place comprised six hundred and forty acres, which he still owns, nor does this by any means comprise all of his landed possessions. In 1881 he purchased a stock farm of twelve hundred and forty acres in Missouri, where he engages in farming and feeding stock, having as many as three hundred head of cattle upon the place. He has eighty hundred and forty acres in Bates county, mostly in grass, and a large tract in Dade county. Since 1880 he has not resided upon his farm in Aetna township, Logan county, but is still engaged in handling grain and stock.

On the 6th of February, 1866, Mr. Johnston was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Moffatt, of Ontario, Canada, the eldest daughter of James and Martha (Caldwell) Moffatt. Unto them have been born the following children: Martha, who died at

the age of ten years; Sarah Evangeline, now the wife of Charles Richards, of Lincoln; Katherine Ida; Percival Brien, who is with the Chambers, Bering, Quinlan Company, Decatur; Minnie E., who is at home; Henry, who died at the age of two years; Florence Moffatt, who is in the Lincoln University; and Helene Maude, who completes the family. Mrs. Moffatt is still living, eighty-four years of age. Our subject and his wife are very acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in his political views he is a stalwart Republican, unswerving in his advocacy of the principles of the party. He believes firmly in progress along material, social, educational and moral lines, and co-operates with any practical movement to secure advancement. His beautiful home at No. 143 Eleventh street, Lincoln, is in one of the attractive residence portions of the city and is the visible evidence of the busy and useful life of the owner, whose splendid success is but the legitimate outcome of his own labors, directed by sound judgment. In all transactions he is honorable and straightforward, and his life record is one which will bear the closest scrutiny and will be found to be above reproach.

JEFFERSON M. SULLIVAN.

Jefferson M. Sullivan, one of the most highly respected farmers of Eminence township, Logan county, residing on section 15, comes of a good old North Carolina family. His parents, E. P. and Obedience (Stroud) Sullivan, were natives of that state, the latter being a daughter of Thomas Stroud. E. P. Sullivan was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and received a good education in the country schools.

During the Black Hawk war he served faithfully to the end and was honorably discharged. At its close he removed to Iowa, where he spent his remaining days, dying in the year 1892, the mother surviving four years. They were the parents of ten children. Jefferson M. was born in Eminence township, August 8, 1836, the place of his birth being his present home. Here he grew to maturity, and in the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Sixty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Leroy T. Brown, serving with distinction six months. At the end of this time he was compelled to return home, having contracted a severe case of rheumatism, and on September 22, 1862, he was honorably discharged. He located in Logan county, Illinois, where he has since tilled the soil for a livelihood. The old home consists of sixty acres of well improved land.

On November 15, 1863, Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage with Miss Emma Lindsey, the daughter of James Lindsey, one of Logan county's foremost citizens, who died April 28, 1898. To this worthy couple were born five children, of whom three survive, namely: Elizabeth, now Mrs. C. W. Crus, of North Dakota; Lucy L., who resides with her father; and Pearl P., who married L. Roy Perkie. Effie, the oldest daughter, died September 29, 1901. She was the wife of C. W. Houser and resided in North Dakota. The mother of these children passed away April 28, 1899.

Mr. Sullivan has been school director for several years, and politically has always supported the principles of the Democratic party. He and his entire family are devout members of the Christian church.

He is widely and favorably known throughout his community, and well de-

serves the high regard in which he is uniformly held, as he was not only true to his country in the hour of need, but has always been found a useful and valuable citizen.

THOMAS D. TUTTLE.

History records no more honest, honorable or prosperous career than that of an agriculturist, as the following sketch adds another proof. Thomas D. Tuttle is the youngest living child of a family of five children born to James and Harriet (Hatch) Tuttle. Of three boys he is one of the two who survive; Francis M., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, gave his life in defense of the stars and stripes, July 29, 1863. The two girls were Mrs. W. W. Richmond and Margaret M., who was the wife of F. M. Hoblit, deceased, and died October 28, 1864. Guy H., a brother of our subject, is represented on another page of this volume.

The father of our subject, James Tuttle, was an old pioneer and a native of the Buckeye state, born in Athens county, December 16, 1806. The mother of our subject was a native of New York state. The paternal grandparents were Chandler and Jane (Neal) Tuttle, who were of English descent and were the parents of seven children. James Tuttle's first wife died September 5, 1866, and he later married Mrs. Emma Turner, who was born in December, 1809, and died on July 29, 1897. Mr. Tuttle was an energetic and excellent farmer and met with success in his agricultural pursuits, making him financially well-to-do. As a result of the confidence reposed in him by people in general, he was made a member of the old state constitutional convention

and for several years held the position of supervisor of Atlanta township, his political views being in support of the Republican party. He was a thorough business man, having learned every detail of the pork packing business in Cincinnati, besides which he had a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of brick. His declining years were spent on a part of the several tracts of land which he acquired by years of toil. Death called him April 14, 1899.

Thomas D. Tuttle, our subject, was born in Logan county, Illinois, September 1, 1847, and was reared on his father's farm, receiving what education he could glean from the common country schools of those days. Upon reaching manhood he went to Chicago, and took a thorough course in bookkeeping.

On September 4, 1870, was celebrated the marriage of our subject to Miss Emma Turner, a daughter of Harvey and Elizabeth (Hoblit) Turner, of Logan county, and this union has been blessed with five children, one of whom died in infancy. The living are as follows: Adella, born on the old homestead, October 8, 1871; Bessie E., born December 3, 1876; Earl S., born June 7, 1881; and Guy H., born June 27, 1886.

Mr. Tuttle embarked in the flour and milling business at Atlanta, in 1876, assuming the interest and control of his father-in-law's stock in the above mill, which was one of the largest in the county. Being a good financier, he continued in that capacity until 1882, when the mill was destroyed by fire. The mill was built and previously run by the firm of H. Turner & Company, who were succeeded by Turner, Tuttle & Company. Seeking a change of climate, in 1888 our subject located in California, where he remained until November, 1892, when he returned to Logan county

and resumed his farming interests. At the same time he was temporarily appointed postmaster and for two years served in that capacity, performing the duties of that office for John B. Lambert.

In 1891 occurred the death of his wife and nine years later, on the 10th of March, 1900, he was again united in marriage with Mrs. Ida B. Starker, a daughter of William McCance, of Logan county. Mrs. Tuttle is a devout member of the Baptist church.

The subject of this review affiliates with the Republican party in politics, and is prominently identified with the United Workmen and Modern Woodmen lodges. A hard working, energetic man, Mr. Tuttle meets every requirement of a patriotic citizen, and in strict attendance to his duties of home and farm, has never been moved to seek greater publicity.

JOHN M. ROTHWELL.

One of the most prominent and influential citizens of Mt. Pulaski is John M. Rothwell, who has taken an active part in promoting its substantial improvement and material development. He was born in Lancaster, Garrard county, Kentucky, October 5, 1843, and is a son of Thomas and Matilda Rothwell, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky, where their marriage was celebrated. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Rothwell, was also born in Virginia, and at an early day removed with his family to Kentucky, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Our subject was reared as a farmer boy in his native place, and received a good, practical education in the public schools. He remained under the parental roof until

1863, when he went to Sangamon county, Illinois, and engaged in farming and the stock business. During the Civil war he bought mules for the government in the states of Illinois, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, and sometimes turned over to the government agency as many as one hundred mules at a time. In 1864 he had charge of the business of John T. Allen, the great cattle king and mule operator, in whose interests he traveled all over Kentucky, Arkansas, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee and North and South Carolina, buying stock.

In 1865 Mr. Rothwell came to Logan county, where he was engaged in farming for a time, but from 1873 until 1882 he was a resident of Kansas, and for five years of that time operated a flouring mill on the Arkansas river at Oxford, and from there went to Indian Territory, where he was engaged in the cattle business. Returning to Logan county, Illinois, in 1883, he located in Elkhart township, and engaged in feeding cattle for a time, but later bought and fed hogs and operated five hundred acres of land. In March, 1894, he took up his residence in Mt. Pulaski, and has since been prominently identified with the business and political interests of this place. He is now successfully engaged in buying and shipping cattle, hogs and sheep, Chicago being his principal market.

In 1865 Mr. Rothwell was united in marriage with Miss Agnes V. Scroggin, a native of Logan county, and a daughter of Leonard K. and Lavina (Buckles) Scroggin. They have become the parents of four children: Myrtle, who is now the wife of Nelson Gasaway; Thomas, a farmer and breeder of the noted Polled Angus cattle; John, teller in the Scroggin Bank at Mt. Pulaski; and Mabel, who is still in school.

Politically Mr. Rothwell is a pronounced

Democrat, and he has taken quite an active and influential part in public affairs. He has filled the offices of highway commissioner and county supervisor, and in 1896 was elected mayor of Mt. Pulaski to fill out the unexpired term of A. G. Jones. He was re-elected in 1899, and served, in all, three years, to the entire satisfaction of the public. His business has ever been such as to make it necessary for him to travel quite extensively, and he has become widely known throughout the west and south. He is genial, courteous, enterprising and progressive, of commendable public spirit, and in all the relations of life has been found true to every trust reposed in him.

DAVID BOWLES.

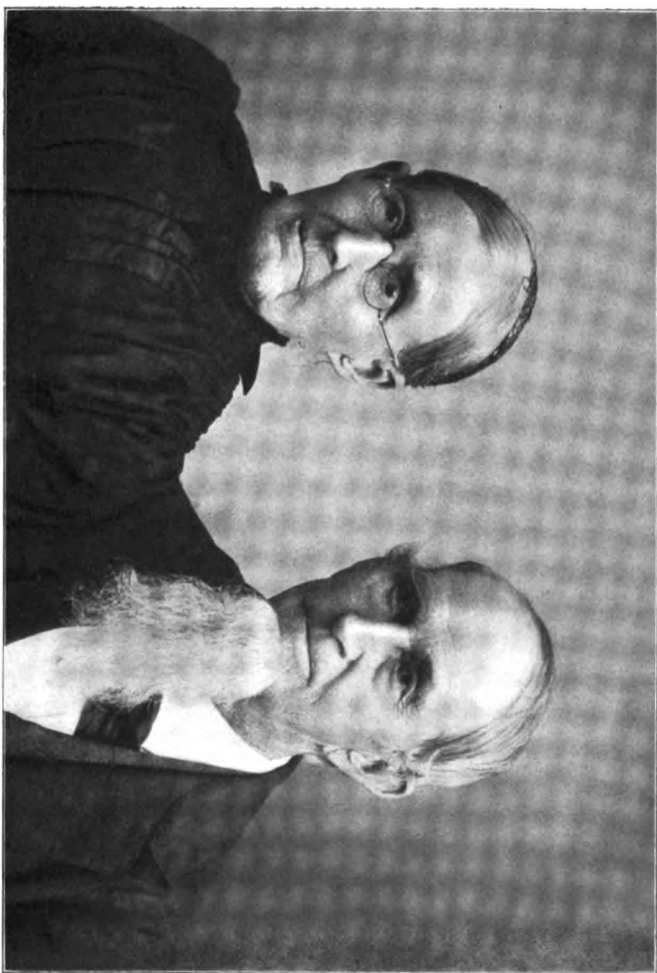
Logan county had witnessed the arrival of few of her citizens when David Bowles took up his abode within her borders. His residence in Orvil township now antedates that of any other person living in the community, for he came here in 1846, then a young man of twenty-one. He has watched the development and growth of this portion of the state as it has emerged from the wilderness and from the barren prairie to bloom and blossom as the rose, and in the work of upbuilding and advancement he has borne a part of signal usefulness. He is now living retired after many years connection with agricultural interests, enjoying a well-earned rest in his pleasant home in Emden.

The Bowles family originated in England, the first of the name being Stephen Bowles, who lived in Dover. He had two sons who emigrated to the United States some time prior to the Revolutionary war. It is believed that these two brothers, Jesse

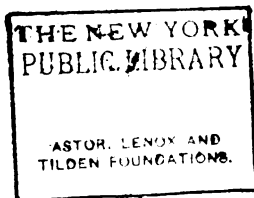
and David, settled in the New England states, as David had a son John, who was a captain in the Revolutionary war. Stephen Bowles, of the third generation, married and had a family of four children. One of these was David, who finally settled in Virginia. He, in turn, had a family of seven children, one of whom was Jesse. He also married and became the father of seven children, of whom one was David, the great-grandfather of our subject. He married Minnie Rice, and they were the parents of nine children, of whom Jesse was one. Hannah Perkins became his wife, and to them were born nine children, one of whom was Hughes, the father of our subject. David Bowles, the great-grandfather of our subject, lived and died in Virginia. His son Jesse was born in that state, but moved to Kentucky some time after the birth of our subject's father, and there he lived to reach an advanced age.

Mr. Bowles was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, March 13, 1825, a son of Hughes and Elizabeth (Payne) Bowles, both of whom were natives of Virginia, whence they removed to Kentucky in an early day. The father there followed farming and was also a minister of the Christian church. He continued to reside in the Blue Grass state until 1830, when he came with his family to Illinois, settling in that part of Sangamon county which is now a part of DeWitt county. Their home was near Midland City and also near the Lincoln county line. There the father entered land from the government and engaged in its cultivation until his death, which occurred December 28, 1846. His wife passed away April 20, 1847. Elder Bowles had been twice married, his first union being with Ruth Prather, and after her death he married Elizabeth Payne, the mother of our subject.

By the first marriage there were seven



DAVID BOWLES AND WIFE.



children: Anderson, who was born January 19, 1808, married Margaret Carter, and died September 24, 1890; Joseph, who was born September 6, 1809, married Rebecca Green, and he is also deceased; Walter P., born January 5, 1811, was a minister of the Christian church, well known in Logan county, married Isabelle Wallace, and died March 19, 1863; Betsy T., born October 12, 1812, married Henry Hall, and died December 11, 1890; Eleanor, who was born September 24, 1814, became the wife of Harrison Baker, and departed this life December 16, 1872; Verlinda, who was born July 20, 1816, married Hiram Daniels, and is also deceased; and Henry H., who was born July 10, 1818, married Casander Hall, and died September 20, 1845. By the second marriage of Elder Bowles were born six children: Rebecca R., born March 19, 1821, gave her hand in marriage to Charles C. Wallace, and died in June, 1893; Julia, born September 15, 1822, is the wife of Peter J. Hawes, and resides in Augusta, Kansas; Sallie Ann, born February 26, 1824, died in infancy; David is the next younger; Jesse P., born June 18, 1827, married Maria Bevan, and resides in Mulvane, Kansas; and William F., born October 5, 1829, married Rebecca F. Martin, and lives in Delphos, Iowa.

Like the other members of the family, David Bowles acquired only a common-school education. He assisted his father in the work of the farm in DeWitt county, and while there was married on the 8th of May, 1845, Miss Elizabeth Ryan becoming his wife. She was born in Logan county, Kentucky, February 9, 1824, a daughter of the Rev. William and Frances (Edgar) Ryan, who removed to Logan county, Illinois, at an early day and here spent much of their lives. The mother passed away in 1850 in this county, and the father died in Missouri

in 1878. He was a farmer and a minister of the Christian church, and preached throughout this county. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bowles has been blessed with seven children: Francis E., who was born April 20, 1846, died March 3, 1847; William Hughes, who was born December 20, 1847, married Jennie Smallwood, and they reside on a farm on section 2, Orvil township, in connection with the cultivation of which he conducts a grain elevator in Emden; Rebecca A., born November 2, 1851, died March 29, 1852; George H., born April 25, 1853, married Mollie Rogers, and is living in Mahaska county, Iowa; Sarah A., born April 17, 1855, is the wife of D. H. Gamberling, a resident agriculturist of Orvil township; Charles R., born December 12, 1856, married Annie Simpson, and is living on the old homestead in Orvil township; and David L., born December 23, 1860, married Annie Rogers, and resides in Emden, where he is engaged in general merchandising under the firm name of D. L. Bowles & Company.

After his marriage Mr. Bowles, of this review, remained upon the old homestead farm near Midland City until his father's death, in 1846. He then removed to Orvil township and settled on what is now section 2, where he entered land from the government, for which he paid sixty-two and a half cents per acre, having a Mexican land warrant. He was the first settler in that part of the county. He began making improvements, and as the years passed added all the modern accessories and conveniences, thus transforming a barren tract of prairie land into one of the most desirable country seats in the county. He successfully carried on general farming until 1895, when, having acquired a handsome competence, he resolved to rest from his labors, and removed to Em-

den, where he is now living retired, although he still owns the home place of more than three hundred acres of valuable land. His long residence in the county has made him well known, and the regard in which he is held throughout the community is shown by the fact that he is often spoken of as "Uncle Davy." He has never sought or desired public office, but gave his support to the Republican party until 1896, since which time he has been a Prohibitionist. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church in Orvil township, in which he is also serving as elder, and in its work he takes a deep interest, contributing generously to its support. He owns a beautiful residence on one of the principal streets of Emden, and there he and his estimable wife expect to spend their remaining days. His life, upright and honorable in all relations, has been one crowned with success in business and with high regard in social life.

ANDREW J. BERRYHILL.

The subject of this review is spending the closing years of a long and useful life free from business cares at his pleasant home in Lincoln. He was born near Bellbrook, Greene county, Ohio, March 22, 1827, a son of Samuel and Polly (Crumley) Berryhill, both of whom were natives of Virginia and of Scotch descent. His paternal grandfather was Alexander Berryhill, while the maternal grandparents were Aaron and Sarah (Mercer) Crumley. These families were acquainted in Virginia prior to their removal to Ohio. The father of our subject was born in the Blue Ridge Mountains, in 1800, and in early life went to Ohio, where he was united in marriage with Miss Polly Crumley. They

made their home in Greene county, where he died in 1849, his wife in 1854. He followed farming as a life occupation, and also operated a distillery for some years. His family numbered fifteen children, eleven sons and four daughters, of whom twelve reached mature years, married and reared families of their own. These were William C.; Alexander F.; Minerva J., wife of Joshua Hoblit; Andrew J., our subject; Aaron Mercer; Samuel Lee; Mary M., wife of Robert Brelsford; Lemmon T.; Eleacum B.; Hannah Samantha; and Aurelius P.

During his boyhood Andrew J. Berryhill attended the common schools near his home, and remained under the parental roof, aiding in the work of the farm until twenty years of age. He then married Miss Sarah Hatfield, of Greene county, a daughter of Wheatley Hatfield. They began their domestic life in Bellbrook, where Mr. Berryhill engaged in merchandising one year, and then removed to a farm in his native county. In 1849 his wife died of cholera, leaving one daughter, Mary J., now the wife of J. W. Haas. He subsequently wedded Miss Elizabeth Jane Sullivan, also of Greene county, Ohio, who died February 2, 1894.

In the spring of 1856 Mr. Berryhill came to Illinois, and after spending about a year in Menard county, located in Logan county, buying a farm of one hundred and sixty acres north of Beason, for which he paid two thousand dollars. He subsequently purchased more land, and still owns two hundred and fifty acres, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation. He followed diversified farming quite successfully until 1894, when he retired from active labor and has since made his home in Lincoln, where he owns a pleasant residence at 631 College avenue.

For his present wife Mr. Berryman married Miss Ida Beers, of Lincoln, in 1894. She is a native of Logan county, and a daughter of Thomas and Hettie J. (Martin) Beers. Her mother died in 1898, the father in October, 1883. By this union Mr. Berryman has two children: A. J. and Hettie Karine.

In his political affiliations our subject is a staunch Republican, and in his religious views was a Methodist, having been a member of that church for many years. In 1884 he helped organize the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Center Point, of which he was trustee and elder, and he has since been a member of that denomination. He not only takes an active part in church work, but contributes liberally to its support, and has filled most of the offices in the church. He is pre-eminently public-spirited, and is held in high regard by all who know him.

ADOLPH RIMERMAN.

Adolph Rimerman, a retired farmer and highly esteemed citizen of Lincoln, Illinois, was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 3d of March, 1838, and is a son of Frederick and Fredericka (Nansted) Rimerman, who emigrated to America in 1845. They landed in New Orleans after a voyage of three months' duration, and proceeded up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, Missouri, whence they came to Bath, Mason county, Illinois, and located upon a farm. After making their home there until 1864, the father removed to West Lincoln township, Logan county, where he purchased two hundred acres of land, to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted his energies until called to his final rest, March 2, 1887. He was born December 16, 1797. His wife,

whose birth occurred January 29, 1802, died May 18, 1874. Both were members of the Evangelical church, and he was a Democrat in politics.

The subject of this sketch was only seven years old when he came with his parents to the new world, and during his boyhood and youth he pursued his studies in the public schools of this state through the winter months, while during the summer season he worked on the home farm. At the age of twenty-four he left the parental roof and started out in life for himself as a farmer, his father giving him eighty acres of land the following year.

On the 6th of February, 1862, Mr. Rimerman married Miss Henrietta Gilbach, of Mason county, Illinois, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to the United States with her mother. She died September 24, 1883, and four of the ten children born of that union are also deceased. Those living are Mary F., who is now the wife of William Gale, of Lincoln, and has three sons, Ralph, Roy and Robert; Emma F., Frederick A.; Victor H., a dentist of Lincoln; Clara; and Minnie. The mother of these children was a faithful member of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church. Mr. Rimerman was again married, April 30, 1885, his second union being with Mrs. Lucy Shear, of Lincoln, a daughter of Amos and Sarah (Bailey) Higgin. The children by her former marriage were Eugene, a resident of Lincoln; Anna Lillian, wife of Rev. H. Smith, an Evangelical minister of Niles Center, Illinois; and Frederick, an undertaker of Nebraska City, Nebraska.

At the time of his first marriage Mr. Rimerman owned eighty acres of land in Mason county, and one hundred and sixty acres in West Lincoln township, Logan county, and upon the latter tract he and his

young wife took up their abode. There he successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising until 1886, when he rented his farm and removed to Lincoln, where he has since practically lived retired, enjoying the fruits of former toil. He assisted in organizing the German-American Bank, of which he was president for about eight years. He also helped to organize the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, and has served as its treasurer ever since with exception of one year, and is also one of its directors.

The Democratic party finds in Mr. Rimerman a staunch supporter of its principles, and he has taken a very active and influential part in political affairs, serving as supervisor of West Lincoln township two years. He also filled the office of county treasurer from 1890 to 1894, and has been alderman of the city from the third ward, having been a second time elected to that office in the spring of 1900. His official duties have always been most capably and satisfactorily performed, winning for him the commendation of all concerned. He is public-spirited and progressive, and gives his support to all worthy enterprises whose object is to promote the general welfare of the community in which he lives. Religiously he is a member of the Evangelical church of Lincoln, in which he served as deacon for fifteen years, but since resigning that position has held no church office.

JOHN A. SIMPSON.

John A. Simpson, of this review, is one of the leading contractors and builders of Lincoln, Illinois, and has been an esteemed resident of this city since October 8, 1864.

The birth of Mr. Simpson occurred in Rochester, Oakland county, Michigan, May 30, 1852, and he was a son of Jeremiah and Sarah D. (Hoppins) Simpson.

Jeremiah Simpson, the father of our subject, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1818, and is now hale and hearty, at the age of eighty-three years. In young manhood he learned the trade of shoemaker, and later the carpenter's trade, in New York, but at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war was a resident of Warren county, Ohio. He enlisted for service in Company I, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, in which he was sergeant, and was a faithful and efficient officer until he was disabled in one of the battles and was honorably discharged in 1864. To his daring and bravery the government was indebted deeply, as the following letter will testify:

“ARMY OF CUMBERLAND.

“CAMP STANLEY, TENN., April 19, '63.
“*Captain Albert B. Dodd.*

“SIR: I sent Sergeant Simpson's descriptive roll to him at Cleveland, Ohio, on February 1, 1863, as soon as he sent for it. He left the regiment at Huntsville, Alabama, as a recruiting officer, is the reason he did not get his papers. I am sorry his health is such that he cannot return to us. His courage and patriotism while with us won the friendship of all that knew him in the company. We miss him. He was eminently a good soldier and a N. O. officer. He has lost his health in defense of his country, and his government ought to remember him. He has stood by me in dangers, never shrinking from duty, always seeking the front. The government owes to him personally the capture of all we got at Huntsville, at least one million dollars. The sergeant was one of the advance guard, mounted on a fleet horse, pursued the mail

carrier for miles after all the others gave out, captured him and the mail, keeping the intelligence from Huntsville of the approach of General Mitchell's forces. Hence we took the place by surprise completely on the morning of April 1, 1862. From that time until he left he was almost constantly in the saddle, scouting and skirmishing with the enemy.

"I am yours obediently,

"JOHN C. STEWART,

"First Lieutenant, Commanding Company
I, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

"The above statements are true.

"CAPT. F. ZIMMERMAN,

"Company K, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry."

Mr. Simpson was married in 1850, in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Sarah D. Hoppins, who was born in Staunton, Virginia. She still survives, having always been a woman of remarkable activity. The children born to Sergeant and Mrs. Simpson were: Robert, who died in 1898, in Peoria, where he had been engaged in business as carpenter, mechanic and hotel-keeper; John A., the subject of this sketch; Charles A., who lives in Lincoln; Anna, who is the wife of Edward Wodeski, a druggist, of Lincoln; and Douglas C., alderman from the fifth ward. Both he and his brother Charles have long been associated with our subject in business. All of these children were given the best possible school advantages, although the sons were early obliged to contribute to the support of the family, as the father's means were limited when he located in this state. Since that time until his retirement from activity Mr. Simpson followed the trade of carpenter, contractor and builder, extending his labors to Chicago, Indianapolis and Lin-

coln. He assisted in the erection of many of the buildings of all kinds in this city, notably that of the Lincoln University.

Until he was sixteen years of age John A. Simpson attended school and was an apt and ambitious student. His first essay at bread-winning was as a clerk, but less than one year satisfied him that his talents must be directed in another direction. He then entered a woolen mill for a short time, but it was in 1869 that he began upon a trade which has brought him ample rewards and conspicuous position. His first work was with his father, with whom he remained for three years, or until he was a competent workman. He spent much time in Chicago, where his father had many contracts. After this he entered the employ of the architect and contractor, Mr. Gayle, but in 1882, in connection with his father, he became a member of the firm of builders and contractors which for the next six years did much of the building in this section. Then he bought his father's interest and took up in earnest the architectural part of the business, and in 1898 passed a very satisfactory examination in it in Chicago.

Mr. Simpson draws his own plans, and his original designs give an attractive appearance to almost all his work. He has done much building in Lincoln, choosing now the work on which he can bestow the results of his study. The most substantial and expensive residences in this city and vicinity have been built under his careful supervision. Mr. Simpson employs about eighteen men and carries on every branch of contracting and building, although he makes a personal specialty of handling and setting plate glass. About seventy-five per cent of this work in Lincoln has been done by him, and he is also competent to figure

on fire losses and give estimates for replacement of the glass.

Mr. Simpson was married in 1876, in Lincoln, to Miss Amy Stewart, who was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1856. Her parents were residents of Mason county, Illinois, but are deceased. The other members of the family are: Mrs. A. S. Guthrie, of Blunt, South Dakota; Henry, an attorney in Missouri; Mrs. Louis A. Jackson, of Green Bay, Wisconsin; Charles F. Beck, a half-brother, in the clothing business in Chicago; and Harry Beck, a farmer, of Mason county.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Simpson were as follows: Sylvester A., the eldest, died on January 10, 1901. He learned the trade under his father, was a bright, intelligent young man of twenty-four years, was time-keeper, and at work when he fell from a building and was killed. His education had been acquired in the public schools and in the Lincoln Business College. Myra L., Julia C., Carl E. and Amy I. have all been well educated. The family residence was erected in 1875, and is one of the most comfortable and attractive in its vicinity. The religious connection of the family is with the Christian church, in which Mr. Simpson has been trustee for several years. Although Mr. Simpson is an ardent Republican and an interested worker for his party, he has never consented to hold office. His ~~social membership~~ is with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; is president of the order K. of G., and is very prominently identified with the Sons of Veterans, has passed three chairs in that order and was chosen a delegate to the Detroit Encampment, from Illinois, in 1898. He is a stockholder and was formerly a trustee in the Lincoln Building Association. He is one of the leading and reliable citizens of Lincoln.

LORENZO D. DOWNING.

Among the old and highly esteemed residents of Chester township, Logan county, Illinois, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest continuous citizen, is Lorenzo D. Downing, whose name is a familiar one through this part of the county. The birth of Mr. Downing goes far back in the history of the state, taking place December 27, 1829. His father was Robert Downing, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and was taken to Ohio by his parents when a lad and there received a frontier school education, later teaching school for a few terms. His wife was formerly Jane Morrow, who was born in Cayuga county, New York, but died in Logan county, at the age of eighty years, her husband surviving to the age of ninety-three years and six months. Both sleep in the Templeman cemetery, a daughter being the first person interred in that ground.

The Downing family landed in Logan county in August, 1822. At that time there were but few houses along the timber belt where they settled, but Robert Downing worked hard, cleared up a property and then went to Galena, where laborers were wanted in the lead mines. Here he was employed for two years, and in this time he accumulated enough to return to Logan county and buy eighty acres of land, for which he paid one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. This was but a beginning, for as time went on his industry was rewarded and he finally owned nine hundred acres of land in this county. Ten children were born into this home, these being: John, who died in McLean county; Mary, now living in Iowa, the wife of George Roberts, formerly of Logan county; Lorenzo D., who was born in Sangamon county before the division; Alex-

ander, who is now living in Lincoln, a retired carpenter, formerly a soldier in the Civil war; Malita, the widow of Thomas Downing, of Logan county; Elizabeth, deceased, who married Samuel Downing; Delilah, the wife of D. Shelhammer, residing in Laenna township; Henry Clay, deceased, who was a soldier in the Civil war and died from the effects of his service; and Robert H., now a resident of Mt. Pulaski township. The land was all divided among the children, who had been given all of the educational advantages possible at that time. The ancestry of the family was Scotch-Irish. Robert Downing was a fine specimen of physical manhood.

During the winter through his boyhood Lorenzo Downing attended school as opportunity afforded, but the summers were occupied in farm work. Until he was twenty-four years of age he remained with his father. At that time he married, and the next year purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he improved, and built a small house upon it in 1856, adding land until he now owns seven hundred acres, eighty of which is in timber. The balance is under cultivation and is farmed by his children. All of his land has been well improved, and to much of it he gave his personal attention until 1890, when he retired from active labor, leaving the burdens to younger hands.

Mr. Downing was first married January 1, 1854, to Miss Angeline Shoup, who died in October, 1854. In 1856 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Shoup, who was a native of Ohio. In 1873 she passed away, the three surviving children of the family of seven born to this union being: Ellen, the wife of William Milner, who resides in Mt. Pulaski township; William L., who resides in Chester township;

and John M., who resides in Aetna township, all of the children being located on property belonging to their honored father. In 1875 Mr. Downing was married to Mrs. Nancy (Hainline) Bradley, who was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, July 4, 1838. She had one daughter living,—Alice, who married William H. Smith, and resides in East Lincoln township. To our subject and wife two children have been born, of whom one died in infancy. Flora B. is the wife of Joseph M. Shoup, and they have one son living,—Cecil. Our subject lives at the home of his daughter in Chester township, surrounded by every comfort and beloved by his large family.

In politics Mr. Downing has been an active worker in Republican ranks, but has never desired party recognition. Mrs. Downing is a member of the Christian church, and Mr. Downing cheerfully and liberally contributes to the support and advancement of all Christian enterprises. He is financially interested as a stockholder in the First National Bank at Mount Pulaski, and has been the organizer and promoter of many of the leading interests of the county. Mr. Downing is the oldest continuous resident of Chester township now living there, and has been an intelligent and interested witness of the wonderful changes which have taken place.

WILLIAM H. NEEL.

One of the most energetic and enterprising business men of Atlanta is William H. Neel, proprietor of the leading livery and feed stable of that place. He is a native of Illinois, born in Pike county, August 7, 1864, and was only two years old when brought to Logan county by his parents,

Henry and Isabella (Bowen) Neel. The father was born in Pennsylvania, of Irish and German descent, and there learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in connection with farming throughout the greater part of his life. In the fall of 1850 he came to Pike county, Illinois, and finally located in Logan county in 1866, his home being on a farm east of Lincoln, where he remained until his death, which occurred March 3, 1899. His wife, who still resides on the old home farm with a son and daughter, was born in 1824, and is, therefore, seventy-seven years of age at the present writing. Of the five children born to them only three now survive.

William H. Neel grew to manhood upon the home farm, and was provided with good school privileges, attending first the common schools, later the Lincoln Business College and completing his education at the Lincoln University. He began his business career as a farmer and stock dealer, and continued to follow those pursuits quite successfully until he embarked in his present business at Atlanta in 1894. He has a well-stocked stable, and receives a liberal patronage. Upright and reliable in his business dealings, he has gained the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and in his social relations is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs and the Modern Woodmen of America.

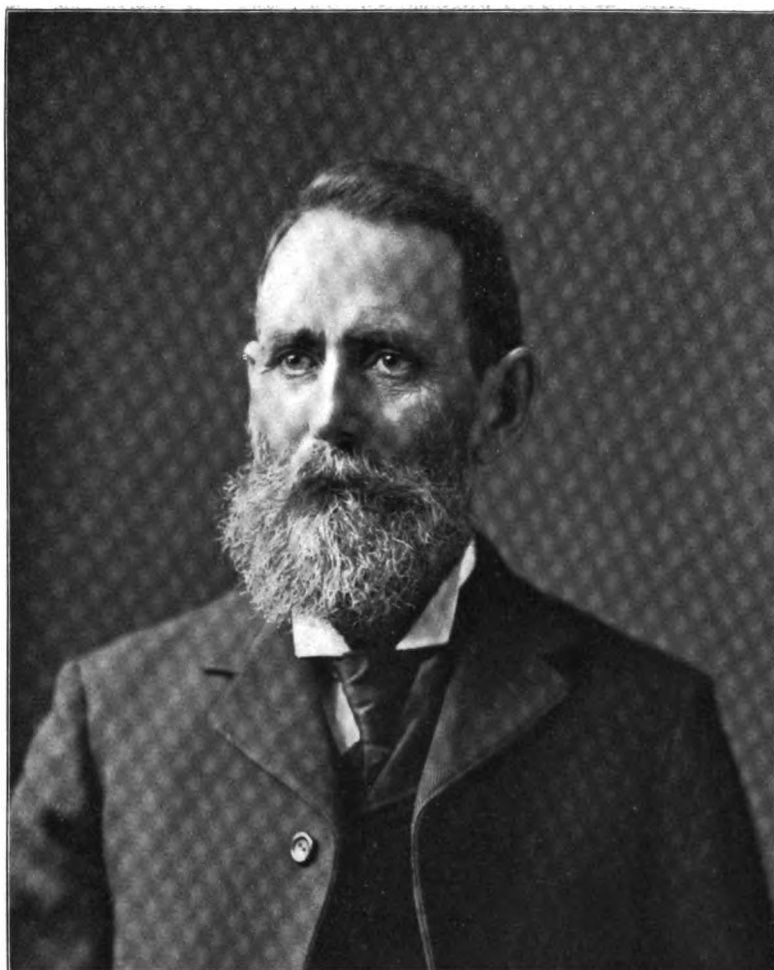
GEORGE VERRY.

George Verry, now living retired in Atlanta, Illinois, has spent his entire life in this state. His life is an exemplification of the fact that there are no rules for building

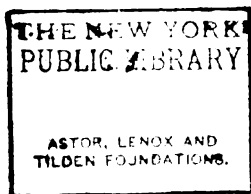
characters, and none for achieving success. The man who can rise from the ranks to a position of eminence is he who can see and utilize the opportunities that surround his path. The essential conditions of human life are ever the same, the surroundings of individuals differ but slightly. When one passes another on the highway of life it is because he has the power to use advantages which probably encompass the whole human race.

A native of Illinois, Mr. Verry was born in Tazewell county on the 13th of April, 1851, and is a worthy representative of a good old New England family. His father, William A. Verry, was born January 17, 1819, in Massachusetts, of which state his grandfather, William C. Verry, was also a native, his birth occurring in Boston, May 30, 1795. The great-grandfather, who also bore the name of William, was likewise born in Massachusetts, and took a prominent part in the Revolutionary war. At the age of twenty-two years William C. Verry married Miss Lucinda Horton, of Massachusetts. In the fall of 1822 they removed with their family to Illinois, and first located in Bond county, but the following year took up their residence in Morgan county, being among the earliest settlers of that locality. There the grandfather entered land and engaged in farming.

William A. Verry was reared upon his father's farm in Morgan county, and acquired his education in a log school-house of the neighborhood. On attaining his majority he left the parental roof and started out to make his own way in the world. He was married October 20, 1842, to Miss Sarah Ann Farnsworth, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of Enos and Frances Farnsworth. After his marriage Mr. Verry was furnished with a team of horses and wagon, and in



GEORGE VERRY.



1843 he removed to Tazewell county, taking up his residence in a small frame house on a tract of forty acres of land which he had purchased. Meeting with excellent success in his farming operations, he added to this property from time to time until he owned twenty-four hundred acres of valuable land. He was not only one of the most prosperous and substantial farmers of his community, but was also one of its most prominent and influential citizens. He died in Tazewell county May 21, 1898, and his wife passed away on the 22d of March, the same year. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are now living: William E., George, Elon F. and Frances.

Our subject attended school near his boyhood home, and received a good practical education. Reared on a farm, he early acquired an excellent knowledge of agricultural pursuits, and he made that occupation his life work. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age, and then removed to a farm belonging to his father in Mount Hope township, McLean county, Illinois. For many years he devoted his time and attention to his farming interests, and also engaged in stock-raising to some extent. His efforts were crowned with success, so that to-day he is one of the most substantial citizens of Logan county, owning seven hundred and eighty acres of improved land. In 1891 Mr. Verry decided it was time to take a rest, and accordingly he erected a beautiful and commodious residence in Atlanta at a cost of several thousand dollars, where he and his most estimable wife are now spending their days in ease and comfort. Although retired from the more active pursuits of life, he still looks after his many interests.

On the 8th of October, 1874, Mr. Verry was united in marriage with Miss Emma

A. Crain, a daughter of William D. and Martha (McMillan) Crain, who were natives of Kentucky, and were descendants of old and prominent families of the Blue Grass state. To Mr. and Mrs. Verry were born two children: Edna F., who is now taking a classical course at the Chicago University; and Nora E., who died August 28, 1876. Mrs. Verry is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while the daughter holds membership in the Baptist church.

Socially Mr. Verry is a member of Atlanta Lodge, No. 165, A. F. & A. M., Chapter No. 188, R. A. M.; and Lincoln Commandery, No. 51, K. T. He is of a retiring disposition, never pushing himself forward or seeking publicity, but giving strict attention to his personal affairs. A life of honest toil is a good stepping-stone to prosperity and merits a rest in the prime of life, giving time and means for the enjoyments of life.

PHILIP G. AHRENS.

The biography of very many of the successful and leading agriculturists of any locality tells the same story, that of energy, honesty and industry well repaid. This is the case in the present instance, for Philip G. Ahrens in early life was forced by circumstances to make his own way in the world, and in the few intervening years has become the manager of a large estate and the owner of an improved property in another state, while he enjoys the esteem and confidence of those with whom he has spent many years.

The birth of Mr. Ahrens occurred in Cass county, Illinois, April 27, 1862, and he is a son of Henry J. and Caroline Ahrens, the former of whom died in Sedgwick coun-

ty, Kansas, in 1893, at the age of seventy-seven, while the latter, at the age of sixty-five, lives in Kansas upon one of the farms purchased by her husband. They had a family of four children, namely: William, who was a farmer, unmarried, and died in Decatur in 1872; Lena, who is the wife of Paul Hartwig and resides in East Lincoln township; Henry, who lives a retired life in Orvil township; and Philip, who is the subject of this sketch. The parents were natives of Germany and came to America when quite young. They were married in St. Louis and always followed farming, first in Cass county, Illinois, but later in Macon county and then in Logan. From this county Mr. and Mrs. Ahrens removed to Kansas, where he purchased a one-half section of land in Sedgwick county, which he improved, and although he had reached America a poor young man, at the time of his death he was considered one of the substantial citizens of his locality. He was a Methodist in religious faith, and was a Republican in politics, being a great admirer of President Lincoln. He gave his children as good educational advantages as he could afford, and was always interested in their welfare.

Philip G. Ahrens attended school both in Macon and Logan counties, and until he was twenty-one years old remained at home, starting out then to work on the neighboring farms by the month. For two years he worked and saved his wages, accumulating quite a sum. In 1885 he was united in marriage of Miss Antoinette Niebuhr, who was born in McLean county, in 1863, and who was a daughter of Simon and Frances Niebuhr, both of whom live retired in Logan county. Mr. Niebuhr was a large landowner, possessing about fifteen hundred acres in Logan county. Six children still

survive of the family born to Mr. and Mrs. Niebuhr, namely: Laura, wife of John Richmond, who lives in Fort Scott, Kansas; Antoinette, wife of Mr. Ahrens; Alexander, a resident of Peoria; Josephine, wife of Eden C. Perkins, of Lincoln; Clara, at home; and also Adelia, at home. This family enjoyed exception educational advantages, both in McLean and Logan counties, and one son and two daughters were educated at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ahrens two children have been born,—Logan C. and Hugo H., both of whom attend school. Following his marriage our subject engaged in farming for one year in Prairie Creek township, and then moved to Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he lived on his father's land during the following year. Returning to Logan county, he carried on farming in Prairie Creek and Orvil townships for thirteen years, coming then to Chester township, in 1899, where he rented a large farm, consisting of three hundred acres, owned by F. C. W. Koehnle, on section 19, and here Mr. Ahrens operates on an extensive scale, carrying on general farming. He owns and rents a fine eighty-acre farm, well improved, in Mahaska county, Iowa. In politics he is a Republican, and was assessor of Orvil township one year. The family is connected with the Methodist church in religious belief, and all are highly esteemed here.

FREDERICK REISE.

On February 17, 1888, there passed away at his home in Atlanta the gentleman whose name heads this review. Loved and respected by all, his death was a sad blow not only to his own immediate family but

to the entire community in which he had so long made his home.

A native of Germany, his early school advantages were limited, but all through life he made the best of his opportunities, so that when he was at last called to his final rest Logan county lost one whose place will never be filled. He was but a boy when his parents, Frederick and Caroline Reise, decided that the new world offered better advantages to those who were ambitious to succeed in life. The passage across the broad Atlantic was made in a sailing-vessel, and after many days they finally landed in this country. Here his father engaged in farming, and when he was finally called to the great beyond his death took from the rolls of America's adopted sons one who was at all times ready and willing to do his duty, not only to his family but to his country.

Our subject was one of a family of children that as soon as they reached man's estate scattered to different parts of the country. Mr. Reise in early life received a thorough training in agricultural pursuits, and perhaps this, together with his wonderful store of energy, explains why his life was such a success.

In July, 1851, he was united in marriage with Miss Victorine Jaquine. Her parents were members of a distinguished French family, and her birth occurred within fourteen miles of the city of Paris. When very young she was brought by her parents to this country and her father settled near Peoria, Illinois, where he became an extensive farmer and stock raiser, which occupation he followed up to the time of his death. His wife only survived him a short time, when she, too, was called away. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Reise resulted in the birth of ten children, as follows:

George, Julia, Augusta, Lizzie, Emma, Clara, Harriman, Edwin, Frank and Fred.

Beginning on a small scale, as nearly all our young men did in those early days, Mr. Reise steadily prospered in his chosen profession until at the time of his death he was one of the most substantial farmers of Logan county. One had but to visit his farm and view the well-tilled fields to find the reason of his success, as his was a model farm.

In early life he united with the Lutheran church, and from that time until his death he was one of the most faithful followers of the divine teachings. Mrs. Reise is a devout member of the Catholic church of Atlanta.

As a lad Mr. Riese came to America, and with no capital, started out in a strange land to overcome the difficulties and obstacles in the path to prosperity. His youthful dreams of success were realized, and he was able to leave his family a comfortable competence. He is gone, and no more is his familiar figure seen, but his memory will always remain and his family may well be proud of the record that is left as a monument to his memory.

LYMAN O. BUZZARD.

Lyman O. Buzzard, chief of the night police force of Lincoln, is proud to claim Illinois as his native state, his birth having occurred near Vandalia, Fayette county, February 18, 1850. His father, Alvin Buzzard, was born in Holmes county, Ohio, in 1834, of German ancestry, and came to this state in 1846. Ten years later he became a resident of Logan county, and is now living a retired life in New Holland. During

his active business career he followed farming principally, but also engaged in the mercantile and livery business. Through his own unaided efforts he has succeeded in accumulating a comfortable competence by his farming operations and business ventures, and is now able to lay aside all business cares and spend the remainder of his life in ease and quiet. He has never taken a very active part in politics, but has always supported the Republican party. In early manhood he married Miss Jane Smith, who was also born in Holmes county, Ohio, May 8, 1833, and is of English descent. Unto them were born ten children, of whom two died in infancy. Marilla, born in 1848, married Charles Phillips, formerly a resident of Elkhart, Illinois, and died in 1874. Those living are as follows: Lyman O., our subject; Texas A., who is doing business at the Union Stockyards in Chicago; George and Schuyler, both residents of New Holland, this county; Ella, wife of Edward Johnson, of Havana, Illinois; Alice, wife of Charles Crane, of Aurora Springs, Missouri; and May, wife of Charles Kirkpatrick, a building contractor of Lincoln. They were all reared at home and educated in the public schools of Logan county.

Mr. Buzzard, of this review, attended the public schools of Elkhart. At the age of seventeen he left home and went to Kansas. He learned the butcher's trade in Kansas City, and since that time has followed that occupation uninterruptedly. After spending three years in Kansas City he returned to Lincoln, and in 1876 went to Chicago. From 1884 until 1889 he was in Memphis, Tennessee, and then returned to Chicago, where he made his home until 1893. Returning to Logan county, he spent two years at New Holland, and in 1896 took up his residence in Lincoln, where

he has since lived. During all this time he has engaged in the butcher business. In May, 1901, he was appointed police captain of the night force, and is now filling that office in a most capable and satisfactory manner.

At Peoria, in 1876, Mr. Buzzard married Miss Alta Frazer, who died in October, 1882, at Chicago, leaving one daughter, Goldie. She was born in 1878 and is living with her maternal grandparents in Peoria, being a teacher in the public schools of that city. She graduated there and has since engaged in teaching. Mr. Buzzard was again married in Chicago, in 1891, his second union being with Miss Leo Barrett, who was born in Albany, New York, but was reared and educated in Chicago. Her parents are both deceased.

On national issues Mr. Buzzard always supports the Republican party, but at local elections votes for the men whom he believes best qualified for the offices, regardless of party lines. He is a member of the blue lodge of the Masonic fraternity at Lincoln, having been made a Mason in 1876. He gives his aid to all church and philanthropic work and uses his influence for the betterment of the community in which he lives. He is a great reader and keeps well posted on current events as well as the best literature of the day.

THOMAS O. SNYDER.

For more than a quarter of a century Thomas O. Snyder has been a representative of the building interests of Mount Pulaski and Logan county, and in the line of his business has contributed in large measures to the improvement and substantial develop-

ment of this section of the state. He was born in the city which is still his home, July 5, 1853, and on the paternal side is of German lineage, his great-grandfather having been born in Germany, whence he crossed the ocean to the new world, becoming the progenitor of the family on this side the Atlantic. George Snyder, the grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania, and Charles W. Snyder, the father of our subject, was a native of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where his birth occurred December 9, 1825. After arriving at years of maturity he married Jemima J. Baker, who was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1831, a daughter of Thomas Baker, who was born in Kentucky and became one of the pioneers of the Prairie state. He married Miss Delay.

Reared in his parents home, Thomas O. Snyder attended the public schools of Mount Pulaski, where he continued his studies until fifteen years of age. He was afterward employed in various ways whereby he might earn an honest living and eventually learned the carpenter's trade, which he has since followed as a life work. In 1872 he began contracting and building on his own account and for twenty-five years has been a member of the firm of Ralston & Snyder, entering into partnership with W. H. Ralston—a connection that has been maintained through a quarter of a century, the firm occupying a foremost position among the contractors and builders of this part of the county. They have taken and promptly executed many contracts, and fine residences and other substantial buildings of Mount Pulaski and the surrounding country stand as monuments to their skill and handiwork. During the busy season of the year they employ from fifteen to eighteen men, and they do much of their finishing work both by hand

and machinery. Their reliability and faithfulness to the terms of contract have won for them a large patronage, bringing them a desirable income.

In 1881 Mr. Snyder was united in marriage to Miss Harriet A. Shriver, a native of Logan county and a daughter of James and Sarah (Mann) Shriver. They now have four children, a son and three daughters: Fred H., Lulu A., Jessie H. and Ailine M. In his political views Mr. Snyder is a stalwart Republican and has filled some local offices, serving for one term as tax collector and for three years as a member of the school board. He takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community and is a progressive and public-spirited citizen. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen Camp of Mount Pulaski, and has only the regard of his brethren of the fraternity, but of all who are familiar with his upright life. Industry and enterprise may be well termed his salient characteristics, for they have been the active factors in his long and honorable business career, winning him a comfortable competence.

FRANKLIN CLEVELAND ORTON.

Franklin Cleveland Orton, deceased, was for some years one of the most prominent and influential business men of Lincoln, where he made his home until his death, which occurred August 20, 1900. He was born in Lebanon, New York, on the 16th of August, 1852, and was a son of Dr. Lyman O. and Julia C. Orton, who brought their family to Illinois in 1855, and settled on a farm near Broadwell, Logan county, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1864, and then removed to

Lincoln. Here he died in 1884, but his wife is still living and now resides on Logan street. In the family were two children who are still living: Samuel, a resident of Kansas City, Missouri; and Julia.

During his boyhood Mr. Orton of this review took the full course in the Lincoln University, and afterward learned telegraphy at the Chicago & Alton Railroad station in Clinton in 1870. Subsequently he was made station agent of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad and largely contributed to the development of the company's business in this city.

On the 17th of November, 1881, Mr. Orton was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Rutledge, daughter of Rev. William Rutledge, of Jacksonville, Illinois, and to them were born eight children, six of whom are living, namely: Virginia, Lyman O., Franklin C., William R., Louis S. and Julian R. One son died in infancy, and Gladys died when about eighteen months old.

Mr. Orton became a stockholder and director of the Lincoln National Bank in 1885, and in July of the following year was elected cashier, which position he acceptably filled until January, 1892, when he was elected vice-president and was succeeded by P. E. Kuhl as cashier. He was actively connected with the management of the bank until July, 1894, and continued to hold the office of vice-president up to the time of his death. In the meantime he became interested in the grain business, being associated with John W. Spellman, as successors to the firm of J. M. Moloney & Company. Charles W. Spitly was admitted to a partnership in the business in December, 1895, constituting the well known firm of Spellman, Orton & Spitly of Lincoln.

Mr. Orton was ill but a few days before

his death and was operated on for appendicitis with the hope of prolonging his life, but this proved of no avail, and he passed away, mourned not only by his immediate family, but also by his business associates and many friends. He was a devoted husband and an indulgent father, and a true and loyal friend. In boyhood he united with the Congregational church of Lincoln, and for several years was a faithful attendant on its services and a worker in the Sunday school. When that church was disbanded he did not transfer his membership to any other church, but was always very friendly to all religious denominations, and contributed generously to the support of the gospel. His career was that of a remarkably successful business man, indicating abilities and resources of an exceptional character. In his dealings he was ever prompt, reliable and entirely trustworthy, and although he gained a greater degree of success than came to many of his fellow townsmen, it was because he was very energetic, persevering and capable in managing his affairs.

H. A. J. PAUL.

H. A. J. Paul, a prominent farmer of Orvil township, Logan county, Illinois, has made his home in this county for nearly half a century. He was born in Kentucky, March 30, 1832, and is a son of Edmund and Rachel (Gray) Paul, both natives of Kentucky. In 1835 the family moved to Monroe county, Indiana and there the father engaged in farming. He was also a cooper, carpenter and wagon maker by trade, and worked at these occupations in connection with farming in Monroe county, Indiana, until his death. The mother of our subject

also died in the same county. Eight children constituted their family and three came west, namely: Catherine, now Mrs. McMahon, a resident of Kansas; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Robert Whitesell of McLean county, Illinois; and Henry A. J., our subject. The others were William; Taylor, who is now deceased; Rhoda and Sarah, both residents of Indiana; and Davis, who was drowned when about ten years of age.

The education of Mr. Paul was limited as he was obliged to assist his father on the home farm and in the winter time after becoming old enough he was obliged to work in the cooper shop. At the age of twenty, he started out in life on his own account and came west, direct to Logan county, Illinois, settling in Eminence township, where he worked as a farm hand for four years. The first winter he spent here he attended school.

In 1855 he was married to Miss Mary Hinkle, who was a native of Monroe county, Indiana, and a daughter of Jonathan and Catherine Hinkle, natives of South Carolina and Indiana, respectively. They made their home in Monroe county, Indiana, where they engaged in farming and both died there. Our subject and wife have five children, namely: Alice, wife of George Scott, of Boyington, Tazewell county, Illinois; Henry, who married Myra Mathews and resides on a farm in Tazewell county; J. J., who married Leona Miller and resides in Emden, this county, where he is engaged in the livery business; James E., who married Ida Edgar and resides in Delavan, Tazewell county, he being a laborer; and David, who died at the age of three years.

In December, 1855, Mr. Paul traded the eighty-acre farm in Orvil township which he had purchased while working in Eminence township, for another eighty adjoining his present farm, known as

the old Ryan estate. He then bought another eighty acres and began making improvements. Later he purchased more land and now owns one hundred and sixty-five acres of rich farming land in the northern part of Orvil township, in addition to eighty acres in Tazewell county, Illinois. Until a few years ago he carried on general farming, but he is now retired and rents nearly all the land, although he and his wife still reside on the home place.

Mr. Paul has held several offices in the township, having been commissioner and school director for a long time. He is a very staunch Democrat in politics and has always voted for the candidates of his party. Both he and his excellent wife are earnest members of the Christian church. Mr. Paul is one of the early settlers in this part of the county and is well known. His prosperity is the result of his own efforts, as when he came to this county he was in very limited circumstances and what he has to-day, he has earned by hard work, good management and economy.

ERVIN L. ADAMS.

Sound judgment combined with fine ability in mechanical lines has enabled the subject of this biography to become one of the leading blacksmiths of Lincoln. He was born in this city on the 22nd of May, 1867, and is a son of William L. and Maria (Hatch) Adams, the former a native of Dover, Massachusetts, the latter of New York state. They were the parents of seven children, namely: John, a resident of Arkansas City, Kansas; Margaret, wife of Joseph Johnson, of Nebraska; Ezekiel; Nelson, who lives in Lincoln; Ervin, our

subject; and Lillian, wife of Alonzo Smith, of Lincoln; and one who died in infancy. The family resided in Massachusetts until 1861, when the parents, accompanied by their five children came to Lincoln, Illinois. In this county the father engaged in farming and dairying until 1891, when he laid aside all business cares and lived retired until his death, which occurred in 1896.

Ervin L. Adams acquired his early education in the common schools of Lincoln, and also pursued a mechanical course of study at Scranton, Pennsylvania. He remained at home giving his father the benefit of his labors until twenty years of age, and then worked for others for a few years. Learning the blacksmith's trade, he at length opened a shop in Lincoln, where he does machine, wagon and buggy repairing and general blacksmithing, making a specialty of horseshoeing. His shop is located at No. 116 Clinton street, and is one of the best in the city.

Mr. Adams was married, October 12, 1892, to Miss Luella Burris, who was born in Illinois, in 1871, and was reared on a farm, her education being obtained in the public schools of the neighborhood. They have three children, two sons and one daughter, namely: Leonard W. A., Emmet W. and Florence R. Mr. Adams owns a very neat and comfortable residence on Clinton street. He is broad and liberal in his views and gives his support to all worthy enterprises for the good of the community in which he lives.

C. H. TURNER.

C. H. Turner, cashier of the People's Bank of Atlanta, Illinois, was born near that city on the 19th of January, 1852, and is a

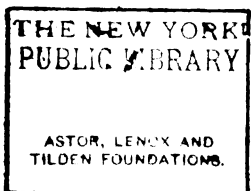
son of Allen and Elizabeth Turner, who have been dead for several years, the former passing away in 1856, the latter in 1865. In the family were three children, namely: Theodore B., who was born in 1850, and died in August, 1901, in Waco, Texas; Charles H., our subject; and Belle, who was born in 1854, and died in 1858.

C. H. Turner was reared and educated in this county, and attended the normal college at Normal, Illinois. On the 22d of December, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Ella Tenney, a daughter of Dr. Jerome B. and Martha Tenney, and three children blessed this union: Deane Clifford, born July 15, 1881; Hazel Duane, born December 10, 1883; and Walter Carlyle, born November 18, 1890. The oldest child died in 1883, at the age of two years.

In 1874 Mr. Turner entered the Exchange Bank of Atlanta as bookkeeper, and continued with that institution until July, 1887, at which time the business was sold to other parties. In the fall of that year he organized the People's Bank as a limited partnership, with a strong directory, and has since served as its cashier, the other officers being George W. Funk, president; E. F. Verry, vice-president; and R. F. Quisenberry, teller. This bank has met with almost phenomenal success, which in a great measure is due to the able management of our subject, who has worked his way upward to a foremost position among the prominent financiers of this section of the state. His life demonstrates what may be accomplished through energy, careful management, keen foresight and the utilization of powers with which nature has endowed one and the opportunities with which the times surround him. In politics Mr. Turner is a Republican. Fraternally he is a Mason and Odd Fellow, and has passed the chairs of both orders.



C. H. TURNER.



LYMAN OSGOOD ORTON, M. D.

Among the old and honored residents of Lincoln was Dr. Lyman Osgood Orton, who was widely and favorably known throughout Logan county. He was born in Hamilton, New York, in 1819, his parents being Thomas and Beulah (Rockwood) Orton. The father was a native of New Hampshire, and was of English descent. The Doctor was educated at the State University of New York, and after his graduation entered the medical college at Fairfield, that state, where he was also graduated.

At Madison he was married in 1841 to Miss Julia Cleaveland, who was also born in that place in 1817, and is a daughter of General Erastus Cleaveland, one of the pioneers of central New York. She was educated at Oxford Academy, and in the schools of Waterville, New York. Unto the Doctor and his wife were born seven children, three of whom reached man and womanhood: Samuel Cleaveland, now a resident of Kansas City, Missouri; Julia R.; and Frank Cleaveland, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. These children were all born in Lebanon, New York.

For fifteen years after his marriage Dr. Orton was engaged in practice at that place, and in 1855 came to Illinois. The following year he located on a farm two miles south of Broadwell in Logan county, and practiced medicine to a limited extent among his acquaintances for several years, but finally withdrew entirely from his profession in 1865. He was a well-read physician and able practitioner, but always disliked the profession.

The last twenty years of his life were passed in Lincoln, where he died April 19, 1884. It was truly said of him that as a citizen he was universally respected; as a

neighbor and friend he was beloved; as a husband he was kind, affectionate and considerate; as a parent he was a well-spring of tenderness and devotion; as a man he was conscientiously just, humane, flowing with the milk of human kindness, incapable of wrong. It is therefore but fitting that he be accorded a place in the history of his adopted county. His widow still survives him, and although now eighty-four years of age is still in possession of all her faculties. Like her husband she is universally respected and esteemed.

CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER C. MASON.

Among those deserving of prominent mention in the annals of Logan county is Captain Christopher C. Mason, a veteran of both the Mexican and Civil wars. His early home was on the other side of the Atlantic, for he was born in Leeds, England, October 2, 1820, his parents being William and Elizabeth (Stonehouse) Mason. In 1827 the father and two brothers came to the United States and located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where they were joined by the remainder of the family a year later. There the father worked at the carpenter's trade for a time, and on leaving that city went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he spent two years. He was next a resident of St. Louis, Missouri, and from there moved to Springfield, Illinois, in 1832. Two years later he came to Logan county, and entered one hundred and forty acres of land on Salt creek, for which he paid the government price of one dollar and a quarter per acre. Upon that farm he made his home, engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in 1840. His wife and family subsequently removed to Mt. Pulaski, where she died in 1850.

Captain Mason was quite small on the emigration of the family to the new world, and his education was principally received in the public schools of Philadelphia. He accompanied his parents on their various removals and on coming to Logan county, Illinois, worked with his father at the carpenter's trade, being able to do all the work then required in building a house from cellar to garret.

In 1846 Captain Mason married Miss Louisa I. Laughery, who was born in this county, in 1831, and is a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Williams) Laughery, natives of Ohio and Virginia, respectively, and pioneers of Logan county. Their entire married life has been passed in Mt. Pulaski. Five children came to brighten their home, namely: Adelia, wife of Samuel Curtis, of Decatur, Illinois; Florence, wife of William Boyd, of Decatur; May, wife of John H. Oren, of Decatur; Grace, wife of Charles Zigler, of Chicago; and Lulu, wife of Herman Keene, of Elkhart, Indiana.

During the Mexican war, Captain Mason enlisted in Company I, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under command of Captain John C. Hurt and Colonel E. D. Baker, and he participated in the battles of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and several other engagements, being in active service twelve months. On his return to Mt. Pulaski, he resumed work at the carpenter's trade, which he continued to follow throughout his active business life. When President Lincoln issued his call for seventy-five thousand men to serve three months at the opening of the Civil war, our subject again entered the service of his adopted country, and was commissioned by Governor Yates as first lieutenant of Company H, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Colonel John Cook, of Springfield, commanding the regiment. On the expiration of

his term of enlistment he was honorably discharged and returned home. The Captain continued to work at his trade until 1880, since which time he has lived a retired life. Many buildings in Mt. Pulaski stand as monuments to his architectural skill and ability, including the Christian church of that place. Captain Mason laid out or sub-divided twenty acres which is known as Mason's addition to Mt. Pulaski, and has sold the larger part himself, and he also has owned considerable farm land that he has disposed of. He is one of the oldest residents of this section.

He is to-day an honored member of Samuel Walker Post, No. 205, G. A. R. In politics he was originally an old line Whig, but joined the Republican party on its organization, and has since seen no occasion for transferring his allegiance to any other political party. For sixty-seven years he has been a resident of Logan county, and has been prominently identified with its growth and upbuilding. After a useful and honorable career he can well afford to lay aside all business cares and live in ease and retirement.

WILLIAM B. STROUD, JR.

The gentleman whose name introduces this review is one of Logan county's native sons and is a worthy representative of one of her prominent pioneer families. He was born in Eminence township, May 15, 1853, and is the only child of Smith and Priscilla B. (Thompson) Stroud. His maternal grandparents were Shared and Catherine (Stafford) Thompson, who came to this county from Tennessee in 1829, and located in what is now Eminence township, being among the first settlers of that locality. Our subject's father

was born in Tennessee, on the 15th of October, 1820, and when fourteen years of age came north with his parents, Peter and Rebecca (Green) Stroud, the journey being made in a two-wheel cart. This family also located in Eminence township, and took a very active and prominent part in its development and upbuilding. They endured most of the hardships and privations incident to life on the frontier, and amid such surroundings the father of our subject grew to manhood. His education was limited from the fact that he was obliged to assist in the farm duties when a boy, but he could rapidly solve difficult problems mentally, and was always considered one of the most accurate stock judges in the county. He was an active church worker, being identified with the Christian church, and was president or director of the Anti-Thief Society of Atlanta, Logan county from its organization until his death, which occurred November 18, 1877. His upright, honorable course in life gained for him the confidence of all who knew him, and he was held in the highest regard by the people of the community in which he so long made his home. After his death the widow resided on the old home place on section 1 until her death, which occurred May 16, 1901.

William B. Stroud acquired his primary education in the district schools of Eminence township, and also took a full course in the high school of Atlanta. Immediately after his graduation in 1871 he entered Eureka College, at Eureka, Illinois, where he completed his education. During his entire business career, he has followed the occupation of farming with marked success, and is one of the most progressive and up-to-date agriculturists of Eminence township, where he owns seven hundred acres of well

improved and valuable land. His home, which is pleasantly located on section 12, is a fine residence with all modern improvements, and everything about the place is in keeping with the same.

Mr. Stroud was married, June 29, 1873, to Miss Paralee Mountjoy, a daughter of Robert F. and Susan Mountjoy, one of Logan county's old and prominent families. They were natives of Kentucky and came to Eminence at an early day, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Stroud became the parents of five children, those living being Marion E., born June 2, 1874, married Miss Ollie Mountjoy, a daughter of Frank and Henrietta Mountjoy, of Atlanta, and they have two children, Mildred F., born June 23, 1897, and Paul D., born November 24, 1900. Smith L. born July 23, 1877, is now a student in the State University at Champaign. He has also taken a two years' course in Cornell College, New York, where he intends to finish later. Anabel F. was born February 9, 1881, graduated from the Atlanta High School in 1901, and is now taking a course in music at Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois. The mother of these children passed away March 7, 1890, and on May 18, 1892, Mr. Stroud was united in marriage with Miss Inez, daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Moyer) Gaston, natives of Ohio, who came to this county in early life. Here they were married and settled in Eminence township, where they passed the remainder of their lives. The father died May 2, 1901, and the mother was called to her final rest April 22, 1882. By Mr. Stroud's second marriage has been born two children: Lucile G., born March 12, 1894; and Maud M., born December 8, 1896.

For thirteen years Mr. Stroud has been

secretary of the Atlanta Union Fair and is now treasurer of the Atlanta Anti-Thief Society of Logan county. He also served as clerk of the school board in district No. 1, for fourteen years. In the spring of 1899 Mr. Stroud began agitating a rural free delivery route through Eminence township, and on October 4 of the same years the carrier made his first trip. The route is from Atlanta and covers twenty-five miles in the north half of Eminence township, supplying over one hundred families with the daily mail. This route, which is No. 1, from Atlanta, was the first established in Logan county. As a progressive and public-spirited citizen, Mr. Stroud gives his support to all enterprises calculated to advance the moral, educational or material welfare of his township and county. He is one of the foremost members of the Christian church of Eminence township, and has served as elder in the same for fifteen years. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. He is a pleasant, genial gentleman who makes many friends, and is highly respected and esteemed by all who know him.

EDWARD ILES.

This well-known foundryman is one of the important factors in the business circles of Lincoln, and his life is an exemplification of the term "the dignity of labor." The possibilities that America offers to her citizens he has utilized, and though he came to this country in limited circumstances he has steadily and perseveringly worked his way upward, leaving the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few.

Mr. Iles was born in South Wales, September 12, 1858, and is a son of Henry and Sarah (Wade) Iles. The father was born

in 1813, and is now living in England. He has been a very active and busy man, and is still engaged in business as a florist, which occupation he has made his life work. His wife, who was born in 1816, died in 1900. They had eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom William H. died in England, in May, 1901. Those living are Rhoda, Martha, Thomas, Emily, Matilda, Edward and John, all residents of England with exception of our subject.

Edward Iles was reared and educated in that country, attending school until about thirteen years of age, when he commenced work in a tin factory and remained there three years. He was next employed in a foundry, where he thoroughly learned the machinist's trade, and continued work in England until 1886. During that year he crossed the broad Atlantic, and after spending about a year in Clinton, Illinois, he came to Lincoln, and embarked in business on his own account. He is a practical foundryman, having thoroughly mastered his trade, and is a competent workman in both iron and brass. Purchasing property, he erected the buildings now occupied by him on Clinton street and now has a well equipped plant for doing general jobbing work. He started at the very bottom, but has steadily worked his way upward, having made a success of his labors. He now receives quite a liberal patronage from the people of Lincoln and Logan county. Besides his business property he owns a pleasant home in Lincoln.

In Boston, Massachusetts, Mr. Iles was married, in April 1889, to Miss Abbie Splain, who was born, reared and educated in Ireland, and was a young woman when she came to America. They now have three children: Frances and Sadie, who are attending school; and Abbie, at home.

Mr. Iles gives his political support to the Republican party, and is identified with the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of Pythias fraternities. For six years he has been a member of the Lincoln fire department and formerly served as lieutenant. Religiously he is a member of the Presbyterian church, and gives liberally to the support of church work. As a public-spirited citizen he supports all enterprises which he believes calculated to advance the general welfare. He is a self-made man, who started out in life a poor boy and has had to overcome many obstacles, but is now on the highroad to success.

JOHN W. SMITH.

John W. Smith, the well known editor and proprietor of the Lincoln Times, was born on the 10th of January, 1857, in Clinton, Monroe county, Missouri, and is a son of Rev. J. D. and Emily J. (Chapman) Smith. The former was a native of Virginia, the latter of Kentucky. The parents were married in Missouri, where they still reside, the father being still active in the ministry of the Missionary Baptist church there. They are most estimable people.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of his native state and by private instruction. After living in Granville, Missouri, for a time, he removed to Salisbury, that state, where he was engaged in business, and later conducted a clothing store at Paris, Missouri, where he served as mayor of the city, and as a member of the city council a number of years. In the spring of 1896 he came to Lincoln, Illinois, and purchased the Lincoln Times, which is the oldest paper published in Lo-

gan county and has a large circulation in Lincoln and the surrounding country. It is a six column, eight page weekly, printed by electric power, and is a bright, newsy sheet, ably edited.

On the 30th of November, 1879, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Allie C. Kipper, of Granville, Missouri, a daughter of J. C. Kipper, and to them has been born four children: Roger L., who is now assisting his father in the office; Marshall Rex, who is attending school; Irma Sibyl, at home; and Nadine, the first born, who died in infancy.

In his political proclivities Mr. Smith is a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party and its principles, and both personally and in his editorial utterances he has wielded a potent influence in furthering the interest of its cause. He enjoys a wide acquaintance and marked popularity in the city of his adoption, and is prominent both in business and social circles. Fraternally he is a member of Lincoln Lodge, No. 210, A. F. & A. M., and of Paris Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., while religiously both he and his wife have been members of the Christian church for many years. Mr. Smith is a fine musician, having been thoroughly educated by the best vocalists of his native state, and for a number of years was leader of one of the best choirs in Missouri, at Paris. He was also leader of the Christian church choir at Lincoln until his health failed.

KLAAS MAMMEN.

Klaas Mammen, one of the prosperous farmers of Prairie Creek township, Logan county, owning one hundred and sixty acres of fine farming land, has resided in this

county since June 10, 1867. He was born in Germany, May 1, 1844, his parents being Christ and Annie Mammen, who always lived in Germany where the father was a general farmer. His death occurred in 1853, while the mother died about 1887. Their children were as follows: John, who now lives in Prairie Creek township; Halka, widow of Harm Hildebrant and a resident of Prairie Creek township; Klaas, our subject; Adam, who resides in Germany; and George, who died at the age of fourteen. All received their education in Germany.

In 1867 our subject came to this country and located in Prairie Creek township, Logan county, Illinois, where he worked upon a farm for two years, and then settled on his present farm on section 15. Here he has a very well improved farm, which he has earned by his own hard work. As he had nothing when he commenced life for himself, naturally the struggle was a difficult one, but his success proves that everything is possible to the man who is honest, thrifty and hard working.

Mr. Mammen was married to Mary Mueller, of Germany, with whom he had been acquainted before coming to America. She was a daughter of John Mueller, who died in Germany. Six children have been born to our subject and his wife, namely: Christ, who married Linn Hayden and lives in Tazewell county, Illinois; John, who married Tina Cronehagen and lives in Emden, this county, where he is engaged in handling agricultural implements; Emma, who married Hank Mueller, and lives in Orvil township; Andrew, at home; Maggie, who is the wife of Harm Samper and lives in Orvil township; and Klaas, who is at home.

In politics Mr. Mammen is a Republican and has always supported the principles of that party. Both he and his wife are

earnest members of the Methodist church of San Jose, Illinois. Prior to coming to this country, Mr. Mammen served for two years in the German army and left his native land the year following his honorable discharge, in 1867. Throughout the entire community he is highly esteemed and his opinions are given due weight among his neighbors who rely upon his good judgment and excellent business knowledge as well as upon his honesty of purpose and fairness in dealing.

ROBERT GILCHRIST.

One of the venerable and honored citizens of Lincoln is Robert Gilchrist, who for many years was identified with agricultural interests in Logan county, but for more than two decades has lived retired in the city where he now makes his home. He is enjoying a well earned rest, which has come to him as the reward of earnest labor in former years, for he came to America in limited financial circumstances and by his industry and enterprise has achieved prosperity.

Mr. Gilchrist is a native of Scotland, his birth having occurred in New Galloway, on the 9th of March, 1819, his parents being William and Jane (Clark) Gilchrist, who were also natives of the land of hills and heather. The father was a shoemaker by trade and followed that pursuit in order to provide for his wife and children. Under the paternal roof our subject spent the days of his boyhood and in the public schools he acquired a good education, continuing his studies until fifteen years of age, when he entered upon his business career as an apprentice to the carpenter's trade, which he

followed for about six years in the place of his nativity. Hearing favorable reports of the opportunities afforded young men in the new world he determined to try his fortune in "the land of the free," and in 1843 sailed with his bride for the harbor of New York. From the metropolis he proceeded to Bristol, Rhode Island, and thence went to Fall River, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in pattern making in a cotton factory for fourteen years, but the Mississippi valley attracted him and in 1857 he came with his family to Illinois.

Mr. Gilchrist located in Logan county and secured one hundred and sixty acres of land in Eminence township, where he began farming and stock-raising. As his financial resources increased he added to his property until the home farm composed five hundred acres, and he also had three hundred and twenty acres elsewhere, but the latter tract he has since sold. He still owns the five hundred acres, however, and the rental from the property returns to him a good income. He continued to engage in the cultivation of the fields and the raising of grain for many years, and prosperity attended his labors. At length he had acquired sufficient capital to enable him to live a retired life and in January, 1880, he removed from the farm to Lincoln, where he has since resided, enjoying a well earned rest.

Just prior to his emigration to America Mr. Gilchrist was married to Miss Elizabeth Bennett, a daughter of Robert and Ann (Johnson) Bennett, of the parish of Balmagee, Scotland. Their wedding was celebrated on the 22d of February, 1843, and on the 26th of May of the same year they arrived in the United States. Mrs. Gilchrist died October 2, 1898. She has been to her husband a faithful companion and helpmate on the journey of life, was a devoted mother

and a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. In the family are five children: William R., who is serving as justice of the peace in Lincoln; Mary Ann, the wife of Samuel Niswanger, of Chicago; Jane E., who married James Gallagher, who is a teacher in the deaf schools of Chicago; John J., of Lincoln; and Margaret, widow of Thomas Morrison.

While residing in Eminence township Mr. Gilchrist served as road commissioner for six years and for twelve years was a member of the school board. He was one of the trustees of Lincoln University, having served in that position for about ten years, his last term expiring in June, 1901. In politics he is a stalwart Republican and in religious faith is a Cumberland Presbyterian, of which church he has been a deacon many years, and his life is in harmony with his profession, his action shaped by his Christian belief. He has almost reached the eighty-second milestone on his life's journey, and his has been an active and useful career, colored by honest purpose, so that he can look back over the past without regret and forward to the future without fear.

WILLIAM B. STROUD, SR.

Prominent among the successful farmers and leading citizens of Eminence township is numbered William B. Stroud, Sr., who for a quarter of a century was actively identified with the agricultural interests of this locality, but is now a resident of Armington, Tazewell county. He was born in Iowa, May 3, 1853, and is one of a family of seven children, whose parents were Will-

iam B. and Martha (Brooks) Stroud. The father was born, reared and educated in Tennessee, and at an early day came to Illinois with his parents, Peter and Rebecca Stroud, the journey being made in a two-wheel cart. For some years he followed farming in Eminence township, Logan county, but spent his last years in Iowa, where he died the year our subject was born. His wife long survived him, passing away in 1889. A more extended mention is made of the Stroud family in the sketch of William Stroud, Jr., on another page of this work.

The early life of our subject was spent in his native state, and on coming to Illinois he made his home in McLean county for a time, but since 1876 he has been a resident of Logan county, owning and operating a well improved and highly cultivated farm of one hundred and twenty acres on section 3, Eminence township. The well tilled fields and thrifty appearance of the place testify to his careful supervision and show conclusively that he is a man of good business ability and sound judgment. On October 15, 1901, Mr. Stroud, in company with C. W. Cruse, bought the hardware and implement business of W. H. Davidson at Armington.

As a companion and helpmate on life's journey Mr. Stroud chose Miss Mary C. Mountjoy, a daughter of William Mountjoy, who is a successful farmer and a representative of one of Logan county's best families. A sketch of the family will be found elsewhere in this volume. They were married February 6, 1876, and five children blessed their union, those living being Ella E., Cassie C. and Hattie F.

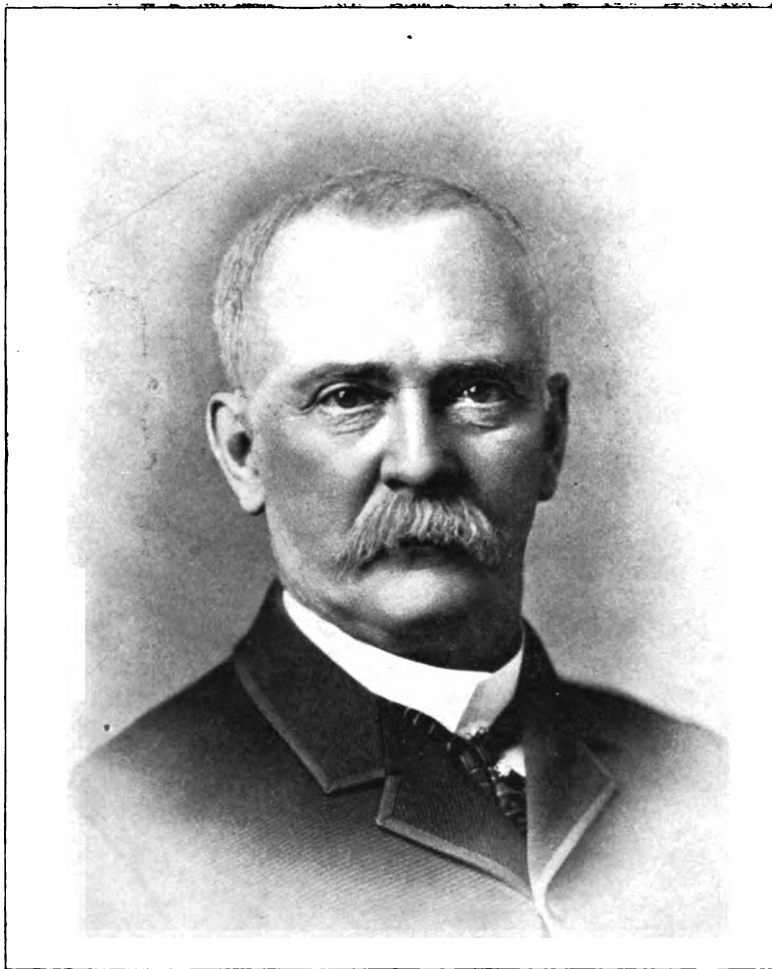
Mr. Stroud votes the Prohibition ticket and is a staunch supporter of the principles of that party, being a strong temperance

man. Socially he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and religiously both he and his wife are devout members of the Christian church. They receive and merit the high regard of the entire community, and those who know them best are numbered among their warmest friends.

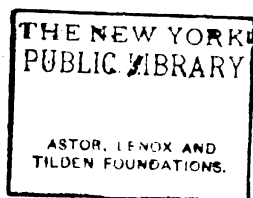
BENJAMIN HUBBARD BRAINARD.

Prominent among the business men of Lincoln in early days was Benjamin Hubbard Brainard, who passed away May 31, 1891. He was born May 30, 1838, in Charleston, South Carolina, of which place his father, Rev. Eleazer Brainard, was a city missionary. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Lucinda Reed, was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and a most estimable lady. When our subject was young the family removed to Ohio, and he received his primary education in the schools of that state, later attending Farmers College, Ohio, and the Miami University, at Oxford.

Thus well equipped for a business career, Mr. Brainard came west to Logan county, Illinois, in 1857, and in partnership with William M. Duston opening the first bank in Lincoln, it being known as the Banking House of Brainard & Duston. They continued to carry on the bank until Mr. Brainard's retirement from business. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank and one of its largest stockholders. He was also interested in a number of business enterprises and industries, including the Hodgens Woolen Mills of Lincoln. He was a man of keen perception, great sagacity and unbounded enterprise, and to these character-



BENJAMIN HUBBARD BRAINARD.



istics may be attributed his excellent success. In business affairs he was energetic, prompt and notably reliable, and carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook.

On the 13th of January, 1857, Mr. Brainard was united in marriage with Miss Ella W. Owsley, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Henry Hawkins and Mary (Finley) Owsley. The only child born of this union was a son who died in infancy. Mrs. Brainard was educated at Jacksonville Academy, Jacksonville, Illinois. She and her husband began their married life upon a farm of three hundred and twenty acres of land adjoining the city limits of Lincoln, which is now within the corporation, and here she still continues to reside. The place was all wild prairie land when it came into possession of Mr. Brainard, but he soon placed it under cultivation and converted it into a valuable tract. He had unbounded faith in the future development of Lincoln, and displayed remarkable foresight and sagacity in the purchase of this farm. He had eight farms in the vicinity of Lincoln, and was also interested in western lands, owning two thousand acres in Nebraska. After his widow had received her portion of this property the remainder was divided among the Brainard heirs. Since her husband's death Mrs. Brainard has continued to occupy the homestead, and has remodeled the residence, which stands on a beautiful elevation, making it a most attractive spot in the landscape.

Mr. Brainard was a strictly business man, and was always to be found in his office during office hours, but he was also domestic in his tastes, and during his leisure hours found the greatest enjoyment with his family at home. His fellow citizens having in him the utmost confidence, often called upon

him to make investments for them, and a trust reposed in him was never misplaced. He was a man of decided views and convictions, and in politics was a pronounced Republican. Religiously Mr. Brainard was a devout member of the First Presbyterian church of Lincoln, and to its support he contributed liberally. He led an upright, honorable and useful life, and in his death the community realized that it had lost a valued citizen. His widow in her pleasant home in Lincoln is surrounded by a host of warm friends, who have for herself and husband a most genuine regard.

FRANK R. YOUNGBERG.

A successful and highly esteemed farmer of Chester township is Frank R. Youngberg, who has been one of its estimable residents since 1889. The birth of Mr. Youngberg occurred in Havana, the county seat of Mason county, Illinois, February 10, 1862, and he is the son of John and Elizabeth Youngberg, both of whom died in Mason county in 1873 or '74, when about fifty-five years of age. They were natives of Sweden, where they married, coming to America about 1856. Here Mr. Youngberg was a farmer, renting land, and carrying on a general line of farming. The parents of our subject reared a family of seven children, while two died in infancy, the others being: John P., who lives near Blunt, South Dakota; Victor, who lives in Harper county, Kansas; Stephen A., who lives in Swift county, Minnesota; Frank R., who is our subject; Tillie, who lives in Dakota; C. Oscar, who is a farmer in Indian Territory; and Albert, who is a farmer and lives near Blunt, South Dakota. The chil-

dren were educated in the common schools of Mason county, and later, after the death of the parents, they came to Logan county. The religious connection of the family has always been with the Lutheran church.

Frank R. Youngberg was reared on a farm and attended school during the winter months, until he was ten years old, at that time beginning to take his place as a hired farm assistant by the month. The years 1884 and 1885 were spent in South Dakota, where he took up a claim and he is still the owner of one hundred and sixty acres in that prosperous state from which he receives rent. His location in Logan county was in 1874, and this county has been his home ever since, with the exception of the two years spent in Dakota.

In 1888 Mr. Youngberg was united in marriage in Logan county, to Miss Amanda Hoepfner, who was born in New York, in 1864, and was a daughter of August Hoepfner, a resident of Effingham county, Illinois. Her parents' family consisted of: Amanda, who became Mrs. Youngberg; Hugo and George, both carpenters in Lincoln; Albert and John, who are contractors for cement walks in Sangamon county; and Lydia, who lives in Effingham county. To our subject and his wife one son, Jay Allen, was born in 1889, and he is an attendant at the public school.

Since 1889 our subject has carried on extensive farming and stock-raising on the farm where he is located, cultivating three hundred and twenty acres in Chester township and feeding and shipping, since 1895, large numbers of fine stock. Success has attended his efforts and he is regarded in this locality as one of the careful and reliable farmers.

In national politics our subject is a Democrat, but in local affairs he uses his judg-

ment as to the best man for the office. Mrs. Youngberg is a consistent member of the Lutheran church and Mr. Youngberg is known as one who is liberal to all worthy objects. His social membership is with the M. W. A., Camp No. 109, of Lincoln, where he is valued. As one of the self-educated and self-made men of this locality, Mr. Youngberg deserves the high esteem in which he is held, his energy and industry gaining for him the commendation of all.

ALFRED H. TOMLINSON.

The subject of this personal narrative is one of the leading citizens of Mt. Pulaski, where he is now living a retired life, free from the cares and responsibilities of business affairs. A native of Logan county, he was born in Laenna township, April 12, 1842, and is a son of Isaac and Araminta (Dawson) Tomlinson, who were natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively, and were married in the latter state. In 1840 the parents came to Logan county, Illinois, and settled in Laenna township, where the father successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising for many years, but spent his last days in ease and quiet in the village of Mt. Pulaski, where he died February 10, 1892. His wife died in the same place in 1888. Thus passed away one of the most honored and highly respected pioneer couples in this section of the county. They had a family of six children, but only our subject and his brother John M., a farmer of Logan county, are now living.

Alfred H. Tomlinson grew to manhood upon the home farm, assisting his father in its operation until he attained his majority. He first attended the district schools,

and later was a student in the Mt. Pulaski schools for a time. In August, 1862, he joined the boys in blue of Company D, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Robert Latham, and took part in a number of skirmishes, but was mainly engaged in garrison duty. When his three years of enlistment expired he was honorably discharged in September, 1865, and returned home, to take up the more quiet pursuits of farm life.

On October 18, 1866, Mr. Tomlinson led to the marriage altar Miss Lucy C. Wilson, who was born in Galena, Illinois, March 6, 1849, a daughter of Hiram and Caroline Wilson, who were old settlers in this county. Hiram Wilson was born in Ohio and married Miss Caroline Reed at Muscatine, Iowa. She was born in Buffalo, New York. They remained in Iowa for a few years and came to Mt. Pulaski from Galena, Illinois. Later they moved to Lincoln, where the father died and where her mother still lives. Four children bless the union of Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson, namely: Araminta M., now the wife of William Smith, a resident of Indianapolis, Indiana; George A., who lives on the old homestead farm; Walter A., who resides in the vicinity of Mt. Pulaski; and John M., at home.

After his marriage Mr. Tomlinson took up his residence in Laenna township, this county, where he purchased eighty acres of land, and engaged in farming and stock-raising with marked success for several years. As he prospered in his affairs and his financial resources increased he kept adding to his landed possessions until he had two hundred and ninety acres under a high state of cultivation and well improved. Renting his farm in 1891, he removed to Mt. Pulaski, where he owns a nice home,

and here, surrounded by all the comforts which makes life worth the living, he is now living retired. In his political views Mr. Tomlinson is a Republican, but he is not an aspirant for office, although he served as school director for twenty years. His residence in this county, covering almost sixty years, has numbered him among its valued citizens who have been devoted to the public welfare. He has manifested the same loyalty in the days of peace as in time of war, and all who know him have for him the highest regard.

JAMES McLELLAN.

Among the prominent and energetic agriculturists of Eminence township, Logan county, the subject of this sketch occupied a prominent place. He was born in Scotland, June 6, 1830, and was one of the twelve children born to William and Agnes (Fulton) McLellan. The grandparents, William and Elizabeth (Clanahan) McLellan, were of Scotch birth and the great-grandparents were also natives of Scotland. The father of our subject always lived in his native country and was a miller and butcher by trade. His death occurred in 1865, and the mother passed away about two years later.

The gentleman whose name heads this review was reared on the home farm in Scotland, where he received a very limited education. In 1866 he bade good-bye to his native land and crossed the Atlantic. Landing in this country, he came immediately to Braidwood, Illinois, where he remained for about eighteen months, working in a coal mine. At the end of this time he returned to the home of his nativity,

where he spent two years. He then again emigrated to America, and came at once to Lincoln, Illinois, arriving here at the time parties were sinking the first coal shaft at this place. Five years later he purchased fifteen acres of land on section 3, Eminence township, gradually adding to it until he at one time owned one hundred and twenty-one acres of well-improved land. Of the above property he has presented one of his sons with forty-eight acres, retaining seventy-three for his own use.

Mr. McLellan was married to Miss Ellen Kelly, a daughter of Peter Kelly, of Scotland. Eight children have been born to this couple, of whom five are living, namely: Agnes, William, John B., James and Peter, the deceased being Peter, who was a twin to William, and two daughters, each bearing the name of Ellen.

Our subject and his family are devout members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Politically he is a strong supporter of the Prohibition ticket, and socially is a member of the Masonic lodge. Mr. McLellan has always been a devoted and indulgent husband and father, giving his children good educations. For several years he and his good wife have traveled life's journey together, sharing with each other its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity, and they are surrounded by many warm friends and relatives, who have for them the highest respect and esteem.

G. G. TAYLOR, M. D.

For four years a resident of Hartsburg, Dr. Taylor has gained a very enviable reputation for his skill and ability as a physician and surgeon and his patronage is con-

stantly increasing both in volume and importance. He is a native of Elkhart, this county, where his birth occurred in 1875. His parents, Z. T. and Dora (Brady) Taylor, are well known residents of Elkhart and they enjoy the warm regard of many friends. The father was born in Kentucky, whence in 1872 he removed to Logan county, taking up his abode in Elkhart, where he established a drug store. To this he has since added a stock of general merchandise and is now conducting a well equipped general store supplied with a large line of mercantile goods of every description. He was married in Elkhart to Miss Dora Brady, and they became the parents of seven children: G. G., of this review; Nellie, wife of E. W. Gilbert, who is in partnership with her father in Elkhart; Lola, at home; James B., who is living in Elkhart; Frank; Zachariah T. and Nannie, who are yet under the paternal roof.

The Doctor acquired his early education in the home schools of Elkhart and later was for two years a student in the university at Lincoln, Illinois. He later began the study of medicine and entered the Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he remained for two years, when he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in St. Louis, Missouri, where he was graduated in the class of 1897, receiving a certificate entitling him to practice. Thus well prepared for his chosen profession he came at once to Hartsburg and bought out the practice of Dr. J. R. Barnett. During his four years' residence here he has met with very creditable and gratifying success and has gained a high standing in the ranks of the medical fraternity.

The Doctor married Miss Grace Haas, of Farmer City, DeWitt county, Illinois, a daughter of J. J. Haas, a hardware mer-

chant of that town. They now have two children—Dorothy, Maude and Edwin. Mrs. Taylor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Hartsburg and is a most estimable lady, who shares with her husband the warm regard of many friends. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party and is now serving as township treasurer of the school funds of Orvil township. Socially he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, belonging to the camp in Hartsburg, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Emden. He is a young man, possessed of resolute purpose and laudable ambition and therefore one may predict for him a successful future.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

For many years this gentleman has been an honored resident of Beason, where he is now so successfully engaged in the stock business. Throughout his career of continued and far-reaching usefulness his duties have been performed with the greatest care, and business interests have been so managed as to win him the confidence of the public and the prosperity which should always attend honorable effort.

Mr. Armstrong was born in Ireland, in October, 1836, and is one of a family of seven children whose parents were James and Sarah (Johnson) Armstrong. They spent their entire lives on the Emerald Isle, where the father died in 1854 and the mother in 1888. Our subject's paternal grandfather was Hugh Armstrong. The grandmother came to the United States in 1838 and settled in Ohio.

On reaching man's estate our subject was desirous of trying his fortune in the

new world, believing that here better opportunities were afforded ambitious young men than in his native land. Accordingly he bade good-by to home and friends, and, with his uncle, William Johnson, he came to America in 1857. The vessel on which he sailed landed him safely in New Orleans, and from there he came up the Mississippi river to Pike county, Illinois, where he had relatives living, and on whose farm of one hundred and sixty acres he commenced work, the compensation received by him for his services being thirteen dollars per month. He had previously become thoroughly familiar with agricultural pursuits while working under the direction of his father upon the home farm.

In 1858 Mr. Armstrong came to Beason, where he worked for others and also engaged in dealing in grain until the spring of 1860, when he and his brother Andrew purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land near that village and engaged the services of his three remaining brothers to operate it. This venture proved quite profitable. From 1874 until 1893 our subject dealt quite extensively in grain and live stock, but in the latter year disposed of the former business. He still buys and sells live stock, however, and is considered an excellent judge of the same. During all these years he has continued his farming operations, and has met with good success in all his undertakings, having become one of the well-to-do citizens of his community.

Mr. Armstrong was married to Miss Nannie Kerney, a daughter of Benjamin L. and America (Reed) Kerney, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. Two children blessed this union: William R., who was born June 20, 1900, and is still living; and Ivy, who was born August 9, 1891, and died October 2, 1900.

There is probably no man in Logan county who is wider or more favorably known than Mr. Armstrong, who is familiarly called Uncle Billy by his many friends. He has never sought publicity, but his fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, having called upon him to fill several public positions of honor and trust. He was once tendered the office of county treasurer, but declined to accept, preferring to give his attention to his business interests and his leisure moments to his home. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and in religious belief both he and his wife are Methodists. He belongs to that class of men whom the world terms self-made, for, coming to this country empty-handed, he has conquered all obstacles in the path to success, and has not only secured for himself a handsome competence, but by his efforts has materially advanced the interests of the community with which he is associated. He commands the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact, and ranks among the leading citizens of his locality.

SAMUEL W. DOWNING.

Samuel W. Downing, an honored and highly respected citizen of Mt. Pulaski, Illinois, was born on the 24th of March, 1833, in Pike county, Ohio, which was also the birthplace of his parents, Samuel and Mary (Mathews) Downing, the former born in 1806, the latter in 1809. His paternal grandparents were George and Winnie Downing, who were originally from Maryland and were among the first settlers of Pike county, Ohio. Our subject was reared in his native county and educated in its pub-

lic schools. In 1845 he came with his parents to Logan county, Illinois, and settled in Chester township, where the father improved a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, making his home there until his death, which occurred in 1865. Politically he was a stalwart Democrat, and religiously was a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also belonged. She passed away in 1846.

In the family of this worthy couple were eight children, five sons and three daughters, namely: George and Thomas, both deceased; Samuel W., our subject; William and John, both deceased; Sarah, wife of Joseph Culp and a resident of Kansas; Mary J., widow of John Reece and a resident of Oxford, Kansas; and Elizabeth, who died in infancy.

During his minority our subject gave his father the benefit of his labors in carrying on the home farm. In 1867 he married Miss Elizabeth Downing, of Logan county, a daughter of Robert and Jane (Morrow) Downing. Though of the same name, she was no relative of his. Unto them were born eight children, as follows: Mattie M., deceased; Adelia, wife of William Laughery, of Mt. Pulaski; Margaret F., wife of Frank Fletcher, of Chester township; Wesley, a farmer of Sangamon county; Henry, who is now operating the old home farm; George L., a farmer of Broadwell township; Ora L., at home; and John T., who is now clerking in Danner's clothing store at Mt. Pulaski. The wife and mother died in 1888, leaving many friends as well as her immediate family to mourn her loss.

Mr. and Mrs. Downing began their married life upon his father's farm, and he purchased the interests of the other heirs in that place. In his farming operations he met

with excellent success, and in course of time acquired a fine estate, having two hundred and sixty acres of land in Chester and Mt. Pulaski townships, besides one hundred and sixty acres near Broadwell. In 1892 he retired from active labor and removed to the village of Mt. Pulaski, where he has since made his home. He now rents his farms but sees that they are kept in first-class condition.

In early life Mr. Downing always affiliated with the Democratic party, but for the past ten years has voted the Prohibition ticket, as he is a strong temperance man and believes that the principles of that party are better calculated to advance the best interests of the country. For over half a century he has now made his home in Logan county, and he is widely and favorably known as an upright, honorable man. Mr. and Mrs. Downing are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has served as steward.

THOMAS L. BLACKBURN.

Thomas L. Blackburn, general agent for the Indiana Bridge Company, residing in Lincoln, is one of Logan county's native sons, his birth having occurred on a farm in Broadwell township, April 13, 1861. His parents were William and Margaret (Garrett) Blackburn. The father was born in Ireland, and when a young man came to the United States. After spending some time in Ohio he came to Illinois, locating first in Springfield. In 1856 he removed to Logan county and settled in Broadwell township, where he engaged in general farming. He also engaged in contracting on the Chicago & Alton Railroad during

its construction in 1853. He died on his farm in Broadwell township in 1869. His wife, who still survives, now makes her home with a daughter.

Our subject attended the common schools of this county until seventeen years of age, and then went to Elkhart, Illinois, where he spent four years in learning the tinner's trade and hardware business. He next went to Chicago and was employed as salesman by Gerts, Lumbard & Company for five years. At the end of that period he returned to Lincoln, where he was for two years engaged in the bakery and confectionery business in a successful way. Selling the business in 1888, he accepted the position of agent for the Indiana Bridge Company. His territory now covers five states—Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri and Kansas,—and he acts as general agent, with many local agents under him, doing a large business, it being one of the largest in the field.

On the 27th of September, 1887, Mr. Blackburn was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Cox, of Bloomington, Illinois, who was born in Streator, La Salle county, this state, and is a daughter of John and Mary (Raycraft) Cox. They now have four children: Leo, Marie, William and Thomas. Mr. Blackburn has a pleasant home at the corner of Keokuk and Water streets, and he stands high in the community where he has lived so many years.

JOSEPH TIDD.

Joseph Tidd, deceased, was for many years one of the most active and highly respected agriculturists of Logan county. His

was an honorable and useful life, and his sterling worth and strict integrity gained for him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact in the various walks of life.

He was one of a family of six children born to John Tidd, his birth occurring September 9, 1825, near Woodsfield, Ohio. At an early age he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for several years. Later he took up farming, which, together with his trade, he followed for some time. He also taught school in Chicago for many years.

In the year 1850 he disposed of his farming interests and moved to Atlanta, Illinois, where he purchased a residence for himself and family, also a farm in Atlanta township, which is now being conducted by his widow. In connection with his farm, he worked at the carpenter's trade in and around Atlanta until his death, which occurred November 5, 1897.

On September 9, 1858, a ceremony was performed which united Mr. Tidd in marriage with Miss Judith Ann Moore, daughter of Jacob and Barthiah (Edwards) Moore, of Ohio. They became the parents of two children: Charles, who resides in Kansas City, was at one time superintendent of mines in Missouri, but in later years has been an extensive real estate dealer, with headquarters in Kansas City; and Elmira resides at home with her mother.

Earnest and sincere Christians, both Mr. and Mrs. Tidd have faithfully and actively served the Methodist Episcopal church, he for twenty-five years acting as class-leader. He also held the offices of trustee, superintendent and steward. Politically Mr. Tidd was a Prohibitionist, and served as tax assessor for three years. Few men in At-

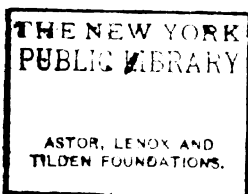
lanta had more warm friends than our subject, and his death was a sad blow, not alone to his family and relatives but to the community as well, who knew how to appreciate a good, upright man.

BENJAMIN F. STULTS, M. D.

Worthy of emulation is the career of Dr. Benjamin F. Stults, and a forcible illustration of the heights to which one may attain in the face of a not over-indulgent early fortune. In the estimation of those who know him best it would seem that he had realized the promise of his youth, had approached at least the rim of his expectations, and combined in his personality and experience the finest type of successful medical practitioner, business acumen and integrity, and large hearted devotion to the best interests of the community which accounts him an honored member. Though a resident of New Holland, to which he came January 15, 1890, his services are in demand throughout the surrounding country, and he numbers his patients from one end to the other of Logan county. As a reward for his industry he has to show the finest residence in New Holland, which is also artistically and elegantly furnished and replete with all modern conveniences, built at a cost of five thousand dollars, besides considerable city property, including the building in which he conducts a drug store in partnership with J. E. Sheary. His store is valued at five thousand dollars. In addition he is the possessor of a well-tilled farm of one hundred and sixty acres in the vicinity of Holland, which is valued at fifteen thousand dollars. A Republican in politics, he has never sought official



DR. B. F. STULTZ.



recognition, for, with the enthusiasm of the true physician of men, his labors have all been in the direction of broadening his knowledge of a truly great profession.

The Stults family after emigrating to America became identified with Pennsylvania, and in the Quaker state the grandfather, George Stults, was born, and carried on farming interests until his death. Of the parents of Dr. Stults, Jacob and Lydia A. (Turner) Stults, the former was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, where he received a good education, and where for many years he engaged in farming. He eventually came to Illinois, locating in Cumberland county, where he farmed on an extensive scale until 1868, when he removed to Piatt county, where his death occurred in October, 1879, his wife surviving him until 1885.

Benjamin F. Stults was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, January 27, 1855, and received a common-school education in the Buckeye state, supplemented by attendance at the normal school at Normal, Illinois. To meet the expenses attached to attending the normal school he himself engaged in teaching, and after graduation became the principal of the Delands and Weldon school, of DeWitt county. In the meantime he had been preparing to devote himself to the profession of medicine, and in 1884 dropped all other interests and read medicine under the capable guidance of Dr. W. H. Taylor, of Weldon. He also attended lectures on special diseases and eventually graduated from the Keokuk Medical School in 1887. Immediately afterward he located at Weldon and practiced medicine for three years, or until his removal to New Holland in 1890.

The marriage of Dr. Stults and Katie Hitchens occurred August 17, 1881. Dr. Stults is fraternally associated with the

Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masons, and with his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ALGERNON M. SARGENT, M. D.

Among those who devote their time and energies to the practice of medicine and have gained a leading place in the ranks of the profession is Dr. A. M. Sargent, of Lincoln. He is a native of Logan county, born in Mt. Pulaski, February 14, 1857, and is a son of Dr. Samuel and Rebecca (Millar) Sargent, who are represented elsewhere in this volume. Our subject spent his boyhood in Lincoln, and is indebted to its public schools for his early educational advantages. Later he attended Lincoln University three years, and then entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated in 1880, with the degree of M. D.

Immediately after his graduation Dr. Sargent opened an office in Lincoln, where he has since successfully engaged in general practice. He is a progressive member of his profession, and took a post-graduate course at Bellevue Medical College, New York City, in 1884, and at the Post-Graduate College in 1900. His skill and ability are attested by the liberal patronage he enjoys, and he ranks among the leading physicians of the county. He is a member of the American Medical Association; the State Medical Society; and the Brainard District Medical Society. He also belongs to Logan Lodge, No. 210, A. F. & A. M.

In 1884 Dr. Sargent was united in marriage with Miss Lorena Jenkins, of Lincoln, a daughter of John T. and Minnie Jenkins.

of this city. Mrs. Sargent died in January, 1900, leaving three children: Lorena, Ferree and Algernon M., Jr.

PETER OPHARDT.

This well-known retired farmer of Mt. Pulaski eminently deserves classification among the purely self-made men of Logan county who have distinguished themselves for their ability to master the opposing forces of life and to wrest from fate a large measure of success and an honorable name. He was born in Prussia, Germany, September 14, 1833, and is a son of Lambert and Mary (Kuhner) Ophardt. The mother died in that country in 1854. There the father followed farming until 1857, when he came to America, but died three days after arriving at Mt. Pulaski. In the family were seven children, four sons and three daughters.

Peter Ophardt attended the common schools of his native land from the age of six to fourteen years, and then aided his father in the operation of the home farm until he was twenty. Bidding good-by to home and family in 1853, he took passage on a sailing vessel in the harbor of Bremen, and after a long and tedious voyage of forty-three days landed in New York City. He went direct to Racine, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming one year, and in the fall of 1854 came to Mt. Pulaski, Illinois, where he worked on the farm of Watt Kass for three years. Later he worked for L. K. Scroggin for the same length of time, and for Jerry Buckles ten months.

On September 6, 1861, Mr. Ophardt was united in marriage with Miss Eliza

Heine, of Beardstown, Illinois, a daughter of John and Sophia Heine. To this union was born one son, John, who is now on the home farm. Mrs. Ophardt died in November, 1866, and for his second wife he married Anna Heine, who died March 14, 1897. On April 6, 1899, Mr. Ophardt married Miss Emma Rother, who was also born in Germany, but came to Mt. Pulaski in 1881.

Mr. and Mrs. Ophardt began their domestic life upon a farm two miles west of Mt. Pulaski, where he had purchased eighty acres of land. Their first home was a board shanty, which they occupied for five years, and which was then replaced by a more commodious and substantial structure. As time passed Mr. Ophardt steadily prospered in his farming operations, and he added to his original purchase until he had two hundred acres of valuable and highly productive land under excellent cultivation. He always gave considerable attention to the raising of stock, and kept a good grade of cattle and hogs upon his farm. Leaving the place in charge of his son John, he removed to Mt. Pulaski in 1890, and has since lived a retired life, enjoying a well-earned rest.

In religious belief Mr. Ophardt is a Lutheran, and his political support is always given the men and measures of the Democratic party. He deserves great credit for the success that he has achieved in life, as on coming to Mt. Pulaski he had only fifty cents in his pocket with which to begin his business career in this county, but he has always made the most of his advantages, and by hard work, strict integrity and good management he has succeeded in acquiring a good property, which now enables him to spend his declining years in ease and retirement.

SAMUEL SARGENT, M. D.

One of the early physicians of Logan county was Dr. Samuel Sargent, who was for many years successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Lincoln. He was born in Pike county, Ohio, on the 1st of June, 1828, and was a son of James and Nancy (Steinberger) Sargent. His father took quite an active part in political affairs as a Whig with strong anti-slavery views. This necessitated his being away from home a great part of the time, which caused the Doctor to form a dislike for politics. His wife was ambitious to accumulate property, and tried to inspire the same desire in her children. In the family were ten children, namely: William; Mrs. Sarah McNeil Talbott; Snowdon; Charles; Mary Hethman, wife of L. N. Barnies; James; Nancy Steinberger, wife of John Burns; Samuel; Elizabeth Ellen Prather; and Maria Louisa, wife of William Penn. With exception of our subject the sons all followed farming and made their home in Ohio. The founder of the family in the new world was James Sargent, who came to this country from England at an early day and settled in Frederickstown, Maryland, and from that state the Doctor's ancestors removed to Ohio. His great-uncle, who also bore the name of James Sargent, in connection with Rev. P. Gatch, was instrumental in preventing the entrance of slavery into the new state of Ohio; and several of his brothers were soldiers of the Revolutionary war, one taking part in the engagement at Yorktown and another was killed at Valley Forge.

Dr. Sargent seemed to have inherited his father's literary taste and his mother's energy. After receiving a limited common school education at home he completed the

scientific course at Ohio University, in Athens, Ohio. His early life was largely influenced by surrounding circumstances. He was fond of fishing, hunting, horse-racing, wrestling and jumping, and hailed with delight the approach of the stage-coach, heralded by the blast from the long tin horn and the sharp crack of the driver's whip. His mind was directed to the study of medicine by a natural inclination and by observing the universal respect paid physicians. He was graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine, and also took a course at the University Medical College, New York, during the sessions of 1858-9.

In September, 1851, Dr. Sargent came to Illinois, and first located in Coles county, where he soon succeeded in building up a good practice, but after two years' residence there he, like many others, was driven away by the ague. On leaving the state he was fully determined never to return, but after regaining his health, while on board an Ohio river steamer, he fell into conversation with a gentleman from Logan county, who, learning his profession, urged him to locate here, stating that it offered fine inducements to a competent young physician. A year later Dr. Sargent took his advice and came to this county, in 1854, and was engaged in practice at Mt. Pulaski until 1860, when he removed to Lincoln, following his chosen profession at this place with marked success for almost a third of a century. In 1892 he went to Wichita, Kansas, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred February 2, 1898.

On the 12th of May, 1856, Dr. Sargent was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Millar, who was born in Pike county, Ohio, in 1832, and was a daughter of Cornelius Elton and Nancy (James) Millar. Her father, who was a classical scholar, removed

from Virginia to Ohio at an early day, and settled in the Scioto valley, on the southern boundary of Pike county. His wife was the eldest daughter of Hon. John James, who removed to Marietta, Ohio, in company with the Putnams and others. Mr. James was intensely religious and imbued his children with the same disposition. In the Millar family were four children: Jane, wife of Sanford Williams, a farmer of Kansas; Julia Ann, wife of Rev. John Q. Gibson, a Methodist Episcopal minister; Rebecca, who became Mrs. Sargent; and Cornelius Elton, a farmer and capitalist of Scioto county, Ohio. To Dr. and Mrs. Sargent were born four children, namely: Algernon Millar, a physician of Lincoln, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume; Julia and Mary, twins; and Samuel, Jr. The wife and mother, who was a devout and earnest Christian, died in Lincoln in 1892.

On attaining his majority Dr. Sargent became identified with the Whig party, and, being a strong anti-slavery advocate, joined the Republican party on its organization, and remained one of its stanch supporters throughout life. Although he did not enter the army, he believed in the vigorous prosecution of the war, and for several years he served as examining physician for pensions, it being the only office for which he ever made application. He never cared for political honors, and was adverse to public speaking. He was a man of fine personal appearance, embodying health and vigor, and his course in life was ever such as to command the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact, either in business or social life. He met with many obstacles in the path to success, but steadily overcame them, and secured for himself and family a comfortable competence. His pleasant,

genial manner brought light and encouragement into the sick-room, and his patients always placed in him the utmost confidence.

WILLIAM E. SEIDEL.

As supervisor and general manager of the Illinois Home for Odd Fellows' Orphans, Mr. William E. Seidel has been a competent business man, and has won the approbation of the public. The discharge of his duties requires the exercise of exceeding patience, kindness and good judgment, mingled with great firmness and no little executive ability.

The birth of Mr. Seidel occurred in Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1860, and he is a son of John and Amanda (Ebling) Seidel, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, of German ancestry. By trade the father was a blacksmith, and followed this avocation until he became a soldier in the Union army, during the Civil war. For four years he faithfully performed his duty, but his health was broken when he returned home and he died in 1870, at the age of thirty-seven years.

The mother of our subject still survives, at the age of seventy-three years, and is now the wife of Jacob Warner, a farmer of Berks county. Six children were born to her first marriage, the five survivors being: Charles, a teacher in Lincoln; William E., the subject of this sketch; Emma, the wife of George Dunkleberger, of Pennsylvania; Ella, now Mrs. Warner, also of Pennsylvania; and Sally, the wife of George Dunkleberger, of Pennsylvania. These all attended the common schools of Pennsylvania and became well and favorably known in their several communities.

William E. Seidel, our subject, received a good common school education, and at the age of eighteen years learned the hatter's trade, completing his apprenticeship in two years, and then he entered a foundry, where for six months he gained valuable experience. Then Mr. Seidel was attracted by the fine farming lands of the west and went to Sedalia, Missouri, where he was employed for a short period. Returning to the east, he located in Lincoln, Illinois, and became the barber in the State Asylum for Feeble Minded, remaining in that capacity for seven years, when he was given charge as outside supervisor, continuing in the duties of that position for the succeeding seven years, when he resigned in 1896 to accept the position as supervisor and general manager at the Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home. Careful and closely attentive to his duties, Mr. Seidel became thoroughly acquainted with all of the details of this work, and as general manager and superintendent of the grounds brings to bear his valuable experience. He is a competent gardener, and has one assistant, the balance of the work on the grounds being performed by the boys of the institution. His personality is strong and his energetic methods inspire imitation by the inmates. His success in directing their efforts has been most encouraging.

Mr. Seidel has always belonged to the Democratic party and has been active in its work. He contributes liberally to the support of educational and religious enterprises and is a highly respected citizen. Socially he is connected with Lodge No. 345, I. O. O. F., of Lincoln. Mr. Seidel is a man of ample means, owns forty acres of valuable timber land in Florida, a productive farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Edwards, Oklahoma, and a desirable resi-

dence property in Park Ridge, Chicago, all of which property he has amassed by his own efforts and judicious investments.

ANTON ROMER.

The German-American element is an important one in our commonwealth. Its representatives have usually been men of determination who have come to the United States because they desired to enjoy the better opportunities of this land, and who have been loyal to her interests and her institutions, becoming law-abiding and progressive citizens, of value to the communities in which they have made their homes. To this class belongs Anton Romer, now a retired farmer, living in Mount Pulaski. He crossed the Atlantic from the Fatherland and arrived here empty-handed, but, with determined purpose, has steadily progressed, and is now in possession of a handsome competence, which enables him to rest from active labor.

Mr. Romer was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, December 19, 1835, a son of Anton and Grace Romer. The mother died in Germany, but the father, after following farming there for many years, came with his family to the new world in 1861, landing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1862 he enlisted for three years' service in the Civil war as a member of a Maryland regiment, and on his return from the south, in 1866, he became a guest at a hotel in Philadelphia, where he fell from a sixth-story window and was instantly killed.

It was in the year 1853 that Anton Romer, Jr., the subject of this review, came to America. When he arrived in New York he had not money sufficient to pay the

drayage on his trunk and the drayman kept it for the charges. Thus he was left without anything,—a stranger in a strange land—but a man whom he had not previously known befriended him and assisted him to reach Philadelphia, where he soon found employment. He had a brother living in Delaware, and in that state he secured work on a farm, receiving in compensation for his services eight dollars per month and his board and washing. He also acquired practical knowledge of American methods of agriculture, and after three years spent in Delaware, in the vicinity of the home of his brother Joseph, he came to Illinois in 1856, locating first in Jacksonville, Morgan county, where he was vigorously employed until he began feeding cattle for different people, including John Alexander and Judge Brown, of Jacksonville, and soon gained a good reputation for his efficiency and care in that line. For six years his time was thus passed.

After his marriage Mr. Romer came to Logan county, where he spent the summer, after which he engaged in farming for twelve years on rented land. He not only engaged in raising grain but was also a successful feeder and shipper of cattle and hogs, and, saving his money, he was, at length, enabled to purchase two hundred and sixty acres of land in Laenna township. Removing to that place, he there carried on farming and stock raising, becoming one of the largest corn producers in this part of the state. During the summer of 1901 he sold sixteen thousand bushels of corn at forty cents per bushel. He continued his active farming operations until 1900, when he removed to Mount Pulaski, here erecting a commodious and attractive residence, in which he and his family are now comfortably situated. He rents his land and is

thus largely living retired from business cares.

In 1864 Mr. Romer was married to Miss Mary Bollin, a daughter of John and Agnes Bollin, of Sangamon county, Illinois. She was born in Germany and was brought to America when a little maiden of five summers. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Romer have been born eight children: Joseph, a farmer; George and Jacob, who also carry on agricultural pursuits; Herman, a druggist, of Minonk, Illinois; Anton, Agnes, Grace and Magdalene, all at home. In his political views Mr. Romer is a Democrat, but has never aspired to office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business interests, which have been so carefully and honorably conducted that he has won a very creditable fortune.

A. E. RODENBEEK.

One of the busiest, most energetic and absolutely reliable business men of Hartsburg is A. E. Rodenbeek, a member of the firm of C. Van Gerpen & Company, grain merchants and dealers in farming implements. A native of Germany, he sought in America a favorable field for business activity, where he would not be hampered by caste or class, and, though he was empty-handed when he arrived in this country, he has steadily worked his way upwards, brooking no obstacle that could be overcome by determined and honorable purpose.

His birth occurred in Hanover, Germany, August 24, 1848, his parents being Edward and Bertha Rodenbeek, both of whom were natives of the same kingdom, the father following the carpenter's trade throughout his entire life. Both he and his wife died

in Hanover. They had nine children, of whom five came to the United States, namely: Frank, a carpenter, of Peoria, Illinois; Berend, who died in Pekin, Illinois; Arend; Hilke, the wife of C. Van Gerpen, of Hartsburg; and Dina, a resident of Pekin, Illinois.

To the public school system of the fatherland Mr. Rodenbeek, of this review, is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He was a young man of twenty years when, in 1868, he determined to try his fortune in America, and, bidding good-by to "the little German home across the sea," he crossed the Atlantic to Baltimore, where he arrived on the 3d of July. Making his way at once to Pekin, Illinois, he there worked at the blacksmith's trade for ten years, after which he removed to Warsaw, this state, where he again followed blacksmithing through a decade. On the expiration of that period he came to Hartsburg, and the business interests of the town have been well represented by him. Here entering into partnership with his brother-in-law, C. Van Gerpen, they purchased a grain elevator and began their present business of buying and shipping grain. Their purchases and sales are large and profitable, and in addition to this they also handle farm implements, machinery and wagons, in which they have a large patronage. Their business methods are above reproach and their honorable dealing and earnest desire to please have secured to them a very large patronage.

In 1890, in Brazil, Indiana, occurred the marriage of Mr. Rodenbeek and Miss Mattie Witty, of Clay county, that state, a daughter of B. Witty, a well-known Indiana farmer. They now have one child, Mattie, who was born in 1892. Both our subject and his wife are most estimable peo-

ple, and their circle of friends is extensive. In politics our subject was formerly very active, and his support is ever given to the men and measures of the Republican party. Socially he is connected with Hancock Lodge, No. 42, I. O. O. F., of Warsaw, Illinois. Such, in brief, is the history of one of the most enterprising German-American citizens of Logan county. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to make a home in the new world, for in the land of the free he has found the opportunity he sought, and through business ability and unfaltering purpose has achieved creditable prosperity.

JAMES N. LONGAN.

The business interests of Hartsburg are well represented by James N. Longan, a wide-awake, enterprising general merchant, whose activity in commercial affairs adds considerable to the business prosperity of the community while promoting his individual successes. His residence in this portion of the county dates from 1862, at which time he located in Orvil township. He was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1836, his parents being Thomas C. and Mary Ann (Nice) Longan. The father was born on the ocean, in November, 1806, while his parents were en route for the new world. They went direct to Lycoming county, where the little son was reared, and after attaining a proper age he learned the harness maker's trade, which he followed in the village of Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, for several years. On account of ill health he eventually abandoned his trade and began farming in Lycoming county, continuing in that occupation with

the exception of two years, during which time he served as county treasurer, until his life's labors were ended in death in 1899. He was thrice married, his first union being with Elizabeth Nice, who died, leaving a daughter, to whom had been given the mother's name. Mr. Longan then married Mary Ann Nice, a sister of his first wife and the mother of our subject. Her death occurred in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. She had five children: James N., of this review; Oliver Watson, now deceased; John, who died at the age of twelve years; William F., a resident of Denver, Colorado; and Thomas P., agent for the Illinois Central Railroad at Lincoln. For his third wife Mr. Longan chose Margaret Cummings, who is also deceased, and by whom he had one child, Albert Boyd, now a resident of the Keystone state.

After obtaining a common school education and arriving at years of business discretion, Mr. Longan, of this review, began farming in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where he remained for two years. He was married there in 1860 to Harriet A. Minsker, a native of Delaware and a daughter of Moses and Mary Minsker. She died in 1882, leaving a daughter, Mary Irene, who was born in April, 1861. She acts as her father's housekeeper and is also engaged in dressmaking in Hartsburg.

Not long after his marriage Mr. Longan abandoned farming in Lycoming county and removed to Logan county, Illinois, settling on a farm near Hartsburg, where he continued to engage in the tilling of the soil and the improvement of his property until 1872. He then embarked in the grain business in Hartsburg, representing A. W. Ray, of Delavan, and for ten or twelve years he continued to buy and sell grain at this place. At the same time he acted as agent for the

United States Express Company at Hartsburg. When he retired from the grain trade he rested from business activity for about three years, when, in 1890, he established a general mercantile store, in which he carries a large and well-selected stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, tinware, notions and other goods usually found in an establishment of this character. He enjoys a liberal patronage, is systematic and methodical in his business habits, and by his honesty and earnest desire to please he has gained a large trade. In connection with his store he owns a pleasant residence at the north end of Main street.

Mr. Longan exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and for four terms has served as collector of Orvil township. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and his daughter is a member of the Catholic church. Throughout his business career he has borne an unassailable reputation, and no one is more worthy of mention among the representative citizens of Logan county than James N. Longan.

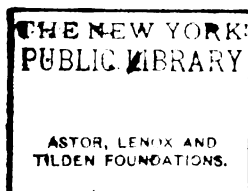
DAVID GILCHRIST.

David Gilchrist is living retired in Lincoln, having through years of active and honorable labor acquired the capital that now enables him to put aside business cares and yet enjoy the comforts which go to make life worth the living. His is an honorable old age, in which he receives the veneration and respect of young and old, rich and poor, for his career has been characterized by fidelity to duty and to principle.

Mr. Gilchrist is one of the worthy citizens that Scotland has furnished to Logan coun-



D. GILCHRIST.



ty, his birth having occurred in Kirkcudbrightshire, on the 21st of December, 1815. His parents, William and Jane (Clark) Gilchrist, were also natives of that land, and the father was a shoemaker by trade. The common schools near his home afforded our subject his educational privileges, and under the parental roof he remained until his majority, when he started out upon his business career, being employed by a neighboring farmer until the spring of 1842. Attracted by the possibilities of the new world, he then crossed the briny deep, and after landing at New York made his way to Bristol county, Rhode Island, where he again secured employment on a farm, remaining in that state for three years.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Gilchrist came to Illinois, and since 1845 has been a resident of Logan county. He secured a claim of eighty acres, for which he paid one hundred and fifty-two dollars, and in true pioneer style he began life in the west. The homes of the settlers were widely scattered, but hospitality reigned supreme, and many pleasures were enjoyed that are not known at the present day. There were also many hardships to be borne in developing a new farm, but with genuine Scotch thrift and commendable enterprise Mr. Gilchrist continued his work, and his labors resulted in developing a splendid property. As the years passed his labors and energy brought to him a good financial reward, and he made judicious investments in land until he is now the owner of fifteen hundred acres—the material evidence of his business activity. He made a specialty of the raising of cattle and hogs, which he fattened for the market and sold at a good price. He also had extensive corn and wheat fields and his production in those lines was large. His farming operations in the

course of time became very extensive and profitable, and with a very handsome competence he retired to his pleasant home in Lincoln and put aside the arduous duties of the farm.

Mr. Gilchrist has been twice married. He first wedded Helen McMath, in June, 1839. She died in Orvil township, in November, 1858, leaving seven children: William, a resident of Nebraska; James, of Orvil township; Margaret, the wife of Henry C. Johnson, of Ford county, Illinois; Mary, the wife of Benjamin Geddis, of Eminence township; David J., who is also living in the same township; Robert, of Nebraska; and Helen, the wife of V. A. Ellis, of Nebraska. Helen McMillan, a twin of Robert, died November 7, 1852, at the age of fifteen months, and William died in infancy. For his second wife Mr. Gilchrist chose Mrs. Mary Marr, the widow of Edward Marr. He was a native of Scotland, and came to America in 1860, his death occurring in 1863. Mrs. Gilchrist was born in Roxburyshire, Scotland, February 12, 1829, and by her first marriage she had six children, four of whom are living: John E., of Wedington, Arkansas; William T., of Fayetteville, Arkansas; Mary Anna; and Edward T., of Logan county; Timothy P. and Thomas Wallace, both of whom died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist have had four children—Liffey Adelia, who died February 19, 1886, at the age of twenty years and six months; and Joseph Abraham Lincoln Gilchrist, of Lincoln; and two who died in infancy.

While residing in Orvil township Mr. Gilchrist served for several terms as trustee and was also a member of the school board. In January, 1881, he rented his farm and removed to Lincoln, where he now has a very pleasant home. He has

been the architect of his own fortunes and has builded wisely and well, for, though he started out in life for himself empty-handed, he has steadily worked his way upward, and his resolute spirit and laudable ambition, resting upon untiring effort, have brought to him most gratifying and well-merited prosperity. He had but one hundred and ten dollars when he arrived in Illinois, which condition is in marked contrast to his present financial standing. In politics he is a Republican, and has ever been loyal to the best interests of his adopted land. In 1882 he went to Scotland, visiting the scenes of his boyhood, which he had not seen for forty years. Although he saw many familiar landmarks, there were also many changes which time and man had wrought. At the age of eighty-six, he is now living quietly in Lincoln, but is still hale and hearty, retaining his faculties unimpaired. He was reared in the established church of Scotland, but after coming to Illinois became a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in which he has served as ruling elder for a number of years.

JOHN R. GRINTER.

John R. Grinter, deceased, was for many years actively identified with the agricultural interests of this county, and was a man of prominence in his community. A native of Kentucky, he was born in Logan county, that state, August 17, 1823, and was a son of Francis and Susan (Reed) Grinter, who were of old Virginian stock and were the parents of four children.

Our subject received a good, practical education in the common schools of his na-

tive state, and early acquired an excellent knowledge of agricultural pursuits, which he made his life work. Coming to Illinois, in 1851, he purchased a farm in Mt. Hope, where he followed his chosen occupation until 1863, when he came to Atlanta, making this place his home throughout the remainder of his life. He bought a farm in Oran township, this county, and to its cultivation devoted his energies until called to his final rest February 5, 1897.

At Jonesboro, Tennessee, October 19, 1849, Mr. Grinter was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Young, who was born in that state, on the 22d of June, 1830, and was a daughter of Henry Young, also a native of Tennessee. By this union the following children were born: Francis H., a resident of St. Louis; Mary F., now Mrs. George Teal; Mrs. Imogene Clark, who is living with her mother; John S.; and three deceased.

Mr. Grinter deserved great credit for the success he achieved in life, as at an early age he was compelled to seek his own livelihood and aid in the support of the family. Being a great reader and a lover of books of valuable information, he acquired an excellent knowledge of men and affairs, and may be termed a self-educated as well as self-made man. He always made the most of his opportunities throughout life and became quite well-to-do. Near the close of the Mexican war he enlisted as second lieutenant in the Russellville (Kentucky) Light Guards, but was never called into active service owing to the cessation of hostilities soon afterward. He was a great temperance worker and a strong Prohibitionist. Religiously he was a devout member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and was one of the chief instigators in the building

of the Lincoln University. He was a kind and devoted husband and father and was well liked by his fellow citizens, who seemed to appreciate his sterling worth and many excellences of character. His estimable wife still attends to his farming interests in Oran township, but lives in Atlanta, where she owns a nice residence. Here she is spending her declining years, surrounded by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who hold her in high regard.

DANIEL L. BRAUCHER.

For almost sixty years this gentleman has been identified with the interests of Logan county, and is now efficiently serving as county surveyor, his home being in Lincoln. He was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, March 1, 1833, and is a son of Isaac R. and Rachel (Ludwig) Braucher, both of whom were of German descent. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Conrad Braucher, was a native of Germany, and on his emigration to America settled in Pennsylvania. The father was born in that state, October 8, 1800, and in early life removed to Pickaway county, Ohio, where he was united in marriage with Rachel Ludwig, who was born in 1810, and was a daughter of Daniel Ludwig. In 1835 they came to Illinois, and located on the Sangamon river near Springfield, where Mr. Braucher purchased a steam sawmill, which he operated for some time, being a miller by trade. In 1842 he came to Logan county and settled on Salt creek, in Aetna township, having previously purchased a mill site there. He built a sawmill and in 1848 completed the erection of a gristmill, which he successfully carried on for some time, but finally sold

this property and bought a farm, making it his home until his death, which occurred July 27, 1870. The mother of our subject died May 6, 1848.

Daniel L. Braucher, of this review, was educated in the Liberal Institute, now Lombard University, where he pursued a scientific course. On leaving school he returned home and devoted his time and energies to farming. On the 15th of June, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta C. Hill, a daughter of Frederick and Salome (Fowler) Hill. By this union were born nine children: William B., of Danville, Illinois; Alma E., who was graduated in medicine and engaged in practice in Lincoln for some time, but gave up her office to assist in the care of her brother's motherless child; Arthur C.; Edward R.; Daniel L., now deceased; Ernest N., of Chicago; Herbert H., who is a teacher in the Lincoln high school; Ralph Waldo is now an inspector in the horticultural department of Ohio; and Stella May, deceased.

After his marriage Mr. Braucher located on section 29, Aetna township, and successfully engaged in the operation of a farm of two hundred acres, which he placed under a high state of cultivation and improved by tiling and erecting good buildings thereon. Laying aside all personal interests, Mr. Braucher entered the Union army during the Civil war, enlisting in 1862 in Company D, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel R. B. Latham. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and did provost duty for a time at Jackson, Tennessee. Mr. Braucher took part in several engagements and skirmishes, and was also in the siege of Vicksburg until the surrender of that stronghold on Sunday, July 4, 1863. After the fall of Vicksburg he went with his command to

Helena, Arkansas, and from there to Little Rock and Pine Bluff. When hostilities ceased he was honorably discharged June 12, 1865, and returned to Lincoln, his wife having located here while he was at the front.

In the fall of 1865 Mr. Braucher was elected county surveyor on the Republican ticket, and served in that capacity four years to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, but declined further honors along that line. He then turned his attention to the manufacture of a mill machine, known as the Little Giant Combined Feeder, Smutter and Separator, and continued in that business until 1885, when the roller system was introduced, and he discontinued the manufacture of his machine. He had done an extensive business for some fifteen years. He then engaged in civil engineering and surveying until the fall of 1900, when he was elected county surveyor on the Democratic ticket. In 1878 he was elected mayor of Lincoln on the Greenback ticket, and creditably filled that office one term. In politics he is independent and in his present capacity as county surveyor has served the people longer than any other living citizen in this county. Socially he is a member of Mt. Pulaski Lodge, No. 87, A. F. & A. M., from which he dimitted soon after the war. He is one of Logan county's honored pioneers and representative citizens, and this volume would be incomplete without the record of his life.

FREDERICK DITTUS.

Frederick Dittus, a retired farmer residing in Mount Pulaski, is numbered among the early settlers of Logan county, as he came to this section of the state among

those who laid the foundation for its prosperity and progress by braving the hardships of pioneer life and thus opening the way to civilization. Throughout the long years of his residence here his career has been an upright, honorable one, gaining for him the unqualified confidence and regard of his fellow men.

Mr. Dittus was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 28, 1833, and is a son of John and Mary A. (Rentschler) Dittus. The former, a farmer by occupation, died in his native land, and the mother afterwards became the wife of Erhardt Stoll, who in 1847 brought his wife and her children to the new world, crossing the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, which completed the voyage in forty-seven days. Arriving in New York, they proceeded directly by steamboat, canal and wagon to Springfield, Illinois, and in the spring of 1848 removed to Logan county, locating in Laenna township, where Mr. Stoll purchased eighty acres of land. He added to this place until he had two hundred acres at the time of his death, which occurred in 1860. His wife survived him and continued to make her home on the old farm until called to her final rest.

Frederick Dittus is the oldest living child of his mother's first marriage. He attended the common schools of Germany between the ages of six and fourteen years, and with the family he crossed the Atlantic in 1847, arriving in Logan county the following year. Here he assisted in the cultivation and improvement of the home farm until he was twenty-six years of age, when he made preparations for a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Sarah Hagenbuch, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Amos and Sarah Hagenbuch, who were early settlers of Logan county, coming to this state from Pennsylvania in 1859.

After his marriage Mr. Dittus purchased eighty acres of land in Chester township and locating thereon began its improvement with characteristic energy. In course of time the entire amount was under a high state of cultivation and as the years passed and his financial resources increased he made other purchases until within the boundaries of his farm is comprised four hundred and fifty acres of valuable land. He successfully engaged in the raising of grain, hogs and cattle and in his farm work prospered from year to year, thus annually augmenting his income. At length, in 1891, he put aside the more arduous duties of the farm, to which he had given his earnest and unremitting attention for so many years, and removed to Mount Pulaski, where he is now practically living a retired life, merely superintending his investments.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Dittus has been blessed with five children: George F., who is engaged in farming; William, who follows the same pursuit; Charles E., who is operating the old homestead; Anna, the wife of Fred Meyer, of Baker & Son department store, of East St. Louis, Illinois; and Edward, a well-known lumber merchant of Mount Pulaski. The family is one of prominence in the community, the sterling worth of its members being widely acknowledged. While actively carrying on his business interests Mr. Dittus has found time to faithfully perform his duties of citizenship and has rendered efficient service to his fellow men in public office. For many years he was a member of the school board and was clerk of the board in Chester township. He was also supervisor of Chester township for eight years and retired from office as he entered it—with the confidence and good will of his constituents. He is now a Gold Democrat

and has long advocated the principles of Democracy. Throughout the greater part of his life he has been a member of the Lutheran church, has served on the board for more than thirty years and has been church treasurer for the past eight years. His home is a fine substantial residence in Mount Pulaski, a monument to his thrift and enterprise in former years. His life record proves most conclusively that success is not a matter of genius, but the outcome of earnest effort, carefully directed by sound judgment and his example should serve to stimulate and encourage others to press forward along the highway to prosperity.

DOUGLAS C. SIMPSON.

One of the most public-spirited and progressive citizens of Lincoln is Douglas C. Simpson, who is now so ably representing the fifth ward in the city council. He was born in Warren county, Ohio, August 20, 1860, and is a son of Jeremiah Simpson, of whom extended mention is made in the sketch of John A. Simpson, on another page of this volume. Our subject was only four years old when the family came to Lincoln, and in its public schools he received his literary education, while his business education has been self-acquired. After leaving school he entered the office of the Sentinel to learn the printer's trade, and worked two years on that paper and two years on the Weekly Herald. On account of ill health he was at length obliged to give up that business, and then turned his attention to learning the trade of carriage painting, which he followed for two years. He next worked for his father as a carpenter, and it was not

long before he had thoroughly mastered that vocation, becoming a very competent workman. He has had the superintendency of all of the best work done by his brother, John A. Simpson, who is one of the leading contractors and builders of Lincoln. Our subject has assisted in the erection of many of the largest buildings of the city, and has had charge of resetting the new plate-glass fronts in the stores his father built.

Mr. Simpson was married in Lincoln, December 28, 1882, to Miss Hannah Belle Kern, who was born in Ohio, June 18, 1860, and was educated in the public schools of Champaign. Her parents were Wesley and Nancy (Shull) Kern, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. In 1872 Mr. Kern brought his family to Lincoln, Illinois, where he spent the remainder of his life. By trade he was also a carpenter, and was killed while at work on a building in 1892, at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife died in 1881, at the age of sixty. They had nine children, of whom two sons and two daughters are now deceased. Those living are Mrs. W. N. Sherman, Mrs. M. E. Lasher, Alonzo H. and Mrs. Sadie Strickler, all residents of Chicago; and Mrs. D. C. Simpson, wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have seven children: Harry C., John A., Jesse W., Nellie D., May L., Earl R. and Anna Margaret.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Simpson purchased a nice home on North Hamilton street. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and has taken a very active part in party work, laboring untiringly to promote its interests. In the spring of 1901 he was elected alderman of the fifth ward, and is now filling that office with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He is a member of several important committees, such as streets and

alleys, lights, printing, fire and water, public grounds and buildings, sanitary, sewer and drainage, and miscellaneous. He has taken an active interest in promoting all movements for the benefit of the city and has done his part in pushing them to completion. Mr. Simpson was one of a committee who were instrumental in getting the two per cent. tax from the state for the benefit and support of public libraries. He is decidedly in favor of municipal ownership and agitates such questions very strongly. Fraternally he is a member of the Sons of Veterans, his father having served in the Civil war, and he is also a member of the local fire department and the Illinois State Fireman's Association. This department has always been of great interest to him, and he does all within his power for its benefit.

PETER SANDEL.

This well-known and successful farmer and stock dealer, residing on section 20, Chester township, is a native of Baden, Germany, born near Heidelberg, on the 29th of January, 1861. His parents, Michael and Mary (Bock) Sandel, were born in the same place, the former in 1828, and the latter in 1833. After acquiring a good common school education the father engaged in farming in his native land until 1880, when he came to the United States, bringing with him his family. On landing in this country he proceeded at once to Illinois, his destination being Logan county, where he has since made his home. Here he continued to follow farming until 1893, when he removed to Lincoln, and having laid aside all business cares is now living a retired life, though he still enjoys good health. He is a member

of the Evangelical church of Lincoln, and takes an active part in its work. In his family were eleven children, of whom five died in Germany in early childhood, and one died in America, in 1880, at the age of sixteen years. Those still living are Henry, a baker of Brooklyn, New York; Peter, the subject of this sketch; Margaret, wife of Fred Julch, a farmer of Oklahoma; Philip, also a farmer of Oklahoma; and George, a resident of Chester township, this county. They were all educated either in the public schools of Germany or this country, and remained with their parents, working on the home farm until they established homes of their own.

Peter Sandel attended school in the fatherland until fourteen years of age, but his English education has been self-acquired since the emigration of the family to America. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-five years of age, and was then married, September 6, 1886, to Miss Mary Leinweber, who was born in Germany, April 28, 1868, and was only a year old when brought by her parents to the new world, the family locating in Mason county, Illinois, where she was reared, educated and married. Her father is now deceased, but her mother is still living in Mason county, which is also the home of nine of her twelve children. Two of the family reside in Nebraska, while Mrs. Sandel is the only one of the number living in Logan county. There were six children born to our subject and his wife, but two died in infancy. The others are Anna, Emil, Hattie and Luella, all at home attending the district school of the neighborhood.

After his marriage Mr. Sandel settled on a farm of two hundred acres in Sheridan township, near New Holland, and in 1894 came to Chester township, where he has

since successfully engaged in general farming on a tract of four hundred and seventy acres owned by F. C. W. Koehnle. He is also engaged in buying and selling cattle and in grain dealing. He has made all needed improvements upon his place, and is regarded as one of the most systematic and thorough farmers of his community.

Fraternally both Mr. and Mrs. Sandel are members of the Modern Federal America Lodge, of Lincoln, and he carries an endowment insurance of four thousand dollars. Religiously he is a member of the Evangelical church. Formerly he affiliated with the Democratic party, but now votes the Republican ticket, and he served as road commissioner in Sheridan township. He has never been an aspirant for office, but gives his personal attention to his farming interests and has thereby met with success. He is one of the leading men of his township, and is held in high regard by all who know him.

JAMES BURNS.

James Burns, who is the operator of one of the largest farms in Broadwell township, and a useful citizen of Logan county, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, June 13, 1864, and is a son of Patrick and Margaret (Day) Burns. Patrick Burns was a native and resident of Ireland for a number of years, coming to the United States with his family in September, 1864, when James was an infant. At that time he possessed but limited means, but by his industry and economy he became the owner of a good farm in Elkhart township, which he rented, making his home on the farm now occupied by James Burns, where he died July 10, 1891, at the age of fifty-seven years. His death

was unexpected, as he had always been in vigorous health. His widow resides with our subject. Although a good citizen he never identified himself with either political party, voting for the man rather than the party. Several local offices were offered him, but he declined to serve in any official capacity, preferring to give all of his attention to his farming interests. The five children born to him and wife were as follows: Catherine, the wife of William L. Hickey, now living in Chester township; John, living on a farm in Corwin township; James, the subject of this sketch; Thomas, a farmer living in Broadwell; and Mary, wife of Thomas F. Mowen, of Clinton, Illinois.

While but an infant James Burns, the subject of this sketch, came to Logan county with his parents, and grew to manhood on the farm, attending the public schools of his district. Later he took an elective course at Notre Dame, Indiana, remaining there one year, and then returned home to assist his father.

On November 5, 1895, our subject was married to Miss Julia Tuohy, who was born in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1870. She was liberally educated in her native country and there became a teacher. In 1891 she came to Lincoln, Illinois, to visit her uncle, the late esteemed Father Tuohy, who for twenty-three years had officiated as a priest of St. Patrick's Catholic church, in this city. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Burns, namely: James P., John F., and Julia.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Burns settled upon the farm they now occupy. This consists of six hundred acres of land, with the residence, located on section 27, Broadwell township. Mr. Burns has carried on extensive operations here, both in general farming and stock raising, buying and feed-

ing a large number of cattle and hogs. He has a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, partly under cultivation, in western Nebraska, and he also owns considerable property in Broadwell. As an intelligent and active member of the Democratic party he has efficiently filled many of the township offices, serving for four terms as collector, and in 1898 he was elected supervisor, being re-elected in 1900 for the ensuing two years. He is chairman of the road and bridge committees, and is also a member of the committee on claims and on fees and salary. His administration while in office has given entire satisfaction to his constituents, and he is one of the most popular officials in the county.

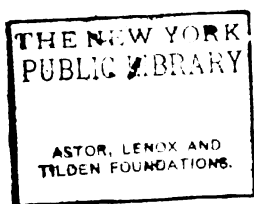
Mr. Burns is also prominent in the fraternal orders, being a member of the Court of Honor, of Broadwell; the Catholic Order of Foresters, Lincoln Court, No. 192, in which he was formerly an officer; and the Ancient Order Hibernians, Division, No. 1, in Lincoln. Mr. Burns is very well known through the county and is universally respected. Both he and his estimable wife are members of St. Patrick's Catholic church, of which they are liberal supporters.

HON. LAWRENCE B. STRINGER.

One of Logan county's most promising attorneys and influential citizens is Lawrence B. Stringer, the junior member of the law firm of Baldwin & Stringer, of Lincoln, and the Democratic state senator from the Twenty-eighth district. He was born February 24, 1866, and up to ten years of age resided in various localities in the state of New Jersey, his father being a Methodist clergyman and moving from place to place in the manner characteristic of the ministry of that de-



L. B. STRINGER.



nomination. In 1876 he went with his parents to Beloit, Wisconsin, residing there three years, and then going to La Salle county, Illinois. His primary education, acquired in the public schools, was supplemented by a course at Gitting's Seminary, a literary institution located at LaHarpe, Illinois, which he attended from 1879 until 1882, graduating in the latter year. During vacations he was employed in the newspaper offices of the village, where he learned the trade of a practical printer. In 1884 he came to Lincoln and entered Lincoln University, now the Lincoln College of the James Milliken University, and was graduated at that institution with the degree of A. B. in 1887. While in college he particularly interested himself in oratorical work, winning the college oratorical contest over five competitors in 1885, and again in 1886, and representing Lincoln University at the Inter-Collegiate State contest in 1886. After graduation he was connected with the Lincoln Times in a journalistic capacity for several years. In 1894 he entered the Chicago College of Law, which is the law department of Lake Forest University, and on completing the prescribed course was graduated in 1896 and admitted to the bar in June of that same year. The following year he took a post-graduate course in the same institution, and was granted the degree of LL. B. He began the practice of his profession at Lincoln in August, 1898, and in its prosecution has met with excellent success.

On the 18th of December, 1890, Mr. Stringer was united in marriage with Miss Helen Pegram, daughter of William A. Pegram, of Lincoln. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men, and was for three years grand trustee of the grand lodge of Illinois, Knights of Pythias.

At an early age Mr. Stringer became interested in politics, making his first campaign speeches in 1884, when eighteen years of age, and he has stumped the state under the direction of the Democratic state committee in every campaign since. He was nominated for state representative at Decatur in 1890 for the old Macon-Logan county district, and although the district had before been considered a Republican district, he was elected by a plurality of twenty-three hundred and ten. He was the youngest member of the thirty-seventh general assembly, and received a chairmanship of a committee—an honor rarely ever accorded a first term. He was chosen by caucus to second the nomination of General John M. Palmer for United States senator in the joint assembly, and was one of the famous "101" who voted eight weeks to elect General Palmer to that position. As a member of the committee on labor in that body he took especial interest in measures introduced on behalf of organized labor. More measures were passed at this session of the legislature in the interests of the coal miners of the state than at any previous session, and for this result the miners' organizations were not tardy in officially giving a large measure of the credit therefor to Mr. Stringer. In the Chicago mayoralty contest of 1891, upon the invitation of the city Democratic committee, he made a speaking campaign of two weeks in that city, and in the fall of the same year accompanied General Palmer on a campaigning tour through the state of Iowa. He was renominated for representative by acclamation in 1892, was re-elected by a handsome majority in the same district, and became a member of the thirty-eighth general assembly. In this body he was made chairman of the committee on edu-

cation, and was the author of the bill which took the place of the well-known Edwards compulsory-education law. He also assisted in the preparation of the Australian ballot law which was passed at this session. In January, 1894, he received an appointment under the Cleveland administration in the United States pension service, with headquarters at Chicago. In June, 1900, at Havana, Illinois, he was nominated without opposition for state senator by the delegates from the four counties then comprising the thirty-second district, namely, Logan, Mason, Menard and Cass counties. During the campaign he did not confine his attention to his immediate district, but campaigned the state under the direction of the state committee, accompanying William J. Bryan upon his special Illinois tour. Mr. Stringer was elected to the state senate by a plurality of twenty-two hundred and twenty-two, being over two hundred votes greater than Mr. Bryan's plurality in the district. He was selected by the joint Democratic caucus in the forty-second general assembly to formally present the name of Hon. Samuel Alschuler as the Democratic candidate for United States senator, the speech so nominating Mr. Alschuler being delivered in the state senate January 22, 1901, and a full text of which was printed in the Chicago and St. Louis papers and circulated by the state committee as a campaign document. Mr. Stringer was a member of all the leading committees of the forty-second general assembly, including the special committee on the revision of the practice laws of the state, took an active part in legislation, and was the author of several important measures which found their way to the statute books of the state. After the session he was appointed by the Democratic committee as chairman of the sub-com-

mittee to inquire into and pass upon the constitutionality of the new apportionment act, with a view to attacking it in the courts.

HURLEY MCCARREL.

Hurley McCarrel, deceased, was one of the leading and representative farmers of Logan county. He was born on the 28th of July, 1826, in Allegany county, New York, and was a son of John and Miranda (Boardwell) McCarrel, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of Pennsylvania. The father died when our subject was only six years old, but the mother long survived him, dying in Texas in 1888.

Mr. McCarrel was educated in the public schools of his native state and when a mere lad worked in a dairy to assist in the support of his widowed mother. In 1844 he came to Illinois, and after spending a short time in Bond county took up his residence in Logan county, where he continued to make his home throughout life. He aided in the early development and upbuilding of the county, and successfully engaged in farming until two years prior to his death, when he lived retired from active labor, enjoying a well-earned rest.

In 1847 Mr. McCarrel married Miss Nancy Dyer, who was born in Illinois, September 29, 1826, and died January 18, 1893. Her parents were William and Margaret (Slatten) Dyer, the former of Irish and the latter of German descent. Her father came to this state from Kentucky, and her mother from Tennessee. Of the ten children who were born to Mr. and Mrs. McCarrel, one, John W., died in infancy. The others are Minerva; George; Mary Margaret, de-

ceased; Elizabeth; Daniel; Hanan C.; Sarah A.; Henry I. and Ida May. The daughters, Misses Sarah A. and Ida May, reside in a cozy little home in Atlanta, where they are surrounded by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. They tenderly cherish the memory of their beloved parents and take great pride in preserving all matters pertaining to them.

The family hold membership in the Christian church and Mr. McCarrel always took an active interest in its work. He was looked upon as one of the most upright and conscientious men of his community and at his death his many friends realized that the county had lost a valued citizen. By his ballot he supported the men and measures of the Republican party, but he never cared for political honors. He served many years as school director in his district, and always gave his support to all enterprises calculated to advance the educational, moral or social interests of his community.

JEREMIAH PARKER.

Jeremiah Parker, familiarly known as Jerry by his many friends throughout Logan county, is the senior member of the firm of Parker & Rudolph, painters and decorators of Lincoln. He was born in Warren county, Ohio, on the 24th of March, 1855, and was only two years old when he came to Lincoln with his parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (McMullen) Parker, who were natives of Tennessee and Maryland, respectively. During his active business career the father followed blacksmithing, but spent his last years in retirement from labor. He made his home with our subject after the latter's marriage, and died in Lincoln

in 1895, at the advanced age of nearly eighty-eight years. He long survived his wife, who died in 1858. She was twice married, her first husband being a Mr. Carlock, by whom she had one daughter, now living, Elizabeth, wife of William G. Stark-ey, of Lincoln, who is one of the oldest settlers of the city. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Parker, two of whom died in infancy, while Samuel died at Helena, Arkansas, during his service in the Union army; and Thomas B., who was also a soldier of the Civil war, died in Lincoln, Illinois. Those of the family still living are George W., who served his country as a member of Company B, Second Illinois Cavalry, and is now a resident of Lincoln; Mary, wife of William Ragland, of Hutchinson, Kansas; Celia, widow of J. H. Corwine, of Lincoln; and Jeremiah, the subject of this sketch.

Leaving school at the age of eleven years, Jerry Parker began work on a farm as a laborer and was thus employed for five years. In 1871 he returned to Lincoln, where he learned the trade of carriage painting with Frank Gerard, now deceased, and worked for him for eighteen years having charge of the business for several years. When the son succeeded to the business, Mr. Parker remained with him as manager for some time. He was next with J. B. Herman. In 1898 he opened a shop of his own, and admitted to partnership Mr. Rudolph in the spring of 1901, the firm becoming Parker & Rudolph. They do all kinds of carriage painting, as well as house painting, decorating and paper hanging, and have built up a good trade, which is constantly increasing, as the superiority of their work becomes known.

Mr. Parker was married in Lincoln in 1882, to Miss Annie L. Stoltz, who was born in Niagara county, New York, in Jan-

uary, 1857. About 1876 her parents came with their family to Logan county, Illinois, and here remained on a farm until 1889, when they removed to Montana, where they now live. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have two children: Leona and Minnie Elizabeth.

The Republican party has always found in Mr. Parker a staunch supporter of its principles, and of late years he has taken quite an active part in politics. In 1896 he was elected assessor of East Lincoln township, and so acceptably did he fill that office that he has been constantly re-elected, and is the present incumbent. He has given good satisfaction in all his decisions. Socially he is an honored member of Lincoln Lodge, No. 204, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed through the chairs; and also belongs to Keokuk Tribe, I. O. R. M., and Richard J. Oglesby Camp, No. 7363, M. W. A., and the Modern American Fraternal Order. His wife is a member of the German Lutheran church, but Mr. Parker was reared in the Methodist church. Jovial in disposition, he makes many friends, and is held in high regard by all who know him.

WILLIAM HUNGERFORD.

The subject of this sketch is one of the leading contractors and builders of Lincoln, and is also successfully engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, in fact, all kinds of builders' and mill supplies. He was born in Bridgewater, Connecticut, May 31, 1833, and is a worthy representative of an old New England family, his parents being William and Adeline (Keeler) Hungerford. The father, who was a native of Massachusetts and a bricklayer by trade, died

about 1890, and the mother passed away some years previous.

Mr. Hungerford was reared at his birthplace and there acquired a good common school education, which was completed by a course in the high school at that place. On laying aside his text books he entered upon his business career. He went to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. Having mastered his chosen vocation, he came west in 1858 and located in Lincoln, where he worked as a journeyman carpenter for a time. In 1868 he formed a partnership with E. L. Beach and built the planing mill at Lincoln, which was destroyed by fire in May, 1871, but with characteristic energy they at once rebuilt, and within seventy days the machinery was in running order and everything ready for business. Since Mr. Beach retired from the firm in 1873 Mr. Hungerford has been alone in business, and now has a well equipped plant, it being supplied with the latest improved machinery. By giving close attention to his business he has built up a large trade as a manufacturer of sash, doors, blinds and building material of all kinds, and he has also extensively engaged in contracting and building, having erected many dwellings and business houses in Lincoln and surrounding country. The excellence of his work has always been a convincing test of his own personal worth.

In 1855 Mr. Hungerford married Miss Sarah M. Beach, of Poughkeepsie, New York, to them were born three children, namely: York, a daughter of Phineas H. Beach, and Adeline, now the wife of F. E. Bell, of Mattoon, Illinois; Phineas B., of Lincoln; Martha, wife of Charles A. Warfield, who has been a mail carrier of Lincoln since free delivery was established. The parents hold membership in the First Presbyterian church

of Lincoln, of which Mr. Hungerford is one of the elders, and are highly respected and esteemed by all who know them. Their home is a neat and substantial frame residence of the latest architectural design, and is the abode of hospitality and good cheer. Mr. Hungerford is a stanch Republican and served for several years on the city council, being elected on the temperance ticket, and he took an active part in the noted temperance agitation. During his term of office the water works were put in.

FRANCIS MARION TUTTLE.

Francis M. Tuttle, deceased, was for many years one of the most enterprising and public-spirited men in Logan county, and to him the people owe a debt of gratitude, which, in all probability, they will never meet. He was born in Greene county, Ohio, October 10, 1832, and was a son of James and Harriet (Hatch) Tuttle, in whose family were four sons and two daughters. The father was born in Athens, Ohio, in 1806, and was there reared to manhood. He followed the manufacture of brick and was also a large distiller in Ohio, but he later took up farming, and by working early and late, he was soon enabled to lay aside all cares and spend the evening of his life in ease and retirement. He was a man who took considerable interest in his country, especially in politics and was always ready to lend a helping hand to the needy. On April 14, 1899, he was finally called to his last rest, having reached the extreme old age of ninety-three years.

Our subject spent his boyhood days on the farm and there received a good country schooling, and learning the ins and outs of

farming, which occupation he later followed. In 1855 he engaged in the milling business in Logan county and continued in that capacity successfully until the year of 1861. He was rudely awakened from his quiet dreams of the future by the dark cloud of war, which overshadowed our beloved country, and in the fall of the same year, his patriotism being aroused, Mr. Tuttle enlisted and was soon made first lieutenant of Company E, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was engaged in several skirmishes and battles, but he was a brave, fearless officer, and was never injured. He served his country faithfully for two years, but through the hands of his enemies he was poisoned while on his way to to assist in the capture of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and on July 29, 1863, he expired at Snyder Bluff, a distance of six miles from Vicksburg. This being a time of war, the facts will never become known, but the cruelty inflicted upon him at the hands of the villain made an irreparable loss to the entire company.

On January 24, 1856, Mr. Tuttle was united in marriage with Miss Anna A. Stephens, of Ohio, a daughter of Andrew and Anna (Smith) Stephens, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle were born four children, two of whom are still living: Ivy L. and Alice D. The deceased were Lodema and Josephine.

On June 10, 1869, Mrs. Tuttle was married to Charles H. Pierce, who is a farmer of Atlanta, Illinois. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pierce are members of the Baptist church and have the respect of the community in general.

Socially our subject was a Mason, also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and politically he was a stalwart

Republican. His life record was one well worthy of emulation and contained many valuable lessons of incentive. Upright and honorable in all the relations of life he merited and received the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact.

CAPTAIN DAVID VANHISE.

With only ordinary advantages in youth and with no financial aid rendered him as he started out upon his business career Captain David Vanhise has steadily advanced in business circles until he now occupies a prominent, creditable and enviable position in the financial world of Logan county, being president of the First National Bank of Mt. Pulaski. When we examine into the secret of his success it will be found that it has been gained along the lines of old and well tried business principles. Industry, energy, strong purpose and unquestioned honesty have formed the foundation of his prosperity and made for him a record which is in every way worthy of emulation.

The Captain is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Fairfield county, on the 22d of August, 1822, his parents being James and Nancy J. (Winstead) Vanhise. His paternal grandparents were Abraham and Christine (Stenabaugh) Vanhise, the former a native of Virginia. The maternal grandfather, Griffin Winstead, was also a native of Virginia, while his wife, Margaret Winstead, came from Germany to America when fourteen years of age. The parents of our subject were both natives of the Old Dominion, whence they removed to Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1810. The father served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812. In October, 1856, he removed

with his wife to Logan county, Illinois, where they spent their remaining days, their home being in Mount Pulaski at the time they were called to their final rest, the father in 1866, the mother in 1858.

In the public schools of his native county Captain Vanhise pursued his education, spending the winter months mastering the branches of English learning in such institutions, while in the summer he assisted in the work of the home farm. He assisted in the cultivation of the fields on the old homestead until twenty-one years of age and then started out in life on his own account. He remained in Fairfield county, Ohio, until 1856, when he started with his family for Illinois, and on the 9th of October took up his abode in Logan county, and in March, 1857, he located in Mount Pulaski, where he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1862 he responded to the country's call for volunteers to aid in crushing out the rebellion, becoming a member of Company D, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Infantry, of which he was commissioned captain, while Colonel R. B. Latham commanded the regiment. They proceeded to Jackson, Tennessee, and participated in the operation of the army during the whole siege of Vicksburg, the capitulation giving an open waterway to the gulf. With his company Captain Vanhise afterward took part in the engagements at Helena, Little Rock and Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and was ever found at his post of duty, faithfully defending the Union cause until July, 1865, when he was honorably discharged with the rank of major.

Returning to Logan county Major Vanhise engaged in merchandising at Mount Pulaski, for four years having retained his interest in the business while in the army, and then turned his attention to the manu-

facture of drain tile, establishing a factory in which he made tile, from three to twelve inches in diameter. For fifteen years he was in that line of business and met with excellent success in his undertakings, owing to the fine product which he turned out and his reliability in all trade transactions. He conducted one of the largest factories in this part of the state. Eight days after selling that business he assisted in the organization of the First National Bank, which was established with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. John Lincoln became president and Captain Vanhise, vice-president, and in that capacity our subject continued to serve until a vacancy occurred in the presidency, when he was chosen to that position, in which he has now served for six years. He has been largely instrumental in placing the bank upon a good paying basis and making it one of the most reliable financial concerns in this part of the state. He is a sagacious, far-sighted business man, determined and resolute in carrying out his well formulated plans, and his energy and industry have been the salient features in his successful business career.

In October, 1846, Captain Vanhise was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Martin, of Pickaway county, Ohio, a daughter of Adam and Catherine (Pontius) Martin, also of Pickaway county. They have a very pleasant and attractive home in Mount Pulaski, and in addition the Captain owns other city property and one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land in Logan county, which he rents. He is a member of Samuel Walker Post, No. 205, G. A. R., of which he has served as commander for the past five years. In his political views he is a stalwart Republican and though he has never sought or desired public office he has always faithfully performed his duties of cit-

izenship and as every true American should do, keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend and he did effective service for the schools while acting as a member and president of the school board. Since the age of sixteen he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, has long served as one of its officers, for four years was assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school and for thirty-seven years has been superintendent. His has been an active and useful career, his activity in many lines proving of benefit to his fellow men, while in the business world he has achieved prosperity, his life history proving what it is possible to accomplish if one has the courage to dare and to do. No history of this community would be complete without the record of Captain Vanhise, the loyal soldier, faithful citizen and reliable business man.

J. WEBSTER SUMNER.

J. Webster Sumner, another early settler of Logan county, has been engaged in farming here since 1856. He is a native of Darke county, Ohio, born on January 12, 1840, and is a son of Oran L. and Elizabeth (Carnahan) Sumner, natives of Vermont and Scioto county, Ohio, respectively. The father moved to Ohio when he was quite young and he and his wife were married in Darke county, where he engaged in farming until his death in 1852. The mother had a brother and two sisters residing in Logan county, Illinois, and after the death of her husband she came here with her family and settled in Orvil township, on the present farm of our subject, where she reared her children and engaged in farming. About

1884 she removed to the village of Emden and there resided until her death, in 1893.

The parents of our subject had ten children, five now living, namely: Margaret, who resides in the village of Emden; William T., who married Sarah Bruner and resides in Eminence township; J. W., our subject; Frances, wife of O. A. Shirley, of Ford county, Illinois; Elizabeth A., wife of T. J. Miller, of Orvil township; John C., Berthema and Ella, all three deceased; and two others who died in infancy.

In 1870 our subject was married to Zara A. Patterson, a native of the southern part of Illinois, born in 1852, and a daughter of Lewis and Jane (Cooper) Patterson, natives of Ohio and New Jersey, respectively. Mr. Patterson was a farmer in Ohio, but came to Logan county, Illinois, at an early day, and died in Lincoln in 1864. Our subject and wife are the parents of four children, namely: Cora, wife of Ezra D. Reardon, of Oklahoma City; William T., an attorney of East St. Louis, Illinois; Frank W., a minister in the Christian church, who is a student of the College of the Bible in Kentucky; and Bertha, who died at the age of three years.

Mr. Sumner was the only one of his parents' children who remained at home and he helped his mother on the farm and finally became the owner of it. Here he has spent his life in farming, with the exception of a period devoted to the defense of his country. On August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Infantry, under Colonel Latham and Captain Beesley. His company was in the siege of Vicksburg and also participated in a number of small engagements, but he was never injured in any way and received his honorable discharge at Springfield on August 9, 1865.

He then returned to the old homestead in Orvil township, this county, where he is the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of fine farming land on section 10. On this excellent property he carries on general farming and stock raising. His land is well cultivated and the buildings are substantial and in good repair, while his residence is a very good one.

Politically Mr. Sumner is a staunch Republican and he has been honored by election to several of the minor offices of the township, although his time is so occupied that he has not sought official positions. Both he and his most excellent wife are earnest members of the Bethel Christian church, which is located one mile east of his farm. Not only has he taken an active part in church work and given liberally of his means, but he and his wife reared one of their children to take up the work of the Master. Mr. Sumner is well and favorably known in the community in which he resides and is often called by his friends "Web" Sumner.

COLONEL WILFORD D. WYATT.

Wilford D. Wyatt, an old and prominent attorney of Lincoln, is a native of Illinois, born on a farm in Morgan county, September 1, 1821, and is a worthy representative of one of the honored pioneer families of this state. His paternal great-grandfather came to this country from the north of Ireland, and settled in Virginia, where the grandfather, John Wyatt, was born. The latter wedded Mary Trimble, who was born in Pennsylvania, of Dutch ancestry, and in 1816 he removed to Batesville, Arkansas, where he made his home until his death. William Wyatt, our subject's father was

born near Harper's Ferry, in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1790, and in early life removed with his father to Tennessee, locating near General Jackson's plantation. Later he removed to Flynn's Ferry, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, and in 1814 came to Illinois, being at that time a pilot on the Mississippi river running as far as New Orleans. In 1816 he was married in Madison county, this state, to Miss Rachel Kitchens, who was born at Kaskaskia, of French and Spanish parentage. After residing in Madison county four years, he removed to Morgan county, in 1820, and made his home three and one-half miles south of Jacksonville for some time, when he removed three and one-half miles northeast of Jacksonville, where he bought a farm, on which he lived until his death in April, 1836. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. His wife died in 1850. Of the nine children born to them seven lived to be grown, namely: Elizabeth; John; Wilford D., our subject; Nancy Ann; Mary, and Savilla, widow of the late Colonel Robert B. Latham. Only our subject and his youngest sister are now living.

Wilford D. Wyatt grew to manhood on the home farm, and supplemented his early education, acquired in the common schools, by a year's attendance at the Illinois College in Jacksonville. In the spring of 1844 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and from there to Phillips county, Arkansas, where he taught school and commenced the study of law with Judge Josiah B. McKeil. He was admitted to the bar in that state in 1846, and began practice at Delta, Mississippi, where he served as clerk of the courts of his county. During the Mexican war he enlisted in June, 1846, in Company B, First Mississippi Regiment of Riflemen, commanded by Colonel Jefferson Davis, and he participated in the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista. After

his discharge he returned to Mississippi, and shortly afterward went to Vicksburg, where he re-enlisted in Captain Elisha Crowson's company of riflemen, belonging to the First Battalion, under command of Colonel J. Patton Anderson, and then went to Tampico, Mexico, where he remained until the close of the war. He was promoted to second lieutenant in Captain Lloyd's independent cavalry company, which, by order of the war department, was attached to the Third United States Flying Artillery, commanded by Colonel Gates. He was mustered out at Vicksburg, July 3, 1848, was in bad health until 1849, when he went to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, where he published a newspaper and practiced law until 1853, when he returned to Carrollton, Illinois, and practiced law and edited a newspaper until December, 1856, when he came to Lincoln as attorney for the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which position he held until entering the army. During the session of the legislature, in 1857, he was assistant secretary of the senate, performing the duties of the secretary.

In 1861, at the breaking out of the Civil war, Mr. Wyatt raised Company E, of the Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned the first lieutenant-colonel of said regiment. He assisted in organizing his regiment, and also in recruiting members for the One Hundred and Sixth and other regiments throughout the war. Since then he has engaged in the practice of law at Lincoln.

Colonel Wyatt has been twice married. In September, 1844, at Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois, he wedded Miss Anna Josephine Blackshaw, a niece of Governor Thomas Carlin, and to them were born four children: Lammie E., wife of John Edmonds, a resident of Lincoln; William, who died in childhood; Anna B., deceased; and

Mary, wife of John C. Mathews, of the law firm of Shope, Mathews & Miller, of Chicago. The mother of these children died January 18, 1893, and on the 22nd of November, 1899, Colonel Wyatt married Miss Lizzie F. Morris, a native of Pennsylvania.

In politics Colonel Wyatt is a staunch Democrat. He served as president of the Illinois Christian Temperance Union from 1879 until 1881, and is now the chief counsellor of the branch council of the Royal Templars of Temperance, at Lincoln, Illinois. Colonel Wyatt is well and favorably known by the people of central Illinois and has now the distinction of being the oldest member of the Logan county bar now in active practice.

REV. FREDERICK W. SCHNATHORST.

Rev. Frederick W. Schnathorst, pastor of St. John's Evangelical church of Lincoln, is a native of Wisconsin, his birth having occurred in Sheboygan, April 7, 1860. His parents, C. F. and Caroline (Huck) Schnathorst, were natives of Prussia, Germany, and emigrated to America in 1857. Landing in New York City, they proceeded at once to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and in that state the father followed farming for several years. He came to Lincoln, Illinois, a short time before his death, and died here in December, 1900. His home at that time was in Newton, Iowa, where his widow still resides.

After attending the public schools for some years Mr. Schnathorst, of this review, took a four years' course at Elmhurst College, in Elmhurst, Du Page county, Illinois, and was graduated at that institution in

June, 1883. He then entered the Eden Theological Seminary, at St. Louis, Missouri, and on his graduation, in June, 1886, was ordained a minister of the Evangelical church by Professors Haberle, Becker and Kunzman, all of St. Louis. He then took charge of St. Peter's church at Grant Park, Illinois, where he remained four years. He was next called to Emanuel church, near Elgin, and had charge of that congregation for seven years. In May, 1897, he assumed the pastorate of St. John's church, of Lincoln, and under his ministry the congregation has increased to two hundred families. The church here is a substantial brick edifice, having a seating capacity of five hundred.

In 1894 Mr. Schnathorst founded the Orphans' Home at Bensonville, Du Page county, and helped carry the work on to completion at a cost of twenty-three thousand dollars. At first he took the responsibility of raising the money, but after demonstrating the feasibility of the project, the assistance of all of the churches of his denomination in northern Illinois was received. In this institution seventy-five children are now cared for, besides seventeen old people, who are given church, home and school privileges.

As founder of the Deaconess Hospital in Lincoln, Mr. Schnathorst has perhaps reared the most visible and lasting monument to his name. Its inception was brought about in a peculiar manner. In the autumn of 1898 many families of this city were stricken with typhoid fever, so many, in fact, that help or nurses could not be obtained in this locality. Going to St. Louis, Mr. Schnathorst secured a number of deaconesses to come and care for his sick. So favorable an impression did they make that the question was raised, Why cannot we

have an order of the kind here? Our subject presented this thought to his congregation and the plan was favorably received. He also had men more conversant with the features and cost of such an enterprise to come to Lincoln and address his congregation. As a result a society was eventually formed, a charter for a hospital was obtained at Springfield, and Mr. Schnathorst commenced raising funds for the erection of the necessary building. After deciding on the plans it was estimated that the cost would be about twenty-two thousand dollars, which money he succeeded in raising, but by the time the structure was completed and furnished ready for use it cost about thirty-five thousand dollars, which amount has to be partly raised by him. This hospital is open to all; is well equipped for all surgical and medical cases, and is in charge of a competent sister superior, aided by a good corps of deaconesses and the house committee. It contains all that can be desired for the care of the sick in the most modern and approved manner, and is one of the best hospitals in any city the size of Lincoln throughout the United States. For Mr. Schnathorst to have accomplished such an undertaking as this may well be considered a good life work.

On the 30th of June, 1886, he was united in marriage with Miss Lottie Bergman, of Newton, Iowa, a daughter of William and Louisa (Flamkamp) Bergman, who were both natives of Prussia, Germany. By this union have been born one son and five daughters, namely: Louise, Selma, Lena, Fred H., Lottie and Corinne.

Mr. Schnathorst is revered and loved by his own congregation, and has also won the honor and esteem of all others who have seen his devotion to his noble calling. Broad in his views and sympathies, a friend

of the poor and oppressed, ever ready with helpful counsel for the perplexed or sorrowful, he has a wide field for labor, and well does he discharge its arduous and sacred duties.

JAMES EVERETT JEWETT.

Among the most prominent and influential citizens of Lincoln is numbered James Everett Jewett, the present grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the Domain of Illinois. A native of the old Pine Tree state, he was born in Belfast, Maine, January 13, 1844, and is a son of Parker and Mary (Cochran) Jewett, the former born in Vermont, the latter in East Boston, Massachusetts, of Irish parentage. By trade the father was a cooper, but his later years were devoted to farming. He was a stevedore on ships in early life, and was well known in the east. On coming west, in 1856, he located in Livingston county, Illinois, where he made his home until called to his final rest, at the age of eighty-nine years. Having met with success in life and becoming quite well-to-do, he was able to spend his last days in ease and retirement from active labor. He was a large, robust man and enjoyed excellent health. His wife died in Illinois, at the age of seventy-six. In their family were seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom our subject is fourth in order of birth. He had two brothers who were in the Civil war, John P. having served as commissary sergeant of the Thirty-seventh Fremont Rifles; and Ralph P., as brigade blacksmith in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The latter was in the Pinkerton detective service eleven years, and died at Mitchell, South Dakota, about

1890. Our subject has one sister living, Emily A., wife of George T. Faucett, of Panora, Iowa.

Mr. Jewett began his education in the public schools of Maine, and after the removal of the family to Illinois attended Eureka College, at Eureka, Woodford county. When an undergraduate he left that institution and commenced teaching, being principal of a high school in McLean county nine years. During the latter part of that time he read law with J. H. Rowell and J. M. Hamilton, and was admitted to the bar January 8, 1878. He began practice at Chenoa, Illinois, and soon became interested in politics. In 1877 he was first assistant clerk in the house of representatives, and for six years was connected with the United States revenue service, with headquarters at Pekin.

Although he was not educated for the ministry, Mr. Jewett took up Bible study, and for some years engaged in preaching. From 1885 until 1888 he had charge of evangelist work in McLean county as county evangelist, and in 1888 and 1889 was pastor of the Christian church at Farmer City; the following two years at Washington; in 1892 and 1893 at Lincoln; and then three years at Shelbyville. In January, 1897, he returned to Lincoln and has since made this place his home. For the past three years he has filled the pulpits of the Christian churches at Bethel and Midland City as preacher.

Mr. Jewett was numbered among the boys in blue during the dark days of the Rebellion, enlisting August 7, 1862, at Pontiac as a private, in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the battle of Resaca, Georgia, and the Atlanta campaign, including the last engagement at Peach Tree

Creek. He then followed Sherman on the march to the sea and up through the Carolinas to Goldsboro. At the close of the war he participated in the grand review at Washington, D. C., and was mustered out June 8, 1865, and discharged on the 20th of the same month at Chicago. He saw some hard service under General Buell in Kentucky, the brigade commander at that time being Colonel Chapin, of the Twenty-third Michigan, and later Colonel Benjamin Harrison.

In Morton, Tazewell county, Illinois, Mr. Jewett was married, in 1869, to Miss Sarah E. Graves, who was born in Mason county, Kentucky, in 1846, and was only three years old when she came to Illinois, where she was reared and educated. Her father, Charles W. Graves, died in Lincoln, Nebraska. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jewett one died in early childhood. Oscar Allen was educated at Eureka College, and for a time engaged in teaching school, but he soon became interested in newspaper work, and is now editor and proprietor of the Cowden Reflector at Cowden, Illinois. Everett P. is a railroad fireman on the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad, and resides in Charleston, Illinois. Both sons are married, and Everett P. has one child.

In 1888 Mr. Jewett joined the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and is now a member of Glendower Lodge, No. 45, of Lincoln, in which he has filled all the offices. He is to-day one of the most prominent members of the order in Illinois, and in October, 1900, was elected grand chancellor, which responsible position he is now filling with distinction, having charge of six hundred and nine lodges in the state. On the 7th of August, 1865, he was made a Mason, and is to-day a member of the blue lodge, chap-

ter and council, while he is serving as grand chaplain of the council of the state. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has been brigadier general of the Union Veteran Union, or Order of Battlemen, since 1900. He is a prominent member of all of these orders and takes an active part in their work. For several years Mr. Jewett was president of the state Sunday-school board of the Christian church, and still devotes considerable time to church work. On his return to Lincoln, in 1897, he opened an office for the practice of law in this city, and is meeting with good success in his profession. He is one of the leading Republicans of the city and exerts considerable influence in its councils. For twenty-four years he has followed the fortunes of John R. Tanner, and has ever made a careful study of political matters. As a citizen he ever stands ready to discharge any duty devolving upon him, and he justly merits the esteem in which he is universally held.

JOHN ZETER.

John Zeter, ex-county surveyor and a prominent resident of East Lincoln township, is now successfully engaged in dairy and fruit farming on section 33. He is a native of Ohio, born in Hamilton county, January 17, 1858, and is a son of Adam and Margaret (Boesin) Zeter, who are of German birth and are now over seventy years of age. The father has always been an active man and has made farming his life work. He and his wife are still living in Hamilton county, Ohio. To them were born nine children, seven sons and two daughters, of whom five sons and one daughter are now living, their homes being either in Indiana

or Ohio, with the exception of our subject, who is the second in order of birth in this family and the oldest now living.

During his boyhood John Zeter attended the common schools of his native state and remained at home until he attained his majority, when he commenced work as a farm hand. In 1884 and 1885 he took an elective course at the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, and while there made a special study of surveying. He then came to Logan county, Illinois, where he engaged in teaching school for four years.

In 1888 Mr. Zeter was married in this county to Miss Sarah J. Moyer, who was born here in 1862, and is a daughter of Michael and Amanda J. Moyer. The father is deceased, but the mother is still living and makes her home with a daughter in Champaign county, Illinois. She has three daughters and one son, but Mrs. Zeter is the only one residing in this county. Mr. Moyer, who was a shoemaker and farmer by occupation, died at the home of our subject. After securing a good education in the schools of Logan county, Mrs. Zeter taught school here for a time. Our subject and his wife have four children, namely: Harry M., Carl, George, all attending school; and Theron.

The year of his marriage Mr. Zeter purchased his present farm on section 33, East Lincoln township, consisting of eighty-five acres, and has since engaged in dairy farming and fruit growing, though he has recently given some attention to the sugar beet industry. As a Republican he has always taken quite an active and influential part in local politics, and in 1896 was elected county surveyor, which office he creditably filled for four years. He has held several other minor positions in his township, but

has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. Through his own unaided efforts Mr. Zeter acquired a good practical education, and is to-day a well-informed man, who takes a commendable interest in public affairs, and is always willing to aid any enterprise calculated to prove of public benefit.

FREDERICK HECKARD.

Frederick Heckard, deceased, who resided in Atlanta township, was for many years a conspicuous figure in Logan county. He was the object of respect by young and old, and was greeted with affection and esteem by one and all. In his declining days he enjoyed the reward of a well ordered life and one in which he had exerted himself to do good to those around him. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born July 21, 1835, and was a son of John H. Heckard, also a native of the same state. John Heckard spent his entire life in Pennsylvania, where his death occurred. From his boyhood days he followed the life of a farmer and was always known to be successful in all his undertakings.

Mr. Heckard, of this review, was reared on the farm of his father and received a good country school education. He was one of a family of sixteen children, but upon the death of his father and immediately after the close of the war, they found it necessary for each to make a new start in the world, and by taking the advice of Horace Greeley, our subject came west and located in Atlanta township, Logan county, Illinois, where he devoted his time and attention to agricultural pursuits, and so proved himself a most thorough and skillful farmer until called away by death.

Mr. Heckard's first marriage was with Miss Mary Snook; to this union were born eight children. Mrs. Heckard died and April 15, 1898, Mr. Heckard wedded Mrs. Desdemonia Dunagan, who had one child by a former marriage, Mrs. Elizabeth St. John, who resides with her aged mother and who was the first child born in Atlanta. Mrs. Heckard is a devout member of the Baptist church, and is prominently known for her kind, genial nature, her charities and her earnest, efficient church work, as was also her husband.

Our subject was an early pioneer of Illinois, and was prominently identified with the history of Logan county. In politics he was a strong Republican, and a man honored and respected by all who knew him. As a young man in the early days of Atlanta, when the country had not begun to recover the losses sustained during the great Civil war, he grew up with the country and helped it to become a part of the leading nation of the world to-day.

JAMES W. COLLINS.

One of the most successful and popular dentists of Lincoln, Illinois, is James W. Collins, who was born in the city of Lebanon, Kentucky, in 1851, and is a worthy representative of a good old southern family, his parents being James E. and Lavisa (Bledsoe) Collins, natives of Virginia. From the Old Dominion they removed to Kentucky, where they made a permanent settlement, there spending the remainder of their lives.

Dr. Collins grew to manhood in Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, and is indebted to its public and private schools for his literary

education. In 1871 he went to Petersburg, Menard county, Illinois, where he commenced the study of dentistry with Dr. H. B. Davis. In 1876 he came to Lincoln and opened an office, being actively engaged in practice in this city ever since. His skill and ability have won for him a liberal patronage, and he is recognized as one of the most competent dentists of the place.

Dr. Collins was one of the principal organizers of the Mutual and Logan County Telephone Companies, which are now in successful operation, and which have reduced the cost to the patrons one-half of that paid to the Bell Company. Their telephone lines now connect Lincoln with many of the neighboring towns and are of great convenience to the farmers of Logan county. He also organized the Mt. Pulaski Telephone Company and owns considerable of its stock. He has a nice home in Lincoln on one of its principal resident streets, and there hospitality reigns supreme, the family having a large circle of friends and acquaintances who are always sure of a hearty welcome within its doors.

In 1881 Dr. Collins was united in marriage with Miss Leila Burgess, of Mt. Perry, Perry county, Ohio, a daughter of Edward and Mary A. (Peyton) Burgess. They have one daughter, Marguerite, who is now a student in the Lincoln High School.

HENRY B. BROWN, M. D.

Dr. Henry B. Brown is a skilled physician and surgeon of Lincoln, Illinois, whose knowledge of the science of medicine is broad and comprehensive, and whose ability in applying its principles to the needs of suffering humanity has gained him an en-

viable prestige in professional circles. A native of Kentucky, he was born in Hodgenville, December 6, 1851, and is a son of Patrick and Louisa (Enlows) Brown. His father was born in Virginia in 1800, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, while the mother was born in Kentucky in 1813, and belonged to an old family of that state, being a daughter of Abraham Enlows.

Dr. Brown grew to manhood in Logan county, Illinois, having come here in 1865. His early education was acquired in the district schools near his home. Having decided to enter the medical profession he studied toward that end, and read medicine for some time with Dr. John T. Hodgen, of St. Louis, Missouri. He then took a course of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, where he was graduated in 1876, and later spent one year in the city hospital there, supplementing the knowledge he had previously acquired by a course of practical training. In 1877 he came to Lincoln, where he has since engaged in general practice with marked success.

The Doctor was married in 1883 to Miss Leila Wilbur, a daughter of Dr. C. T. Wilbur, superintendent of the state asylum for feeble-minded children at Lincoln. She died in 1895, leaving one son, Charles Hodgen, who is now attending Lake Forest University. In 1897 Dr. Brown was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary Davison, of Lincoln, by whom he has one child, Mary Finley.

The Doctor is a prominent Knight Templar Mason, a member of Constantine Commandery, No. 51, and fraternally he belongs to the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Brainard District Medical Society. He is surgeon for the Illinois Central Railroad, and is recognized as one of the leading phy-

sicians of this section of the state, standing high in the profession, especially in surgery. His practice is therefore extensive and lucrative, and he is one of the staff of St. Clara's Hospital. He is a director of Lincoln National Bank, also a trustee of Lincoln College, and a member of the Baptist church, of which he is one of the trustees.

W. C. R. KAESEBIER

W. C. R. Kaesebier, a prominent farmer and representative citizen of Prairie Creek township, resides on section 14 where he owns one hundred and twenty acres of rich farming land. He has lived in Logan county since 1860. He was born in Germany on July 9, 1829, and is a son of Frederick and Louisa Kaesebier, who always lived in their native land where the father was a laborer, and where he died. Two of their children came to America, namely: Charles and our subject. Charles was a wagonmaker of Lincoln, this county, and died there in 1889, having become well known and highly respected in that community.

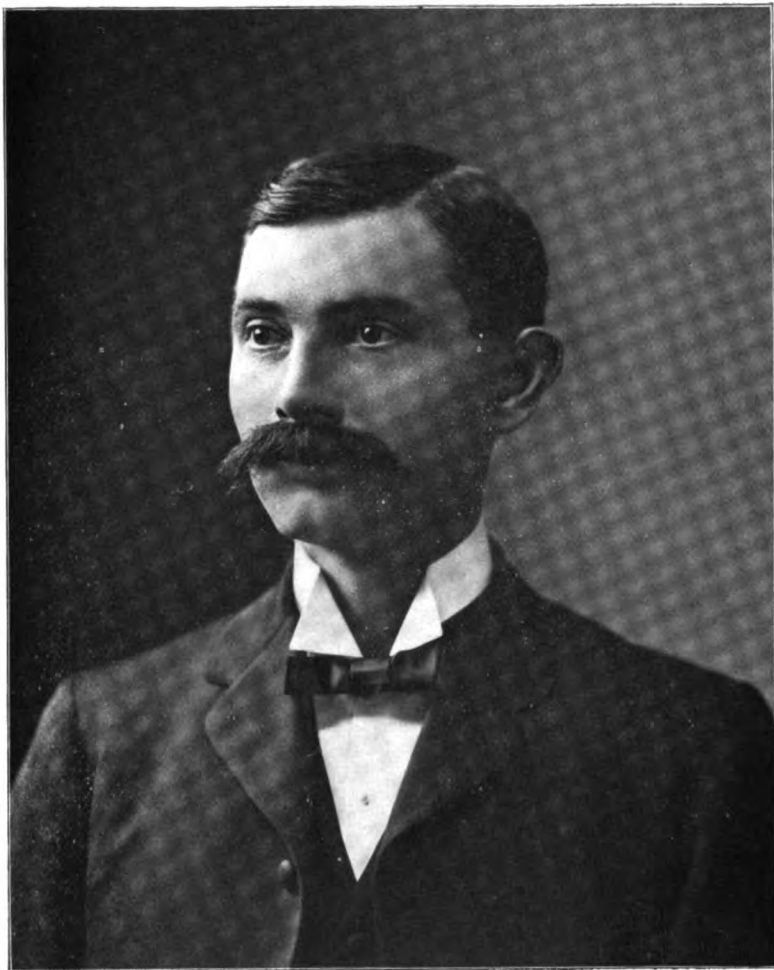
Our subject settled in West Lincoln township and worked out on farms until he was married, in 1863, to Miss Mary Schaup, a daughter of John Schaup, who was a laborer and died in Lincoln where the remainder of his family still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Kaesebier have had fourteen children, as follows: Charles, who married Miss Maggie Hardin and lives in Sheridan township; William, who married Catherine Healy and lives in Emden village, this county; August, who lives in Orvil township and married Emma Cross; Annie, wife of William John Cross, of Orvil township; Rudolph, who married Catherine Klockenga

and lives in Orvil township; Warren, at home; Matilda, who married Dick Onkes, of Orvil township; Adolph, Mary, Lottie and Ida, all four at home, and three who died in infancy.

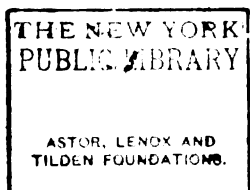
After his marriage Mr. Kaesebier purchased a farm in West Lincoln township, where he resided six years, and then moved to Orvil township. Three years later he located on his present farm and carries on general farming most successfully. Politically he is a Democrat and for several years has served as school director of the township, but while he always supports the candidates of his party on national affairs, in local issues he votes for the best man. Both he and his excellent wife are members of the Lutheran church of Emden and are very highly respected both in the church and throughout the community in which they reside and where their many excellent qualities are well known.

THOMAS M. HARRIS.

Among the practitioners of law at the Logan county bar stands Thomas M. Harris, of Lincoln. He is a young man of strong purpose and laudable ambition, of unfaltering energy and forceful intellectuality, and already he has won distinction that many an older practitioner might well envy. He was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, October 21, 1865, and is a son of John L. and Susanna (Lake) Harris. The Harris family is of Welsh lineage, while the maternal ancestry of our subject is Scotch, although the Lake family was founded in Virginia at a very early day. The grandfather, Thomas L. Harris, was born in the Old Dominion and married a



T. M. HARRIS.



Mrs. Elizabeth Forman. They removed to Illinois in 1856, and his death occurred in Macoupin county, this state, when he had attained the advanced age of ninety-two years. His son, John L. Harris, was born in Kentucky, and after arriving at years of maturity married Susanna Lake, a native of Sangamon county, Illinois, and a daughter of Thomas and Harriet (Dillon) Lake, who removed from Virginia to Illinois in 1833 and took up their abode in Sangamon county.

Thomas M. Harris pursued his education in the schools of Bedford, Iowa, whither his parents removed in his youth, and after completing his literary course he engaged in teaching for three years, but, determining to make the practice of law his life work, he became a student in the office and under the direction of the law firm of Blinn & Hoblit, of Lincoln. In 1893 he was admitted to the bar, and for two years thereafter was in the employ of E. D. Blinn, with whom he formed a partnership in 1895, the firm of Blinn & Harris now taking front rank at the bar of Logan county. Mr. Harris is a young man of much natural ability, and this is supplemented by industry,—without which there is no success. His devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial, and he prepares his cases with great thoroughness, so that he enters the courtroom well equipped for the mental contest. He is a close and earnest student, and his knowledge of the law is comprehensive and exact.

In October, 1895, Mr. Harris was united in marriage to Miss Belle Johnston, a daughter of William and Margaret (Irvine) Johnston, both of whom were natives of Scotland and came from Canada to the United States. Two children grace the

marriage of our subject and his wife,—Homer B. and Dean J. The parents have a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and the hospitalities of the best homes are extended to them. Socially Mr. Harris is well known, being a prominent Mason, holding membership in Logan Lodge, No. 210, A. F. & A. M.; Lincoln Chapter, No. 147, R. A. M.; and Constantine Commandery, No. 51, K. T. He is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, belonging to Mohammed Temple, at Peoria. A prominent Republican, he is a man of influence in the councils of his party, and has labored effectively for its success. From 1894 until 1896 he was chairman of the Republican county central committee, and during that period the party carried the county at the elections held. He is a member of the Republican state committee for the seventeenth district, and is untiring in his efforts to secure the adoption of Republican principles, believing them best calculated to advance the welfare of state and nation. His attention, however, is chiefly devoted to his profession, and his rapid advancement is unmistakable proof of his ability.

WILLIAM RUPP.

The ability of a man to rise above the ranks of the commonplace and attain prominence in the business world presupposes a strength above the average, a stability of character that will endure all discouragement and disappointment and in the end triumph over every impediment that obstructs the pathway to success. Such qualities have been manifest in the career of Mr. Rupp, who started out in life empty-handed.

but is now one of the large land-owners and prosperous bankers of Logan county. He makes his home in Mount Pulaski, having removed to this city on retiring from the farm.

Mr. Rupp was born in the village of Diegelsberg, in the Kingdom of Wurttemberg, Germany, March 6, 1838, a son of George and Catherine (Boetzel) Rupp, who were also natives of the same country. In 1851 they left the Fatherland, and with their family sailed from Havre, reaching New York after a voyage of twenty-one days. They then proceeded westward to Buffalo and by way of Naples, Illinois, to Springfield, and later to Logan county. When they arrived here the combined cash capital of the family would not have amounted to forty dollars. For three years the family resided upon the farm owned by Theodore Lorenz, and then the father purchased one hundred and sixty acres near Latham. This was new land, wild and unimproved, but the labors of the father and his sons soon transformed it into a valuable and productive tract. Their residence, there erected, was the first brick house in the neighborhood. For many years the father successfully carried on agricultural pursuits and in his later years was enabled to enjoy all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. His wife died on the old homestead in 1886 and he survived her three years, dying in 1889. They were devout members of the Lutheran church and earnest, consistent Christian people. The mother was a widow, Mrs. Weller, at the time of her marriage to George Rupp. She had four children by her first marriage, namely: John, who died in Iowa; Martin, deceased; George, one of the leading farmers of Logan county; and Margaret, widow of George Brooker. To Mr. and Mrs. Rupp

were born three sons: Christian, who died in infancy; and William and Christian, of Mt. Pulaski.

William Rupp began his education in the schools of his native land and after coming with his parents to the new world he continued his studies in the primitive schools of Logan county. His training at farm work was not meager, for he soon became familiar with the use of all farm implements and continued to assist in the cultivation of the old homestead until twenty-two years of age, when he married, the lady of his choice being Barbara Stoll, of Logan county. She was born in Germany and came to America when eight years of age in company with her father, Ehrhardt Stoll.

After his marriage Mr. Rupp began farming on his own account on the old family homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, which he now owns. Later he purchased two hundred and eighty acres in Mt. Pulaski, and at different times bought other tracts of eighty acres, of three hundred and sixty acres and the farm near Latham of three hundred and twenty acres, making in all six hundred and eighty acres of land. This is now very valuable and the rental from his farm property brings him a very desirable income. He engaged in the raising of wheat and corn and also made a specialty of the breeding of fine hogs, having some thoroughbred males. His farming interests were carried on industriously and his labors resulted in bringing to him year by year a handsome income, which in part was laid by for future use, so that he is now the possessor of a handsome competence.* He lived upon the Mt. Pulaski farm for twelve years and then removed to Mt. Pulaski, renting his land. Here he purchased, in 1893, an interest in

the First National Bank, of which he is now one of the leading stockholders and a director.

Mr. Rupp was one of the charter members of the Mutual Farmers Insurance Company of Logan county, of which he has been a director for twelve years, and takes an active part in its affairs and has done much to bring the success the company now enjoys.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rupp have been born three sons and seven daughters: Charles, who is living on the home farm; William, a banker of Benton Harbor, Michigan; George, who is teller in the First National Bank of Mount Pulaski; Sarah, the wife of George Lachenmeyer, an extensive farmer of Logan county; Pauline, at home; Carrie and Lillie, both at home; Amelia, a graduate of Jacksonville College; Effie, attending the high school of Mount Pulaski; and Catherine, deceased. The family have a very pleasant home in one of the principal residence districts of the city. The house is built in a modern style of architecture and is supplied with all modern conveniences. In politics, on national questions, Mr. Rupp advocates Democratic principles, but has never aspired to office, preferring to devote his time and attention to his business interests. He served, however, as township treasurer and road commissioner of Laenna township for thirteen years. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church, of which Mr. Rupp has been elder for many years and secretary of the board for the last ten years. He is a man of excellent business judgment, of unflagging industry and strong purpose, and through an active business career he has steadily worked his way upward until he now stands in an enviable position on the

planes of affluence. His life is an example well worthy of emulation to all who wish to gain prosperity through honorable effort.

PATRICK O'BRIEN.

Among the prosperous and prominent citizens of Logan county are many who had their nativity in countries beyond the Atlantic, but in boyhood or early manhood left the lands of their birth to seek citizenship and make homes for themselves in this great republic of ours. Among those who have won an enviable place in this their adopted country is Patrick O'Brien, who resides on his farm in section 29, Atlanta township. He is the son of Michael and Nora (O'Brien) O'Brien, both of whom were born in County Claire, Ireland, where Michael O'Brien followed the occupation of a farmer.

Patrick O'Brien, one of four children in his father's family, was born October 18, 1832, and reared on a farm. He came to the United States in 1859 and landed in the city of New York penniless. After a brief stay in that city he came to Tazewell county, Illinois, where he worked on a farm by the month. Being a man of economical habits he saved money and after twenty-two months purchased about eighty acres of land. In the spring of 1890, he moved to Logan county, locating on the farm where he now resides. It consists of one hundred and thirty-five acres of choice land within sight of the city of Atlanta. On this farm he has been very successful. The young man who landed in the United States without money has by his own efforts secured a competence which he may enjoy with his many friends as long as he lives.

Mr. O'Brien was married, February 20, 1865, to Miss Eliza Madigan, a daughter of John Madigan, who was a native of Ireland. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, namely: James, whose birth occurred February 25, 1866; Anna L., who was born April 3, 1868; Mary I., who was born July 1, 1871, and is the wife of Robert Bishop, of Atlanta; Thomas W., who was born July 29, 1873; John M., who was born May 8, 1875, and died August 27, 1900; and Eliza C., her mother's namesake, who was born June 9, 1880. Mr. O'Brien and his family are devout members of the Catholic church.

LANDRUM BURCHETT.

That interesting modern innovation, the department store, with its varied aggregation of interests under one roof within easy access of the most enthusiastic shopper, is by no means confined to the larger cities, but has representatives conducted with consummate skill in smaller towns of the union. At New Holland the firm of Burchett & Son have anticipated the all around needs of the community, and carry a complete line of dry-goods, notions, carpets, hats and caps, general merchandise and groceries, and have in all one of the best equipped department stores in Logan county, the value of the stock being between twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars. The firm also carries on in connection with their general enterprise a large private banking business with a paid up capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, the officers of the bank being, president, our subject, and cashier, C. W. Binns.

Until his twentieth year the career of Landrum Burchett was uneventful, and not different from that experienced by the aver-

age farm reared boy. He was born in Kentucky, in January, 1844, and in his early days had unusually good educational opportunities. His father, William J. Burchett, was born in Kentucky, and was reared and educated in his native state. Upon attaining his majority he engaged in farming on a large scale, and continued this occupation with success until his death in 1899. His wife, Emily (Anxier) Burchett, still survives him. She is of French descent, and is the mother of nine children, three of whom are now living.

The beginning of the Civil war naturally opened a vista of usefulness and adventure to Landrum Burchett, and in the early part of 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-ninth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and served with courage and distinction until September, 1865. After the cessation of hostilities he located in Mason county, Illinois, where he was employed as a clerk in a general merchandise store, and there gained an excellent knowledge of business, managing at the same time to save considerable money. In May, 1875, he formed a partnership with G. M. Laford, in the general merchandise business at New Holland, and continued the same until the business was destroyed by fire in 1885. Nothing daunted, he immediately started up an even larger enterprise, taking as his partner his son, Oscar, with whom he has since amicably continued to manage his large and growing enterprise. To his contemporaries in the business and social world Mr. Burchett is not only a model financier and sound business man, but he represents the all around enterprise of New Holland, and is foremost in promoting her interests in whatever direction. As a staunch and uncompromising adherent of the Republican party he has always taken a deep interest in the party, but

has never had the time nor inclination to hold or seek office.

Mrs. Burchett was formerly Harriet Van Bibber, daughter of Cyrus Van Bibber, a southerner by birth, claiming Virginia as his natal state, and a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Burchett, who was born February 21, 1871, is the mother of one child, Oscar.

HIRAM LEWIS COSBY, M. D.

Dr. Hiram Lewis Cosby is one of the best read and most successful physicians and surgeons of Lincoln, and although comparatively a young man has already won an enviable position in the ranks of his professional brethren. He is a native of Logan county, born on a farm in Broadwell township, October 27, 1865, and is a son of Nathaniel and Eliza J. (Foster) Cosby. His father, who was a farmer by occupation, was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1813, and belonged to a good old Virginia family. The Doctor's great-grandfather came to this country from Scotland at an early day and settled in the Old Dominion. In 1845 Nathaniel Cosby came to Logan county, Illinois, and here he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza J. Foster, who was born in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1826, and was only four years old when brought to this state by her father, Washington Foster, one of the pioneers of Logan county.

The primary education of our subject was obtained in the district schools near his boyhood home, and was supplemented by a course at Lake Forest University at Lake Forest, Illinois, where he was a student for some time. He then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. H. B. Brown, of Lincoln, and later attended Rush Medical Col-

lege, Chicago, where he was graduated in 1889 at the head of his class. He opened an office in Lincoln in August of that year, and has since engaged in practice at this place with most excellent success. Going to Europe in 1892, he took a special course in surgery in the hospitals of Vienna, Heidelberg, Paris and London, remaining abroad three years. On his return to America he resumed practice in Lincoln, and is today one of the leading practitioners of the place, his patronage being quite extensive. He is a close and thorough student, a man of deep research, and his investigations into the science of medicine and his skillful application of the knowledge he has thereby acquired has won him a place in the foremost ranks of the medical profession. He is a member of the Brainard District Medical Society.

In 1891 Dr. Cosby married Miss Mary Barrett, of Lincoln, a daughter of M. W. Barrett, one of the prominent citizens of this place. She was educated in the schools of Lincoln and Boston, Massachusetts. The Doctor and his wife have one son, Mark Barrett Cosby.

LEONARD K. SCROGGIN.

More than three-score years and ten have passed since Leonard K. Scroggin became a resident of Logan county, and he is justly numbered among her honored pioneers and leading citizens. He has been prominently identified with her business interests as a farmer and banker. His is an honorable record of a conscientious man who by his upright life has won the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. Through more than four score years he has traveled

life's journey, but although the snows of many winters have fallen upon him he has the vigor of a much younger man and in spirit and interests seems yet in his prime. His is an active old age, and he has been an active life. He is to-day numbered among the most prosperous men of central Illinois, a position to which he has attained entirely through his own efforts and as the result of untiring energy, enterprise and determination.

Leonard K. Scroggin was born in Gallatin county, Illinois, January 25, 1819, and is descended from prominent old southern families. His paternal grandfather, Humphrey Scroggin, was a native of North Carolina and married Miss Sarah Kirby, of Virginia. At the age of seventeen he offered his services to the Continental Army and fought throughout the struggle for independence, being present when Lord Cornwallis surrendered the British troops to General Washington at Yorktown, and thus practically ended the war and proclaimed the liberty of the colonists. Carter T. Scroggin, the father of our subject, was born in Kentucky, but in territorial days in Illinois, he came with his people to that commonwealth, locating in Gallatin county, where he met and married Phebe Shelby, a native of North Carolina, whence she removed with her parents to Tennessee and thence to Pope county, Illinois. Her father, Jacob Shelby, married Miss Easter, and the great-grandfather was a native of Wales.

When Carter T. Scroggin came with his parents to this state in 1811, they lived in a little log cabin, sixteen by eighteen feet, and there endured all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. In 1827, having married in the meantime, he brought his family to Logan county, settling four miles south of Mount Pulaski, where he estab-

lished his home, living in an unhewn log house with puncheon floor that stood near the timber skirting Lake Fork. He purchased his land from the government and at once began the development of a farm which he improved as the years passed, making it a valuable property. As his financial resources increased he also added to his property until at the time of his death he was the owner of six hundred acres of valuable land. The family went through the usual experiences of pioneer life, when comforts and conveniences were hard to obtain owing to the remoteness from towns and the lack of transportation facilities. In the winter of 1830-31 occurred what has since been known in history as the "deep snow," during which time the family lived on corn meal pounded in a wooden mortar and never tasting wheat bread from November until the following spring. Mr. Scroggin died in 1859, leaving a valuable farm and other property to his ten children. The members of the family were Mary A., Russell Shelby, Humphrey, Esther J., Sarah E., Pleasant M., Carter T., Thomas J., Ellen and Leonard K.

The last named was a little lad of only eight summers when brought by his family to Logan county and amid the wild scenes of the frontier he was reared. He pursued his education in a log school house during three months in the year and throughout the remainder of the time performed such work on the farm as his age and strength would permit, at length becoming able to do a man's work in the fields. After his marriage he began farming on his own account on forty acres of his own entering, also having entered forty acres of timber land. There he resided for eleven years, in the meantime extending the boundaries of the place until it comprised one hundred and twenty acres. He followed general farming and also raised

cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. Success attended his well directed efforts and as the years passed he made judicious investments in land until he is now the owner of five thousand acres in Logan county alone. His landed possessions elsewhere aggregate twenty thousand acres, including land in Nebraska and Missouri and ten thousand acres of Minnesota land, which he has purchased within the last eighteen months. He is a man of keen business sagacity, his judgment rarely if ever at fault, and this quality has enabled him to so place his money in farming property that he is reaping a good financial return therefrom continually. In May, 1872, Mr. Scroggin organized the Farmers Bank, and in the business associated his son with him. The institution has been a paying one from the beginning. The reliability of the owner and their safe business methods have made it one of the solid financial institutions of the county and its patronage has reached extensive proportions.

In early manhood Leonard K. Scroggin was united in marriage to Miss Lavinia Buckles, a daughter of Robert Buckles. She was born in Logan county in 1826 and the marriage was celebrated in 1841. Mrs. Scroggin was called to her final rest January 16, 1863. The ten children, three sons and seven daughters, born of this union all grew to mature years, namely: Alfred C.; Mary and Elsie, now deceased; Angeline; Phoebe Ann; Sarah; Leonard; Susan and Benjamin F. and Evaline, deceased wife of George Veal. After the death of his first wife Mr. Scroggin was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Rhoda A. Pickering, the widow of Thomas Pickering and the daughter of George Girtman, formerly of Missouri, whence he removed to Mount Pulaski township, Logan county, where the birth of Mrs. Scroggin occurred.

By the second marriage there were three children: Herbert, now deceased; Thomas A., who is cashier in the Farmers Bank; and Edna, the wife of Logan Andrews.

Logan county and especially Mount Pulaski owes much to the enterprising spirit of Mr. Scroggin, who has been particularly active in the upbuilding and improvement of the city. He built the bank, opera house and the Scroggin House in 1877, has erected other fine buildings and has co-operated in many movements and measures for the general good. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat, unswerving in support of the principles of the party, although party office or emoluments have had no attraction for him. He holds membership in the Christian church, and has ever been a man of upright principles, honorable in business and trustworthy in every relation of life. In January, 1899, on the eightieth anniversary of his birth a family reunion was held at which thirteen families were represented, sixty in all being present, including, children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The family which Mr. Scroggin has established is a credit to his name and the part which they have played in the affairs of Logan county is an important one. No history of this section of the state would be complete without mention of this honored and venerable gentleman, one of the leading agriculturists of the state and a man of upright principles and sterling worth, honored and respected by all who know him.

JOHN W. SEXTON.

Among the soldier-citizens of Logan county, Illinois, John W. Sexton, of Chester township, is recognized as one of the

best representatives of those brave men who risked their lives to preserve the union and our liberties. Mr. Sexton was born in Tennessee, November 28, 1836, and went to Springfield, Illinois, in 1858 from his native state.

Later he came to Logan county and here he was married to Miss Sarah J. Bailey. They had five children, four of whom are living, namely: George S., who is married and resides at home; Anna Rozella, who is the wife of Nicholas Hocker and resides in Lincoln; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Norman A. Scanlan and resides in Athens, Illinois; and Eliza J., who is the wife of William Price. The first wife died in 1875 and March 18, 1879, Mr. Sexton married Miss Nancy Lott, by whom he has had five children, as follows: Clara Bell, who is the wife of Charles Smock and resides at home; John Edmund; Charles Albert; Ernest H.; and William McKinley, who are at home. Mrs. Sexton was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, and came to Illinois in 1864 with her parents, George and Rebecca (Bonner) Lott, who located in Sangamon county.

In church matters Mr. Sexton is a member of the United Brethren church, while his wife belongs to the Christian church, and both are very worthy people. He has always been a Republican and supports the candidates of that party.

Mr. Sexton is justly proud of his record as a soldier, for he fought bravely for his country. He was a member of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was mustered in at Springfield, and served for three years. Among the battles in which he participated were those of Vicksburg, Champion Hill, Jackson, Mississippi, Germantown, and many others. During all these engagements

Mr. Sexton was never wounded or captured, although he was always in the thickest of the fight. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged at Springfield and returned home to his more peaceful duties. Although he only received a common school education, he is well informed on current topics and occupies a well recognized place among the substantial men of Chester township, where he has resided for so many years.

WILLIAM N. MOUNTJOY.

The subject of this personal history is one of the leading agriculturists of Eminence township, and belongs to one of its prominent old families, being a son of William and Sina V. (Thompson) Mountjoy. The father was born in Kentucky, June 29, 1822, and in 1834 came to Logan county, and settled on section 35, Eminence township, where he lived for many years. The greater part of his life was devoted to farming, though at one time he was engaged in the mercantile business at Armington, Tazewell county, but was only interested there for about two years. He controlled considerable property, having met with excellent success in his undertakings, enabling him to acquire a large estate. He was a well-read man and a most capable financier. His death occurred April 9, 1894, and the mother of our subject passed away September 26, 1860, at the age of thirty-eight years. The father was again married, his second union being with Miss Elvina Thompson. Of the eight children born of the first union seven still survive. By the second marriage there was one child that grew to maturity, E. L. Mountjoy, a sketch

of whom will be found on another page of this work.

William N. Mountjoy, of this review, was born in Eminence township, on the 11th of March, 1850, and received a good, practical education in the district school. On starting out in life for himself, at the age of twenty-one, he chose the occupation to which he had been reared—that of farming,—and for four years operated a farm on section 2, Eminence township. He then removed to Mt. Hope township, McLean county, where he made his home until his removal to his present farm in 1889. This place consists of two hundred and forty acres of rich and arable land on sections 13 and 14, Eminence township, and is one of the best cultivated and most desirable farms of its size in the locality.

In 1871 Mr. Mountjoy led to the marriage altar Miss Martha C. Stroud, a daughter of Laban Stroud, one of Tazewell county's most progressive citizens, and a representative of an old family. Mrs. Mountjoy, who was born October 16, 1850, is a descendant of one Peter Stroud, her great-great-grandfather, who was a native of North Carolina. He married, and one of his children, Jesse, became the great-grandfather of Mrs. Mountjoy. The latter's son, Thomas Stroud, married Sally Thompson in 1812, the marriage ceremony being performed in Tennessee. A large family was the result of this union, one of whom was Laban, the father of Mrs. Mountjoy. He came to Illinois with his parents in 1830, at the age of twelve years, and settled in what is now Eminence township, Logan county, where they lived until death called them to their final rest. Laban Stroud, on leaving home, took up his residence in Tazewell county, where he lived until about twelve years ago, when he moved to Liv-

ingston county and took up his residence in Pontiac, where he is now living a retired life. He has met with success in his undertakings and is able to lay aside the more active duties of life and enjoy the fruits of former toil.

As a result of the union of William Mountjoy and Martha C. Stroud, the following children have been born: Lorain M., born October 8, 1873; Leslie E., June 16, 1875; Lena M., February 25, 1877; Edna B., January 4, 1879; Bessie S., September 16, 1880; Henry D., May 13, 1883; and Harry N., August 28, 1887. Lena M., the only child that is married, is now the wife of Frank Goodman.

The family all hold membership in the Christian church, and Mr. Mountjoy is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He uses his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and for seven years he efficiently served as road commissioner in his township. He takes an active interest in promoting the welfare of his township and county, encouraging and financially aiding all enterprises tending to benefit the public, and enjoys in a high degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

JAMES B. FOLEY.

One of the most progressive and energetic farmers of Atlanta township is James B. Foley, who is living on section 1. He is one of Logan county's native sons and a representative of one of her old and honored families, whose identification with her history dates from an early period in the development of the county. It was in the fall of 1834 that his grandparents, Stephen

and Elizabeth Foley, located here and purchased four hundred acres of land in Atlanta township, upon which he made his home until called to his final rest in 1849. He was a native of Virginia and his wife of Pennsylvania. Her death occurred here in 1864. In their family were twelve children.

Stephen L. Foley, the father of our subject, was born in Clarke county, Ohio, and was reared on the homestead farm, his education being acquired in the country schools of this county. In April, 1855, he was united in marriage with Miss Phoebe Houchin, who died April 14, 1861, and he was again married August 10, 1862, his second union being with Miss Emeline Hanley, who was originally from Ohio, and by whom he had three children, two still living, namely: Fannie, wife of Walter C. Decker, of Atlanta township; and James B., our subject. Throughout life the father followed agricultural pursuits, operating the old home farm. There he died February 27, 1891, and the mother of our subject passed away May 4, 1901.

James B. Foley, of this review, was born on the old homestead in Atlanta township, March 1, 1867, and received a good practical education in the common schools of this county, at the same time acquiring an excellent knowledge of all the duties which fall to the lot of the agriculturist. His life has been spent on the farm where he first opened his eyes to the light of day, and he is now the owner of one hundred and fifty acres of land on sections 32 and 33, Atlanta township, and sixteen acres in Oran township, which he rents. He is a thorough and systematic farmer, and is meeting with excellent success in business affairs.

Mr. Foley was married November 6, 1887, to Miss Helen Mehrten, a daughter of Deitrick and Catherine (Becker) Mehr-

ten, who came to this country from Germany. One child blesses this union, Donald, who was born March 6, 1890, and is now attending the schools of Atlanta. He is a very bright, energetic lad of eleven years. Mr. and Mrs. Foley have a very pleasant home supplied with modern improvements and conveniences. Both are members of the Methodist church, and are highly respected by all who know them for their genial and pleasant manner. Socially Mr. Foley is a member of the Independent Order of Mutual Aid, and politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

ERASTUS WRIGHT BATES.

The subject of this personal narrative is one of the most successful and progressive agriculturists within the borders of East Lincoln township, his home being on section 32. He has made his special field of industry an eminent success, and is to-day the owner of some valuable property. He has been a resident of Illinois since 1854, and after residing in Sangamon county six years came to Logan county, where he has since made his home.

Mr. Bates was born in Orleans county, Vermont, June 15, 1847, a son of William P. and Ann (Wright) Bates, who were early settlers of this county, the father being engaged in farming in Broadwell township for several years, and in the lumber and real estate business in Lincoln for ten years. He sub-divided three divisions of West Lincoln. His wife was a sister of Erastus Wright, who laid out the original plat of Lincoln. William P. Bates spent the greater part of his active life in Logan county, and became widely and favorably

known in this locality, but was residing with a daughter in Springfield at the time of his death. He was born January 12, 1807, and died in April, 1891. His wife, who was born in 1811, died at the home of her son in Lincoln in 1888. They were the parents of six children, of whom four are still living, namely: Mrs. Eliza J. Aldrich, a widow living in Chicago; Mrs. P. W. Harts, of Springfield; Erastus W., our subject; and Mrs. Emma Hale, of Chicago. The two older daughters completed their education in Jacksonville, Illinois, and the youngest at Andover, Massachusetts. The father was originally a Whig in politics and on the dissolution of that party became a Republican. In early life he was captain of militia in Vermont, and was always quite prominent in the community where he made his home.

After attending the public schools of Lincoln, Erastus W. Bates took a commercial course at the Springfield Business College. He then worked on his father's farm in Elkhart township until 1875, when he purchased six hundred acres of land, for which he paid thirty-eight dollars per acre, but it has since trebled in value. In connection with farming he has engaged in the stock-raising business on an extensive scale, and has been remarkably successful in both undertakings. He now has twenty-six hundred and forty acres of valuable land in Logan county, all under cultivation, which he rents, except the home place of seventy-eight acres on section 32, East Lincoln township, where he located in 1891. Here he has a very commodious and elegant modern residence, built in 1893, and the other improvements upon the place are in keeping with his home. Besides his farm prop-

erty, Mr. Bates owns some real estate in Lincoln.

On the 19th of August, 1875, Mr. Bates married Miss Adaline Gillette Chamberlin, a niece of John Gillette. She was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1851, and after completing her education was engaged in teaching in the public schools of that state. By this union there have been born three children: Annette C., at home; Adaline G., who was married May 15, 1901, to Robert P. Hartwell, of Cleveland, Ohio; and William C., who took a scientific course at Lincoln University, and since his graduation has traveled quite extensively in the old world.

Mr. Bates and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Lincoln, and he is a Republican in politics and a great party worker. Systematic and methodical, his sagacity, keen discrimination and sound judgment have made him one of the most prosperous farmers in Logan county, and he is highly respected and esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact, either in business or social life.

THOMAS M. CAMERER.

This well known citizen of Atlanta is one of the most extensive contractors and builders of Logan and adjoining counties. Thoroughly reliable in all things, the quality of his work is a convincing test of his personal worth and the same admirable trait is shown in his conscientious discharge of the duties of the different positions of trust and responsibility to which he has been chosen in business and political life.

Mr. Camerer is one of Illinois' native sons, his birth having occurred in Edgar county, January 7, 1833. He is one of a family of eight children, whose parents were John and Harriet (Dill) Camerer. The father was born in the Keystone state, in October, 1805, and belonged to an old Pennsylvania family. When a young man he went to Ohio, where he learned the plasterer's trade, and it was there that he met and married Miss Harriet Dill. In the fall of 1832 he emigrated to Illinois and became one of the pioneer settlers of Edgar county, where he followed his trade, together with farming, until his death, which occurred about 1847. The mother of our subject died in Edgar county, Illinois, in 1849. Her father was Benjamin Dill, who was a farmer by occupation and spent the greater part of his life in Ohio, but the last fifteen years he lived in this state.

Reared upon the home farm in the midst of frontier scenes, Thomas M. Camerer obtained a meager education in an old log school house, where he pursued his studies for a few months. At the age of nineteen he commenced learning the trade of a cabinet maker in his native county, but in 1856 turned his attention to the carpenter's trade, which he has followed ever since. For forty-one years he has now been a resident of Logan county, and is to-day one of its most prominent contractors and builders. His son, John T., is now associated with him in business, and they employ from eight to ten men during the busy season.

Mr. Camerer was married in 1860 to Miss Marguerite McKee, a daughter of John McKee, of Atlanta, and to them were born four children, but only two are now living, namely: John T., who was born in 1864, and is now in partnership with his father; and Pearl, who was born in 1866.

In business affairs Mr. Camerer has steadily prospered, and has been a director of the Atlanta National Bank since 1896. He is the oldest Odd Fellow in the city. In politics he is identified with the Republican party, and his fellow citizens, recognizing his capabilities, have called upon him to serve as supervisor of Atlanta township three terms; and alderman of the city of Atlanta two terms. He discharged the duties of both positions in a most creditable and satisfactory manner. He is one of the leading men of the city and is noted for his pleasing manner and liberality.

JOHN SPINKER.

John Spinker, a farmer and owner of two hundred acres of rich farming land on section 16, Prairie Creek township, Logan county, Illinois, has been a resident of this county since 1867 and is recognized as one of the prosperous citizens of his locality.

Our subject was born in Germany, May 23, 1853, and is a son of John and Maggie (Dowan) Spinker, both of whom were natives of Germany. They came to America in 1867, and after landing in New York came to Peoria, Illinois, and remained there one winter. They then located in Prairie Creek township, Logan county, on section 16, upon the farm our subject now owns, and resided there until their demise, the father's death occurring in 1888, and the mother's April 5, 1897. Seven children were born to them, namely: Hannah, deceased wife of Philip Loh, who resides in Missouri; Minnie, who married Ed. Yoncan, and is now deceased; John, our subject; Henry, who died in 1869; Willie, who died in Germany and two others who died in

infancy in Germany. Those who survived received good common-school educations.

After completing his education in the district schools, Mr. Spinker embarked in his life work—farming—and engaged with various farmers of the neighborhood and assisted his father on the old homestead. After the death of his father he took charge of the home place and now owns one of the finest farms in the county, where he carries on general farming and stock raising, in which he has been very successful.

On July 10, 1893, Mr. Spinker married Catherine Ethscaper, a native of Germany, and five children have been born of this union, namely: Henry; Oscar; William, deceased; and Clarence and Esther, twins. In politics he is a Republican and both he and his wife are earnest members of the Methodist church of San Jose, this county.

The nephew of Mr. Spinker, Harry Spinker, also resides upon the farm and assists our subject in the conduct of the farm. By his uprightness of purpose, honesty of dealing and genial manner, Mr. Spinker has made many friends for himself and is very popular not only in the township but also throughout the entire county.

JOSEPH A. TABKE.

Joseph A. Tabke, assistant cashier of the German-American National Bank of Lincoln, Illinois, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 14, 1859, a son of Anton and Elizabeth (Taphorn) Tabke, who were natives of Oldenburg, Germany, and emigrated to the United States when young, their marriage being celebrated in Cincinnati, Ohio, where the father was engaged in business for fifteen years. Subsequently

they were residents of St. Louis, Missouri, for a time and then returned to Cincinnati. In 1880 they came to Lincoln, Illinois, where the father lived retired until his death, which occurred July 14, 1886. His wife still survives him and now makes her home with our subject in Lincoln.

Joseph A. Tabke is the second son in his father's family and the only one now living. He received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and later attended the parochial school at St. Peters, Missouri, where he prosecuted his studies for a time. He then entered St. Francis Seminary at St. Francis, Wisconsin, where he was graduated, and later completed the prescribed course at the Peoria Normal College, graduating there in 1880. Coming to Lincoln, Mr. Tabke then engaged in teaching in St. Mary's parochial school for five years, and on the expiration of that time he entered the employ of the Lincoln National Bank, where he remained about three years, when he was chosen assistant cashier in the German-American National Bank, which responsible position he has since acceptably filled.

In 1892 Mr. Tabke was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary Spitly, of Lincoln, a daughter of John and Mary Eckert, and by this union were born two sons: Joseph A., deceased; and Carl W. As a Democrat Mr. Tabke has taken quite an active and influential part in local politics, and for six years he represented the third ward in the city council, during which time the city hall was built and a number of other improvements made. He is a member of St. Martin's Aid Society and the Catholic order of Foresters, and is an affable and polished gentleman of high social qualities and very popular, having a most extensive circle of friends and acquaintances who esteem him

highly. He belongs to St. Mary's church, of which he was at one time a trustee, and also was organist and director of the choir. He built a fine house at 309 West Sixth street. Mr. Tabke has made his present position entirely unaided, having started in life poor and worked his way steadily upward.

JOHN W. BOZARTH, M. D.

One of the younger representatives of the medical fraternity in Logan county who has already attained success and prominence that many an older practitioner might well envy is Dr. John W. Bozarth, of Mount Pulaski. The influence of heredity and environment upon the fate of men are subjects of much comment both among the profession and the laity, and it is probable that both had something to do with shaping the career of our subject. His father and his grandfather were both successful physicians. The latter, Dr. Tilford Bozarth, was a native of France and emigrating to the new world became a resident of Kentucky, where he engaged in ministering to the sick for a number of years. He married Miss Dorcas Biggerstaff and they became the parents of a son, to whom they gave the name of David and who became the father of our subject. After completing his literary education he took up the study of medicine and in 1865 was graduated from Scudder's Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio. His entire life was devoted to his chosen calling and the last twenty years of his career were spent as a successful medical practitioner at Stone Fort, Illinois, where his death occurred in 1900. In early manhood he had married Miss Mary E. Holloway, a daughter of Rev. Burton and Malinda (Wasson)

Holloway, the former a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, who devoted his energy and mental activity to the saving of souls, exerting strong influence for good upon those among whom he lived and labored.

Dr. Bozarth, the immediate subject of this review, spent his childhood days in his parents' home and after acquiring his preliminary education in the public schools became a student in Enfield College, in White county, Illinois, and subsequently attended the State Normal School at Normal, Illinois. Later he successfully engaged in teaching in Pope and Logan counties for ten years, having the ability to impart readily and clearly to others the knowledge he had acquired. He was also an excellent disciplinarian and his work as an educator gave uniform satisfaction. Abandoning the profession of teaching he took up the study of medicine and entered the Marion Sims Medical College, of St. Louis, Missouri, in which institution he was graduated in 1898 with honors after successfully passing a competitive examination. He received a hospital appointment and spent twelve months in the Rebecca hospital in St. Louis as house physician, where he added to his theoretical knowledge by broad and diversified experience. Coming back to Mount Pulaski on the expiration of that period he associated himself with Dr. P. H. Oyler, and the firm of Oyler & Bozarth now occupies a position in the front rank among the capable and leading physicians of this part of the county.

In September, 1895, Dr. Bozarth was united in marriage to Miss Etta Templeman, of this city, a daughter of Hon. R. H. and E. (Shoupe) Templeman. They now have one daughter, Norma. Their pleasant home is the center of many entertaining

social functions and is noted for its gracious hospitality. The Doctor holds membership in Mount Pulaski Lodge, No. 87, A. F. & A. M.; Mount Pulaski Chapter, R. A. M.; and Mount Pulaski Commandery, No. 21, K. T. He is examining physician for the Modern Woodmen of America and the Mystic Workers of the World. He is also a member of the board of education, and realizing the value of mental discipline and the acquirement of knowledge as a preparation for life work, the cause of the schools is one dear to his heart and his labors have been effective in their behalf. He belongs to the Illinois State Medical Society and ever keeps in touch with the advancement that is being made along lines of medical research and discovery, so that he is well qualified to discharge the arduous duties involved by his profession. His reputation is now assured and his patronage is continually increasing.

JOHN T. READ.

The agricultural interests of Logan county are in the hands of men well fitted for their management, and among these there is no more intelligent or highly respected farmer than John T. Read. The birth of Mr. Read occurred in Broadwell township, Logan county, January 10, 1859, and he is a son of George W. and Margaret (Kline) Read, the former of whom was born in 1831 and is now an esteemed resident of Lincoln, and the latter was born in Ohio, in 1831, and died in 1885.

While still a lad George W. Read came to Logan county. In his native state he had attended the district schools, but he was

early obliged to use his own exertions to gain a livelihood. Honest, industrious and pleasant in manner, he soon made friends, secured farm work, and in the course of time became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land, in DeWitt county, and two hundred and forty acres in Broadwell township, Logan county, both of which he improved. Six children were born to his first marriage, these being: Mattie, now deceased, was the wife of John B. Humphrey, and left four children; John T. is our subject; Nancy is the wife of A. J. McGee, of Broadwell; Elery W. is station agent at Broadwell; Mary E. is the wife of J. B. Humphrey and lives in Midland City, DeWitt county; and George L. conducts the home farm. For a number of years Mr. Read was prominently identified with the various county offices and was the efficient supervisor of Broadwell township, also assessor, and for a period acted as postmaster. The mother of this family died on the farm. Since 1894 Mr. Read has lived a retired life in Lincoln, his second marriage being with Mrs. Marie Fuller. Both Mr. and Mrs. Read are consistent members of the Christian church of Lincoln, in which he has always been an active and valued member. His connection with the school board resulted in many reforms in his district. During 1882-3 Mr. Read and his son were heavily interested in the grain shipping business, to which he had given quite a great deal of previous attention.

John T. Read, our subject, was reared on the farm and grew up in attendance on school and in assisting his father, until he was twenty years old. When the senior Mr. Read began operations in grain buying, his son remained to manage the farm. During 1882-3 father and son were part-

ners in the business and Mr. Read erected the first grain elevator in Broadwell township, continuing in the grain business for six years, also doing much buying and shipping of stock.

On November 19, 1885, our subject was married to Miss Huldah Sams, who was born in Logan county in 1867, and she is the daughter of John and Margaret Sams, the former of whom is deceased, and the latter makes her home in Springfield. The five surviving children of Mr. and Mrs. Sams are as follows: Clara, who is the wife of W. H. Fields and lives in Lincoln; Nellie, who is the wife of T. W. Moore and lives in Mount Pulaski; Huldah, the wife of our subject; Lucy, who is the wife of N. Luthers, of Springfield; and Squire F., who lives in Springfield. Mr. Sams was a farmer and his children grew up on the farm, and were given the advantages of the common schools both in the country and in Lincoln.

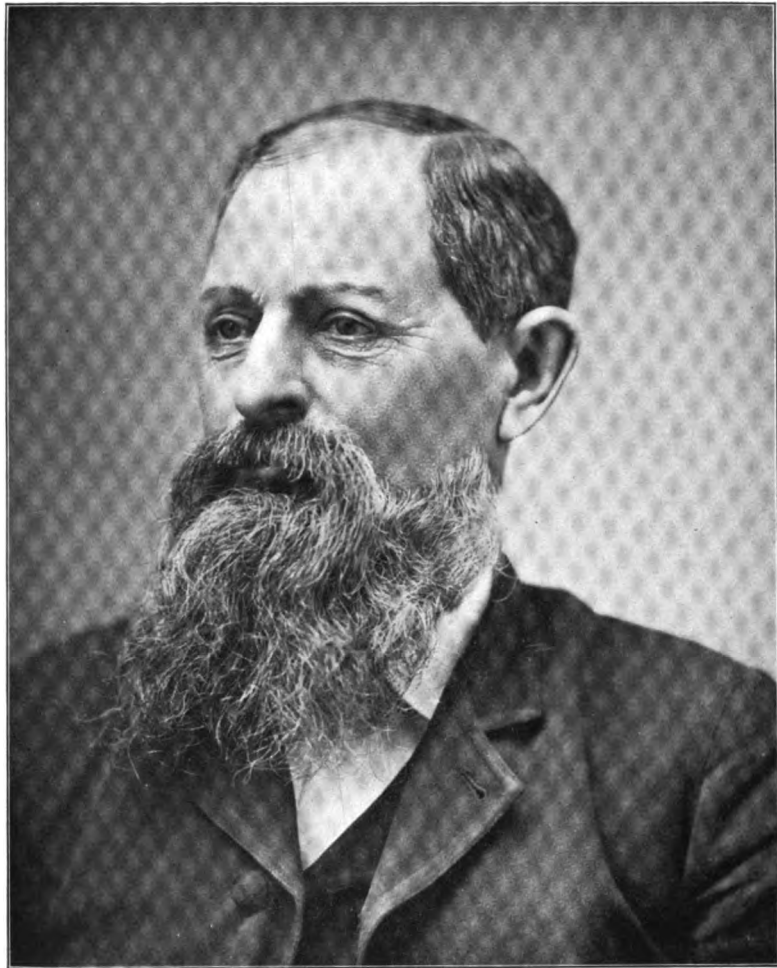
The children born to our subject and his wife numbered seven, one of whom died in infancy. The others make an intelligent group of school children and bear the names of: Imogene, George L., John F., Harry G., Thomas H., and Hazel Lee. All of them promise to become intelligent and useful members of society, and worthily represent the honored name they bear.

The year of his marriage Mr. Read purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, partly improved, paying for this forty-five dollars an acre. This has been the family home, and now consists of three hundred and fifty acres in Broadwell township. The property has been well managed and immensely improved, and to the cultivation of this large tract Mr. Read has given his personal attention, the result being that he is now the owner of one of the best farms in Logan county.

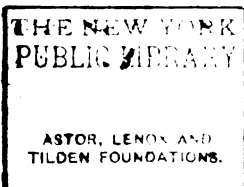
For twelve years our subject has shown his interest in school matters by acting as a director. His religious membership is with the Christian church, while fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Lincoln, No. 204; and also of the M. W. A., of Broadwell, Camp 5750, in which he has passed the chairs and is one of the directors. His tastes have never led him to desire political office of any kind, but he is one of the most popular and highly esteemed citizens of his locality.

JAMES IRA JUDY.

James Ira Judy, whose life history is replete with good deeds and honorable actions, is numbered among the valued and representative citizens of Emden, where he is now serving as justice of the peace and police magistrate, having put aside the more arduous duties of an active business career. He belongs to a prominent old family of Logan county, and was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, in 1832. His parents were Daniel H. and Caroline (Simington) Judy, the former a native of Greene county, Ohio, while the latter was born in Pennsylvania. The father's birth occurred January 8, 1808, and in the place of his nativity he spent his youth and early manhood. He was a blacksmith by trade and a master workman in iron, and those pursuits claimed his attention at his Ohio home until 1829, when he emigrated westward, settling in Tazewell county, Illinois, where he engaged in merchandising for a few years. He then came to Logan county, locating in Eminence township, which, however, was at that time a part of Tazewell county. Subsequently, in 1857, he took up



J. I. JUDY.



his abode in Atlanta, where he carried on blacksmithing for a short time, then put aside business cares for several years, but, resuming farm work, he again located on his land three miles west of Atlanta, where he remained until his death, which occurred November 16, 1897. Thus the community lost one of its honored pioneers and valued citizens—a man whose labors had been of benefit in the upbuilding of the county and who throughout life was honored for his fidelity to high principles. The mother of our subject died in the village of Mackinaw, Tazewell county, in 1833. She was the first wife of Daniel Judy, who was three times married. Our subject was their only child. The second wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Ewing, and after her death Mr. Judy wedded Lydia A. Cox, who died in 1879. There were no children by the third marriage, but six were born of the second union, namely: Mary Ann, wife of Hiram Moorehead, of Atlanta; Nancy Ellen, wife of M. P. Carlock, of Bloomington, Illinois; Jennie, who married J. B. Curry, a school teacher and farmer living near Atlanta; John H., a merchant and life insurance agent, of Bloomington; Martin W., deceased; and William Ford, who died in childhood.

During his early boyhood days James I. Judy pursued his education in the public schools of Eminence township, where he also worked in the fields through the summer months. In 1853 he went to California, but after remaining upon the Pacific coast for a year he returned to Illinois, settling in Atlanta, where he carried on general merchandising for one year. He was there married in 1855, and for a short time continued to conduct his store, but soon removed to a farm at Boynton, Tazewell county, which he had inherited

from his father. His family resided there, while he devoted much of his time to preaching the gospel as a minister of the Christian church. He served his denomination at Boynton and in other places of Tazewell and Logan counties, and also did evangelical work throughout Illinois and Missouri for a period of thirty years. His influence was of no restricted order, and the growth of the church was largely promoted through his untiring efforts in behalf of Christianity as taught by the early disciples. In 1892 he took up his abode in Emden, where he has since lived, and, aside from his duties as justice of the peace and police magistrate, he is still quite actively engaged in church work. He has a nice office, located on Main street, and in administering the law is strictly fair and impartial, being biased by neither fear nor favor. He still owns a farm of eighty acres in Tazewell county, and the rental from this materially increases his income. He also owns most of the block where his beautiful residence is located, in the northwest part of the village of Emden, known as Malone addition, and is regarded as a leading and influential citizen of the town.

In 1855 Mr. Judy was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Mary E. Campbell, of Kentucky, a daughter of G. B. and Mary (Watson) Campbell, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, whence they removed westward in an early day, locating on a farm near Atlanta, where they spent the remainder of their days. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Judy have been born three children: Mary E., the widow of John P. Malone, and a resident of Emden; Charles A., who married Emma Cadwallader and resides in Alda, Nebraska; and Daniel W., who died at the age of five years. In his political affiliations Mr. Judy is a Republi-

can. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church at Emden and are active in its work, consistently laboring for its advancement and growth. Their many excellencies of character have won them the highest regard, and the circle of their friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of their acquaintance.

STEPHEN O. PRICE.

One of the honored early settlers of Logan county is Stephen O. Price, who resides on section 34, East Lincoln township. On coming to the township in 1867 he located on a tract of government land which his father had previously bought at one dollar and a quarter per acre. A native of Illinois, he was born near Athens, Menard county, January 24, 1847, and is a son of William and Mary (Gibbs) Price, both natives of Maryland. The Price family is of Scotch origin and was founded in Baltimore at an early day. On the maternal side our subject is of English ancestry. Leaving Baltimore in 1838, the father of our subject came to Illinois with teams, but walked most of the way. He had received a good common school education, but was in limited circumstances on his arrival in this state. In early life he followed the millwright's trade, but later engaged in farming and in that occupation met with good success, becoming quite well-to-do. In manner he was quiet and unassuming, and was devoted to his home and family. He was married in Athens, Illinois, to Miss Mary Gibbs, and to them were born nine children, of whom three died in early childhood. Those now living are Elizabeth, a resident of Farmer City; John Thomas, of Lincoln; Stephen

O., of this review; Mary, wife of Henry England, of Sangamon county; Charles, of Farmer City; and George, a farmer near Farmer City. In 1887 the father removed to DeWitt county, where he died May 13, 1892, at the age of seventy-eight years. The mother died May 11, 1894, at the age of seventy years.

During his boyhood and youth Stephen O. Price worked on his father's farm through the summer season and attended the district schools of the neighborhood in winter. He was married in Springfield, January 26, 1866, to Miss Ellen Cantrell, who was born in Sangamon county, June 13, 1848, her parents being among its first settlers, as they located there in 1818, coming from Kentucky before there was a house in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Price have two children, namely: Emily, wife of Adolph Reed, of Bement, Illinois; William O., who is married and resides in Lincoln, where he is employed in a laundry. Both were educated in the district schools of this county.

When Mr. Price first came to Logan county his farm was raw prairie, without a tree or anything on it. He has transformed the place into one of the valuable farms of the county and is now among the older residents of the township. Since 1899 he has had charge of the station on the Illinois Central Railroad known as Johnson's Switch, and is also agent for Spellman & Spitley in buying grain at that place. He has always enjoyed good health until recent years. His political support is always given the men and measures of the Republican party, but he has never sought office. He served, however, as school director for several years, and has ever taken a commendable interest in public affairs. Socially he is a member of Lincoln Lodge, No. 204, I. O. O. F., and religiously both he and his

wife hold membership in the Christian church. He is widely and favorably known throughout his section of the county, and justly merits the high regard in which he is held.

JACOB JUDY.

Without a doubt Jacob Judy is the oldest living pioneer of this section of the state, for here he has made his home for over seventy-seven years. He has, therefore, witnessed its entire development; has seen its wild lands transformed into beautiful homes and farms; has seen villages and cities spring up and all of the interests and evidences of an advanced civilization introduced. In the work of progress he has borne his part and has been particularly active as a representative of the agricultural interests of the community.

Mr. Judy was born on the 9th of January, 1804, in Greene county, Ohio, and is a son of Jacob and Nancy (Hatfield) Judy. The father was a Virginian by birth, but was the only one of a family of ten children born in this country, Germany being the birthplace of the others. Martin Judy, the grandfather of our subject, was also a native of Germany and a farmer by occupation. Our subject's father also made farming his life work. In his family were twelve children, of whom six are still living, namely: Nancy, Betsey, Martin, John, Jacob and Winepart.

Jacob Judy, of this review, passed his boyhood and youth on his father's farm in the Buckeye state and received his education in the subscription schools of those early days. At the age of twenty he came to Illinois, and located in Tazewell county, where he made his home until 1862, when he

removed to Logan county. He followed farming quite successfully until extreme old age compelled his retirement, and he is now spending his declining years in the city of Atlanta in the companionship of his estimable wife and family, as well as a host of friends. Besides his farm property he owns many lots in that place.

Mr. Judy has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary A. Musick, a daughter of Robert Musick, who was a farmer of Logan county in years gone by, and to them were born eleven children, namely: Sallie, deceased; Nancy Jane; Robert; Eliza; Lucinda; Henry; John, deceased; Annie; Hettie, deceased; Mary, deceased; and Mattie. This marriage was celebrated April 3, 1829, in Sugar Creek, and proved a happy union. Mrs. Judy died on the 9th of December, 1885. For over half a century she was a consistent and faithful member of the Christian church, having united with the same the year of her marriage. Mr. Judy was again married, in 1887, to Mrs. Mary A. (Bruner) Hawes, a daughter of David and Nancy (Hauser) Bruner, of Kentucky. Henry Judy, son of our subject, was a soldier of the Civil war.

In politics Mr. Judy is now a Republican. He cast his first presidential ballot for John Quincy Adams, and has voted at twenty presidential elections. On the organization of the Old Settlers' Association he had the honor of being chosen president, and held that office until advancing years necessitated his retirement. Few men in Illinois, if not in the United States, have the distinction, as he has, of being one of five living generations and the honor of being the grandfather of one hundred and seventeen grandchildren and great-grandchildren. He and his family are identified with the Christian church, and he is one of

the most conscientious and reliable citizens of Logan county. He has always had the respect and entire confidence of all with whom he has been brought in contact, either in business or social life, and no man of the community is held in higher regard. At the age of ninety-six he had the misfortune to lose his sight in a surgical operation while removing a cataract from his eye. He can relate many interesting reminiscences of early days in this locality, and on her roll of honored pioneers his name should be among the foremost.

JOHN F. JECKEL.

Among the prosperous farmers of Orvil township, Logan county, Illinois, is John F. Jeckel, who resides on section 33 and has lived in this county for the past twelve years. He was born in Brown county, Ohio, December 3, 1862, and is a son of Peter and Johanna (Lobengaener) Jeckel, both natives of Germany. The mother was born in 1836 and came to America at the age of sixteen. The father came to this country in 1852 and settled in Brown county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming for several years. He then moved to Pendleton county, Kentucky, and purchased a farm, where they both now reside. The father is now seventy-five years of age and on account of his advanced age he has retired from active business life and rents all his property. The parents of our subject had five children, namely: Barbara, wife of Valentine Schaufenberger, of Pendleton county, Kentucky; John F.; Annie, wife of Peter Cashbaum, of Cincinnati, Ohio; George, a farmer, of Tazewell county, Illinois, and Mary, who died at the age of twenty-two. All were

well educated in the common schools of the localities in which they lived during childhood.

After being educated our subject came west and settled in Tazewell county, Illinois. Being in poor circumstances, he worked upon various farms as a laborer, but saved all his money, and 1889 removed to Logan county, Illinois, where he settled upon his present farm in Orvil township, known as the old Betzelberger place, consisting of eighty acres on section 33. He also owns forty acres adjoining, which lie over the county line in Tazewell county. On his property Mr. Jeckel carries on general farming, and has been very successful, his wide knowledge of all the details of his calling proving of great value in the management of his interests. A comfortable and modern residence shelters his pleasant family. The barn and other outbuildings are commodious. All of the fences are in most excellent condition and all modern appliances and machinery are used in the conduct of the farming operations. Such excellent methods cannot help but result in success, and Mr. Jeckel is rewarded for his years of hard labor by now being the possessor of one of the most fertile and well-cultivated farms in Logan county. On July 28, 1901, his barn was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed, together with its contents and a two-thousand dollar Percheron stallion, the loss being about four thousand six hundred dollars.

On January 1, 1889, Mr. Jeckel was married to Miss Elizabeth Betzelberger, a native of Logan county, born in 1864, and a daughter of Godfrey and Mary Betzelberger. Mr. and Mrs. Betzelberger were early settlers in this county, and located upon the farm where Harm Klockenga now resides. Here they passed the remainder of

their lives, the father dying September 25, 1887, and the mother January 4, 1888. The wife of our subject died on April 25, 1895, having borne her husband three children, namely: Arthur, deceased; Mabel, born on January 4, 1891, at home; and Mary, born October 24, 1892, at home.

Mr. Jeckel chose for his second wife the sister of the first Mrs. Jeckel, Miss Mary Betzelberger, who was born in 1870, a most charming and accomplished lady. By his second marriage, which was celebrated on September 16, 1896, Mr. Jeckel has had three children, namely: Archie, born December 22, 1897; Johnnie, born September 27, 1899; and Harold, born April 8, 1901, all very interesting little ones, who occupy a very warm place in the hearts of the entire family.

In her beautiful home Mrs. Jeckel exercises the most powerful influence there is, that of wife and mother, and while she is making her husband happy and comfortable she is rearing to useful lives the little ones committed to her care. In their after lives they will demonstrate the effect of her kind, gentle and wise government and elevating instruction, and look back to call her blessed.

Mr. Jeckel has been honored by his fellow townsmen in being elected to fill several of the offices of the township, the duties of which he has always discharged in a manner highly creditable to himself and his constituents as well as beneficial to the community at large. Since he cast his first vote Mr. Jeckel has always supported the principles and candidates of the Republican party, and is regarded as one of the rising young men of the township, who is destined to greater things in the future.

Religiously he is a member of the German Lutheran church of Emden, while his wife is a member of the Christian church

of the same village, and both are very active in church work, giving both time and money to the support of religious institutions and operations. They are highly respected and esteemed in both church and social circles, and their home is a pleasant gathering place for friends, who enjoy the genial hospitality shown to all who enter the gates of the Jeckel estate.

WILLIAM H. B. COOK.

William H. B. Cook is one of that vast multitude now so rapidly passing to the great beyond, who, when their country called them to free a nation from bondage, did not deem their lives too great a sacrifice.

"So nigh is grandeur to our dust,
So near is God to man,
When duty whispers low, 'Thou must,'
The youth replies, 'I can.'"

William H. B. Cook, of Atlanta, Logan county, is one of a family of four children born to Aaron and Eliza C. (Small) Cook. Aaron Cook was a native of Maryland. On attaining manhood he entered the pulpit and followed the ministry the greater part of his life, a credit to his native state till his death.

The subject of this sketch was born in Maryland, February 3, 1842. In 1855 he moved to Logan county, Illinois, and attended the first school of Atlanta, receiving a good education there. When in his early teens he began working on a farm by the month, which he continued to do for six years until he entered the army. In 1862 he enlisted in the defense of the stars and stripes as a member of Company A, One

Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He fought in the battles of Nashville, Red River, Louisiana, and Helena, Arkansas, and took part in the capture of Vicksburg. He served throughout the entire war and was honorably discharged in 1865.

In the spring of 1866 Mr. Cook engaged in farming in Mt. Hope township, McLean county, Illinois, on a farm of two hundred and forty acres, where he resided till 1899, with the exception of two years spent in Vermilion county, Illinois. Then he established himself in the butcher's business in Atlanta. Having only one competitor, Mr. Cook purchased his shop and conducted both meat markets, doing an extensive business in his line of trade up to August 20, 1901, when he sold out.

Mr. Cook was united in marriage, October 16, 1865, with Miss Mary E. Bordwell, the accomplished daughter of Thomas Bordwell, who was a New Yorker by birth. Their union has been blessed with five children: Ernest E.; Clara G.; Laura; Winnie; and Harriet, the eldest, who died when three years of age. Mr. Cook and his family are members of the Methodist church. In politics he is an uncompromising supporter of the Republican party. He is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a man who is prominent in the business, political, social and religious affairs of his community.

PAUL S. FUSON.

One of the most prominent and successful young business men of Lincoln is Paul S. Fuson, the present efficient secretary of the Lincoln Savings and Building Associ-

ation. A native of Illinois, he was born in Champaign, Champaign county, on the 8th of May, 1876. His parents, Elias and Sarah (Stanage) Fuson, were natives of Virginia, and from that state removed to Ohio. In 1864 they came to Illinois, and settled in Champaign county, where the father followed agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1876. The mother died in Champaign in 1893.

The early education of our subject was acquired in the public schools. Subsequently he attended Lincoln University two terms, and then pursued a commercial course at the Lincoln Business College. After leaving school he accepted a position as assistant clerk in the office of John S. Haller, then secretary of the Lincoln Savings & Building Association. It was not long before he thoroughly mastered the business of the office, and in March, 1899, was appointed secretary, which responsible position he is still filling in a most capable and satisfactory manner. This association was formed in 1883, the present officials being: J. B. Paisley, president; William Hungerford, vice-president; Thomas H. Stokes, treasurer; and Paul S. Fuson, secretary. They commenced business in June of that year and have since been in successful operation, making loans in Lincoln and adjoining towns. This is one of the safest and most conservative corporations of the kind in the state, and has matured nineteen series. Mr. Fuson assisted in organizing the Harts Medicine Company in November, 1900, and is now serving as its president. It is doing a successful business here. He is a wide-awake, energetic young business man, and will undoubtedly meet with excellent success in life.

In May, 1900, Mr. Fuson was united in marriage with Miss Mary Kenyon, a daugh-

ter of Thomas W. Kenyon, of Lincoln. Socially our subject is a member of Logan Lodge, No. 210, A. F. & A. M.; Lincoln Chapter, R. A. M.; and Constantine Commandery, K. T., No. 51; and politically is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He has been elected to the city council from the third ward, although it is Democratic, and has taken quite an active and commendable interest in public affairs.

CARL B. BEKEMEYER, LL. B.

Prominent among the young and enterprising citizens of Mt. Pulaski is numbered Carl B. Bekemeyer, who is now so creditably serving as city attorney and town clerk. He was born in Springfield, Illinois, on the 4th of August, 1870, and is a son of William B. and Amelia (Schwarberg) Bekemeyer, who were natives of Germany and came to the United States in 1849. The mother died in 1884, but the father is still living, and continues to make his home in Springfield, where he is engaged in mercantile business.

Our subject passed his boyhood and youth in the Capital City, and in 1886 entered Carthage College, where he was graduated in 1892. He next took a course in the law department at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and was graduated there in 1894, with the degree of LL. B. The following year was spent in the office of Hon. John M. Palmer, at Springfield, and he was then with the firm of Conkling & Grout, prominent attorneys of that city, for the same length of time. Forming a partnership with Charles A. Keyes, master in chancery, he was engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in Springfield for six months. At the end of that time Mr.

Bekemeyer came to Mt. Pulaski, and succeeded to the business of A. G. Jones, and old attorney of that place, who had recently died. He is a close and thorough student and has already met with excellent success in his profession, having built up quite a large practice. His fellow citizens, recognizing his ability, have twice elected him city attorney of Mt. Pulaski, and he is also serving his third term as town clerk, to their entire satisfaction. Socially he is a member of Mt. Pulaski Lodge, No. 154, I. O. O. F., and the Royal Circle. On February 6, 1896, he was united in marriage with Miss Leah Betts, of Keokuk, Iowa, a daughter of Elijah and Lula (Spangler) Betts. Mr. Bekemeyer has a pleasant home in the resident district in the north part of the city.

CLARENCE K. BLACK.

Clarence K. Black, the well-known and popular agent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company on the Peoria division at Lincoln, Illinois, claims Ohio as his native state, his birth having occurred in Morrow county on the 8th of January, 1852. His parents, John K. and Mary N. (Noble) Black, were also natives of the Buckeye state. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Black, came to the new world from Ireland in his eighteenth year, and married a Miss Gardner, a native of Pennsylvania. The maternal grandfather, James Noble, was a native of Washington county, Ohio, and a farmer by occupation. He wedded Miss Mary Cook.

During boyhood Clarence K. Black accompanied his parents on their removal to Harrison county, Ohio, and there attended the common schools until 1869, when he

came to Tazewell county, Illinois, and pursued his studies in the public schools there for a time. In 1874 he entered the employ of the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad at Lincoln, and the following year went to Kirksville, Missouri, in the employ of the Wabash Railroad. In 1876 he returned to Lincoln, and has since been connected with the Illinois Central Railroad, efficiently serving as its agent at this place. During the quarter of a century that has passed since he entered the service many important changes have been made in the road, and it is to-day one of the leading railroads of the west.

Mr. Black was married in 1880 to Miss Ollie Cox, of Lincoln, who is a native of Illinois and a daughter of Mrs. Ellen Cox. They have a pleasant home on North Kickapoo street. In his political affiliations Mr. Black is a staunch Republican, and in his social relations is a member of Mt. Pulaski Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; the Chapter, R. A. M.; and Mt. Pulaski Commandery, No. 39, K. T. In business he is prompt, obliging and courteous, and is not only held in high esteem by the people of Lincoln but is a favorite with the traveling public.

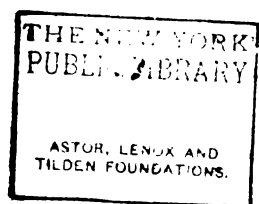
LABAN HOBLIT.

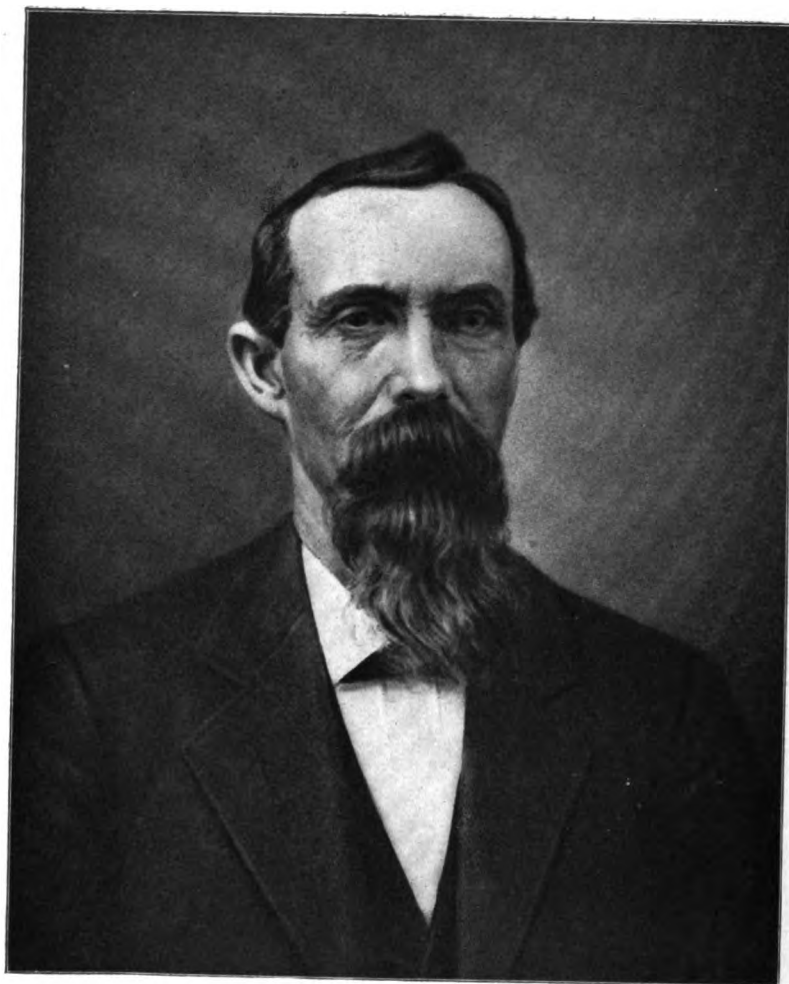
Prominent among the successful and prosperous farmers of Atlanta township is Laban Hoblit, who is a native of Logan county, and is a representative of one of its honored pioneer families, being a son of Lewis M. and Evelyn (Haughey) Hoblit. His paternal grandparents were Samuel and Abigail (Downey) Hoblit, both now deceased. They were among the first settlers of Atlanta township, coming here from

Ohio in the winter of 1830-31, which was the memorable winter of the deep snow. The father of our subject was born here, March 11, 1831, and was the second son of his parents. He obtained his education in the country schools of the township, and after reaching man's estate devoted his entire time and attention to agricultural pursuits, in which occupation he met with marked success, becoming one of the well-to-do farmers of his community. He was an up-to-date farmer, and at the time of his death owned three hundred and forty acres of fine land. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Evelyn Haughey, of McLean county, Illinois, who was born in Ohio, and died in 1875. The five children born of that union were Sylvanus, Josephine, Isabel, Abigail and Laban. For his second wife the father wedded Mrs. Mary (Newman) Patchin. He was an extensive stockholder in the original Atlanta Bank, now the Atlanta National Bank, and was a Republican in his political views.

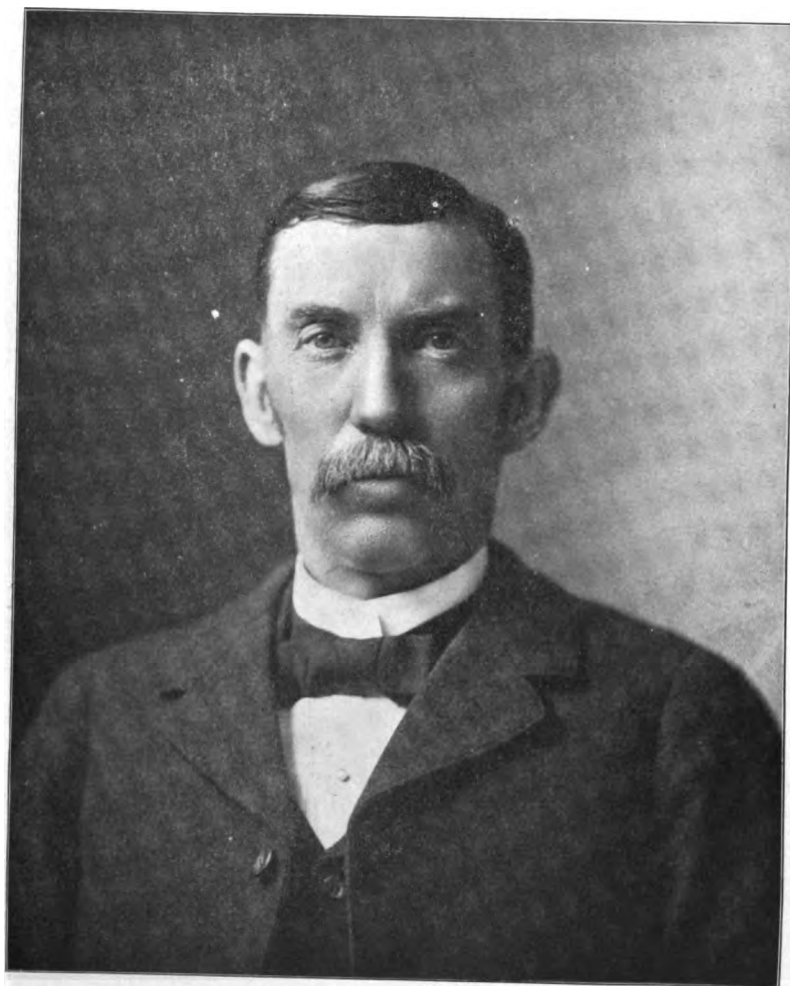
Laban Hoblit, of this review, was born August 29, 1854, and is the second of the five children born of his father's first marriage. He pursued his studies in the district school within a stone's throw of his present home, having been reared on the farm where he now resides. It comprises three hundred and ninety-five acres of choice land, which is under a high state of cultivation and is well improved with good and substantial buildings, including a fine brick residence and barn to correspond. Since starting out in life for himself he has followed farming with good success, and is to-day one of the most extensive and successful agriculturists of Atlanta township, having control of five hundred and eighty acres of good land. Also ninety acres of fine timber land.

In 1887 Mr. Hoblit married Miss Emma

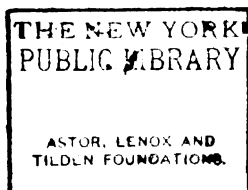




LEWIS M. HOBLIT.



LABAN HOBLIT.



Adams, the accomplished daughter of James R. Adams, who belonged to one of Tennessee's first families. Mrs. Hoblit died March 30, 1900, leaving one child, Dean Adams.

Mr. Hoblit has never taken a very active part in public affairs, preferring to devote his undivided attention to his business interests. He is a wide-awake, progressive business man of known reliability, and generally carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. In his political views he is a stanch Republican, but has never cared for political honors.

LINDSEY ZOLLARS.

Among the worthy citizens of Logan county who responded to their country's call for aid during the dark days of the Rebellion was the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. With exception of one year spent in Tazewell county and three in the service of his country, he has been a resident of this county since 1854, and is now successfully engaged in farming on section 25, East Lincoln township.

Mr. Zollars was born in Harrison county, Ohio, on the 3d of April, 1843, and is a son of Stephen and Temperance (Spindler) Zollars, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively. Both came from a long-lived race, and were of German descent. Our subject's paternal great-grandfather, David Zollars, was the first of the family to come to America. He fought under General Washington in the Revolutionary war, and on account of his nationality was sent among the Hessians to treat with them. On first coming to Illinois, Stephen Zollars, the father of our subject, spent a short time in McLean county, and in 1854 took up his

residence in Logan county, where he made his home until death. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of partially improved land in Atlanta township, and to its further development and cultivation devoted his attention until 1868, when he removed to East Lincoln township and improved a farm there, making it his home until called to his final rest, in 1887, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife, who was born in 1812, died in December, 1893, at the age of eighty-one. They were well-educated people and became quite well-to-do. In politics the father was a strong Republican, and held local offices in his township.

Unto this worthy couple were born five children, but the only daughter died in infancy. The sons all grew to manhood, and are as follows: Damascus served three years in the Civil war as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After residing in Logan county for many years he removed to South Dakota in 1881, and there died in 1897. John C. owns and operates a well-improved farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Oran township, this county. Wesley was also one of the boys in blue during the Civil war, serving three years as a member of Company F, Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He made his home in Logan county until 1877, when he went to the Pacific coast, and is now in the National Soldiers' Home at Seattle, Washington. Lindsey completes the family.

The subject of this sketch was a lad of eleven years when the family came to Logan county, and his education was principally acquired in its district schools. He remained at home, aiding his father in the work of the farm, until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, un-

der Colonel R. B. Latham, of Lincoln, and remained in the service until the close of the war. During the battle of Marks Mills, Arkansas, he was taken prisoner and confined in Tyler prison, Texas, for a year, being released on the cessation of hostilities.

Mr. Zollars then returned home and took charge of the farm, as his father was getting old, and he remained with his parents as long as they lived. After the death of the father he purchased the interests of the other heirs in the home place, and now has two hundred and sixty acres of valuable farm land under a high state of cultivation. One hundred and sixty-five acres of this is in Oran township, and the remainder in East Lincoln township, where he makes his home. He has met with good success in his farming operations.

In 1872 Mr. Zollars married Miss Lucy Dunham, who was born in Ohio in 1851, but was reared and educated in Logan county, Illinois. By this union were born two sons, namely: Charles F., who was killed in a runaway accident while attending Lincoln University, at the age of seventeen years; and Frederick S., who was born in 1879, and is now in North Dakota. The wife and mother died at her home in East Lincoln township in 1881, and in November, 1887, Mr. Zollars was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Ella J. Wodetzski, nee McCue, widow of John Wodetzski. She was educated in Sangamon county, this state, and taught school in Logan county for over seven years. Five children blessed the second marriage of our subject, but one died in infancy. Those living are Mabel C., Donald P., George D. and Edward L.

Religiously Mr. Zollars is an active member of the Christian church of Lincoln, and is now serving as one of its trustees.

He is also a member of Leo W. Myers Post, No. 182, G. A. R., of that place, while his son, Fred S., is lieutenant in the Sons of Veterans Camp. The Republican party has always found in Mr. Zollars a stanch supporter of its principles, and he has capably filled the offices of school trustee and director. Progressive and public-spirited, he takes a deep and commendable interest in public affairs, and gives his support to all measures which he believes will advance the moral, educational or material welfare of his township and county, and is justly regarded as one of the most valued citizens of the community in which he lives.

MRS. RACHEL A. POTTS.

Mrs. Rachel A. Potts, widow of David Potts and an honored resident of Atlanta, was born in Ohio, in 1835, and is one of a family of seven children, whose parents were Thomas and Eliza (Johnston) Nelson. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, March 23, 1809, and in 1816 accompanied his parents on their removal to Monroe county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood upon a farm, receiving a good country school education. Throughout his active business life he successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, and became quite well-to-do. He was a devout member of the Presbyterian church, in which he served as ruling elder, and always took an active and influential part in all church work. He died on the 30th of March, 1881, honored and respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Potts was a mere child at the time of her mother's death.

Mrs. Potts first gave her hand in marriage to William Simerall, who was born in Virginia, February 21, 1824, and was reared

to agricultural pursuits, while his literary education was obtained in the common schools. His parents were Samuel and Katherine (Van Horn) Simerall. The children born to William and Rachel A. (Nelson) Simerall were John S., Johnson O., Thomas C., Cymantha May, Nanna A., Sadie A. and William V., all of whom are now deceased with the exception of Sadie A., who is the wife of Andrew Shipley, an extensive farmer of Nebraska. The father of this family was a stanch Republican in politics and was a faithful member of the Methodist church, to which his wife and children also belonged. He commanded the respect and esteem of the entire community in which he lived, and his death, which occurred in Monroe county, Ohio, was widely mourned.

Mrs. Simerall was again married, June 18, 1873, her second husband being David Potts, a prosperous and successful farmer of Atlanta township. He was born in Virginia, and was a son of Samuel and Aberilla (Gadd) Potts. He died July 23, 1891, leaving to his widow a good farm of sixty acres on section 21, Atlanta township. Besides that place she owns city property in Atlanta, where she has a cozy home, and where, surrounded by her many friends, she expects to spend her declining years.

RICHARD W. RIGG, M. D.

Dr. Richard W. Rigg, a successful and prominent physician and surgeon of Mt. Pulaski, Illinois, is a native of this state, his birth having occurred in Mt. Sterling, Brown county, August 5, 1856. His ancestors were among the pioneers of Kentucky, his paternal grandfather, Richard

Rigg, being a native of that state and a farmer of Marion county. He married Miss Margaret Louderbach and with his family removed from Kentucky to Brown county, Illinois, in 1837. James N. Rigg, the Doctor's father, was born in Marion county, Kentucky, in 1825, and was twelve years of age on the removal of the family to this state. For thirty-seven years he carried on business as a merchant in one building in Camden, Schuyler county, Illinois, but is now living a retired life at Mt. Pulaski. In early life he married Miss Emily J. Watts, who was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1837, and also came to Illinois in 1837 with her parents, Willis and Amanda (Simmons) Watts. After a short time spent in Brown county this family removed to Schuyler county, where they made a permanent location, and where Mr. Watts was engaged in merchandising for many years. His daughter, Mrs. Rigg, is still living.

Dr. Rigg acquired his primary education in the public schools of this state, and later attended the State Normal School at Normal, Illinois. For two years he was a student in the law department of the Iowa State University, from which he was graduated in 1881, and on his admission to the bar was engaged in the practice of that profession at Indianapolis, Indiana, for two years. He then took up the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. B. P. Watts, at Camden, Illinois, and later attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, where he was graduated in the spring of 1887, with the degree of M. D. In April of that year he came to Mt. Pulaski and opened an office for the practice of medicine. He has that love for and devotion to his profession which has brought to him success, and his skill and ability are attested by the liberal patronage

which he receives. He is one of the ablest representatives of the medical fraternity in the county, and belongs to the State Medical Society. Socially he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and is a man honored and respected by all who know him.

In 1884 Dr. Rigg was united in marriage with Miss Ida Bank, of Farmington, Iowa, a daughter of William and Catherine (Heinberger) Bank, and by this union two children have been born, namely: Harry Edward and James Reuel.

WALTER C. PAINE, M. D.

Not only is Dr. Paine identified with the most advanced medical researches and practice in New Holland, but he is as well a liberal-minded and progressive citizen, whose opinion upon all matters of public interest finds ready credence and following among all classes. His medical and surgical skill have resulted in his services being in demand not only in Logan but in Mason, Tazewell and Menard counties, and his professional responsibility was enlarged by his position as surgeon for the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railroad, which he satisfactorily filled for several years. In 1896, during President McKinley's administration, he was appointed United States examining surgeon for the pensioners of Logan county. While a thorough student of medical lore, and equally gifted as a surgeon and general practitioner, Dr. Paine is materially aided in his life work by a dominating humanity which permeates all of his undertakings and by a profound pride and faith in the best tenets of his great and noble profession. He has also a genial temperament and ready

wit which is often substituted for plasters and physic with remarkable results, and which is deftly applied to the lifting of mental oppression and its calamitous following.

A native of Fancy Prairie, Menard county, Illinois, Dr. Paine was born August 14, 1866, and was reared on his father's farm, receiving his preliminary education in the country schools. The Paine family comes originally from England, and in London was born James W. Paine, the Doctor's father, who emigrated to America with his parents when but two years of age. Here he was reared to agricultural pursuits, and assisted in his efforts at making a livelihood by a common school education, eventually engaging in farming on his own responsibility. His success in the eastern state was continued after his removal to Illinois, in 1860. He is now living on the old homestead in Menard county. He married Mary Washburn, who reared a family of children, of whom three are living, Dr. Paine being the oldest. She died in April, 1897.

While yet a youth Dr. Paine developed ambitious tendencies which sought a field of activity beyond the borders of his father's farm and found vent in the profession of medicine. Previously he had passed the teacher's examination and engaged in educational work in his immediate neighborhood, and as time went on he employed such leisure as came his way in preparing for more advanced medical researches. His chief friend and adviser in this crisis was Dr. T. C. Hill, of Sweet Water, Illinois, under whose tutelage he remained until 1891, when he entered Rush Medical College, of Chicago, Illinois, and was graduated therefrom with honor in 1895. During his college life he devoted particular attention to the diseases of women and children, and

after graduation took a special course in this line of work. In July of 1895 he located in New Holland and was for a time associated in practice with Dr. Stults, or until June, 1898, when he branched out into independent practice. The Doctor is identified with all that has a tendency to upbuild his adopted town, although he has never desired or accepted other political office than is connected with his profession. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen, the Court of Honor and the Fraternal Crystal Lights.

Surrounded by hosts of friends and well wishers, the Doctor lives in his hospitable and cozy home in New Holland, the genius of his fireside, his wife and helpmate, having been before her marriage Florence M. Munger, daughter of Samuel Munger, of Mason county. The marriage occurred October 28, 1897, and Mrs. Paine is one of the popular and amiable women of the town.

JOHN B. McCORMICK.

One of the prominent and well-to-do farmers of Orvil township, living on section 33, is John B. McCormick, who has resided in Logan county since 1884. He is a native of Quincy, Massachusetts, born on March 9, 1854, and is a son of William and Martha (Blaen) McCormick, both of whom were natives of Scotland.

The date of the father's birth was 1824, and after he was married, in 1847, he decided to come to America, his wife following in 1853. He first settled in New Jersey, where he lived a short time and then moved to Quincy, Massachusetts, where he worked at his trade of stone-cutter the balance of his life, and died in November, 1889. The

mother died in June, 1898. Five children were born to them, namely: John B., our subject; William A., a stone-cutter, who resides in Quincy, Massachusetts; Elizabeth, who resides in the same place; James R., also a stone-cutter in Quincy, Massachusetts; Gene M., a bookkeeper, of Quincy. All of the children received a good education in the high schools and best educational institutions in the east.

Our subject also learned the trade of stone-cutter and worked at it in his native town for fifteen years, during which time, in 1875, he married Miss Ida C. Corliss, of Quincy, Massachusetts, who was born in 1854, a daughter of Elijah and Lydia (Johnson) Corliss. Mr. Corliss was also a stone-cutter, and worked at his trade the greater portion of his life. Both he and his wife are deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. McCormick are the parents of five children, namely: Edward resides at home; Samuel E., who married Nellie I. Ward, resides in Peoria, Illinois, where he is a traveling salesman; Cyrus J. is a bookkeeper in the Bank of Emden, at Emden, Illinois, and is a very prominent young man; Harrison B. and Nelson J. reside at home.

After marriage our subject worked at his trade in Quincy, Massachusetts, until 1884, when, on account of ill health, he and his family came out west and first settled in Eminence township, this county, where he bought a farm and resided there seven years. He then sold out and came to Orvil township and purchased his present home. He now owns one hundred and sixty acres of fine farming land on section 33, where he carries on general farming. When not engaged in farming he works at his trade of stone-cutter.

In politics he is a Republican, and was

township supervisor of Orvil township for two years, in 1898 and 1899. Mr. McCormick is a wealthy, influential farmer, well liked by his neighbors and kind in his home. He resides in a fine house supplied with modern conveniences. His farm shows the effects of his careful management, and after a youth and early manhood of hard work he is now enjoying the fruit of his labors.

CHARLES R. BOWLES.

Charles R. Bowles, owner of one hundred and twenty acres of rich farming land on sections 33 and 34, Orvil township, has been a resident of Logan county all his life, having been born here on December 12, 1856, and is a son of David Bowles, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

Our subject was educated in the common schools of Orvil township and assisted his father upon the farm until his marriage, in 1876, to Miss Annie Simpson, a daughter of William W. Simpson, of Emden, whose sketch also appears in this volume. Mrs. Bowles died August 18, 1890, leaving four children, namely: William, Lenora, Leroy Thomas and Leslie L.

On October 1, 1891, Mr. Bowles was married to Mrs. Jennie Rogers, widow of Jonathan Rogers of this county, and a daughter of Abraham and Mary C. Floyd. Mr. Floyd was a farmer of Indiana, where he lived. He is now deceased, and his widow resides in Prairie Creek township, this county. One child was born of the second marriage of Mr. Bowles, namely: Charles Elbert, a most interesting child.

After his first marriage our subject moved to a farm in Boynton township,

Tazewell county, Illinois, and resided there one year and then moved to a farm in Orvil township, this county, and made it his home for nine years. He then settled on his present home, known as the old Bowles homestead, on section 2, Orvil township, where he owns one hundred and twenty acres of excellent land, on which he carries on general farming and stock raising. He also operates a steam thresher, and his efforts have been crowned with success.

In politics he is a Prohibitionist, and socially is a member of the Knights of Pythias order of Emden. Both he and his wife are members of the Bethel Christian church of Orvil township, and are highly respected by all who know them for their many excellent traits of character.

WILLIAM ATTEBERRY.

Among the prominent and progressive agriculturists of Eminence township, who, through their own unaided efforts, have arisen to a position of affluence, is numbered the gentleman whose name introduces this review. He was born in that township on the 3d of November, 1844, and is the only living child of Hiram and Lavica (Kasinger) Atteberry. The father was a native of Kentucky and a pioneer of Logan county, Illinois, having located in Eminence township in the early '30s. His vocation was that of farming, which he followed with excellent success throughout life. He died in September, 1872, having long survived the mother of our subject, who passed away in 1846.

William Atteberry grew to manhood on the home farm and early acquired an excellent knowledge of all the duties which fall

to the lot of the agriculturist, at the same time receiving a good literary education in the country schools of the locality. Purchasing a ditch machine in 1870, he commenced taking contracts to construct ditches, and did an extensive business along that line for three years, his motive power being oxen. During this time he laid by a sufficient sum to purchase eighty acres of land in Orvil township and then turned his attention to farming. Being a man of excellent judgment, as well as a capable financier, he was very successful in his farming operations and has accumulated considerable property, including his home farm in Eminence township, which is a valuable place of two hundred and thirty-seven acres on section 21. He also has two hundred and forty acres of good farm land in the state of Nebraska and a quarter section in Oklahoma. For the past thirty years Mr. Atteberry has made a specialty of buying and shipping cattle and hogs. At one time while in Nebraska he loaded a train load of cattle at Ulysses, about one hundred and forty miles west of Omaha. They left Ulysses at nine o'clock in the forenoon and the cattle were in Chicago for the market next morning, making the fastest time on record. His residence is a good two-story frame structure, located on a high elevation, and the other buildings are in perfect harmony therewith.

On the 18th of June, 1869, Mr. Atteberry was united in marriage with Miss Fanny S. Skirven, who was born in Indiana, April 5, 1850, and is a daughter of Leonidas Perry and Eliza (Welch) Skirven, also natives of the Hoosier state. In the Skirven family were ten children. The children born to our subject and his wife were as follows: William F., born May 2, 1870; Cora B., born January 10, 1872;

Anna M., born March 6, 1874; Alberta R., born October 21, 1876; Archie R., who was born April 4, 1880, and died January 3, 1893; Jennie I., who was born November 16, 1882, and died January 9, 1893, only six days after the death of Archie; Charlie L., born February 5, 1885; and Rosa R., born December 10, 1887. The parents and living children are all members of the Christian church, and the family is one of prominence in the community where they reside.

In his political views Mr. Atteberry is a Democrat. During the Civil war he enlisted at Atlanta, in 1865, in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, the commissioned officers of his company being Captain Church; Hammit Larrison, first lieutenant; and James Palmer, second lieutenant. He was honorably discharged December 15, 1865, and his papers, which were signed in person by President Lincoln, are still in his possession. His career affords an example to the young in that he commenced life for himself without capital, but, having a determination to succeed he industriously applied himself until he has acquired a good property and is to-day one of the wealthiest farmers of his community, as well as one of its most influential citizens.

W. R. KINCAID, M. D.

One of the most popular and successful medical practitioners of Elkhart is W. R. Kincaid, who has been a resident of this enterprising little town since March, 1895. An Illinoisan by all the laws of nature, he was born September 5, 1872, near Farmer City, DeWitt county, a son of A. T. and Frances (Ritter) Kincaid, natives of Men-

ard county, and the latter born near Petersburg. The parents were married in Greenview, Menard county, after which they removed to Farmer City, which has since been their residence. The elder Kincaid is an agriculturist on a large scale, and owns and manipulates about five hundred acres of land. He is prominent in affairs of his county, a Republican in politics and highway commissioner, a Mason in fraternal circles, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of the six children in the family: Brittie is the wife of C. H. Wheeler, of Wilmette, Illinois; W. R.; Monte who married Effie Rutledge and lives on the old homestead; Pearl who is attending the Northwestern University; Gertrude who graduated from the Farmer City high school in the spring of 1901; and Andrew T. who is attending the Farmer City high school.

In his boyhood Mr. Kincaid was favored with excellent educational advantages and availed himself of them to the utmost. After finishing the district schools of DeWitt county and graduating from the high school at Farmer City in 1888, he entered the Northwestern University Medical College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1894. For preliminary practice he located in Chicago for a year, but took up his permanent residence in Elkhart in 1895. Dr. Kincaid has had no cause to regret the happy inspiration which caused him to locate here, for his skill in diagnosis and treatment have been fully recognized, and a constantly growing practice attest his geniality of nature and thorough understanding of his great profession.

On December 20, 1893, at Farmer City, Illinois, occurred the marriage of Dr. Kincaid and Jessie Burford, who was born in Deland, Illinois, July 19, 1873, a daughter of C. S. and Lulu (Weedman) Burford,

natives respectively of Indiana and Illinois. Mr. Burford, who formerly conducted the Bee Hive store at Farmer City, is now a resident of Denver, Colorado, where he is engaged in the real estate business. Mrs. Kincaid has one sister, Nellie, who is the wife of Rev. Edward E. Bean, the Methodist Episcopal minister at University Park, Colorado. To Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid have been born three children: Lucile, born August 28, 1895; Francis, born June 12, 1899; and Nellie, born July 3, 1901.

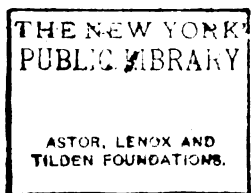
In addition to his large general practice Dr. Kincaid is examining physician for a number of insurance companies and for the fraternal organizations of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor. He is also a member of the Kenwood Lodge, No. 405, K. P., the Elkhart Lodge, No. 513, Court of Honor, and the Camp No. 511, M. W. A. He is a Republican in national politics, and is at present clerk of the city of Elkhart. With his family he is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILHELM F. HENN.

It is not difficult to conjecture what manner of man is Mr. Henn when we learn that for twelve consecutive years he has been continued in the office of supervisor of Laenna township by the vote of the people, and is the present chairman of the board, which position he has held for two years. Unworthy men sometimes succeed in gaining office, but they can not maintain their hold upon a position which depends upon the franchise of their fellow townsmen, and no higher testimonial of ability, fidelity and personal worth



**W. F. HENN,
CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.**



can be given than a statement of the fact that one has long continued in the public service. Mr. Henn is also well known as an enterprising merchant, successfully conducting a hardware store in Latham, where by honorable business methods he has secured a liberal patronage.

Upon a farm in Logan county Mr. Henn was born December 3, 1854, his parents being Christian and Catherine (Shumacher) Henn, both of whom were natives of Germany and emigrated to the United States in 1852. They landed at New Orleans, and thence proceeded up the Mississippi river to a point on the Illinois shore, whence they drove across the country by the way of Springfield with horses and wagon to Logan county, settling first in Lake Fork township, where the father purchased ninety-one acres of land. There he continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1858. The mother was thus left with the care of her five children and four children of Mr. Henn by a former marriage: Henry Christian, who became a soldier in the Civil war and died while in the service; Katherine, the wife of William Suedmyer; Johanna, who is the wife of J. M. Loetterly, of Carrollton, Nebraska; Nettie, wife of Gottlieb Seyfer, now deceased; Wilhelm F., our subject; Christina, wife of Wilhelm Hitzerman, of Long Prairie, Minnesota; and Margaret, wife of John Geyer, of Logan county.

In the usual manner of farmer lads of the period Wilhelm F. Henn spent his boyhood. He worked in the fields through the summer season and in the winter months attended the district schools, later supplementing his early educational privileges by study in the schools of Mount Pulaski. When his education was completed he learned the tinner's trade with C. R. Capps, of Mount Pu-

laski, and later he was employed in the same line of business by George F. Reinhardt, of that city. In March, 1877, he came to Latham and entered into partnership with George F. Reinhardt, establishing a hardware store, which they conducted for a year, at the end of which time Mr. Henn purchased his partner's interest and has since been sole proprietor. He carries a large and well-selected stock of shelf and heavy hardware, implements and farm machinery, and his well-known reliability in trade transactions, together with the durability of his goods, has secured to him a constantly growing trade.

On March 20, 1878, Mr. Henn was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Wagner, of Mount Pulaski, a daughter of Wilhelm and Christina (Gessner) Wagner. Their children, three in number, are Alvin W., Oscar O. and Uarda Hulda. Both Mr. and Mrs. Henn enjoy the warm regard of many friends. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat, and is justly regarded as one of the most prominent members of the party in Latham. In 1884 he was elected president of the village, and in 1880 he was elected a member of the board of education and served as its president to the present time. To the office of supervisor he was elected in 1890, and has since continued therein. His official career is without a shadow of wrong and has won him the high commendation of even those opposed to him politically. He is public spirited and progressive, manifesting a loyal interest in every movement calculated to prove of general good. His life has been a busy and useful one, in which he has realized the value of earnest, honest labor in winning success, for it has been along those lines that he has gained prosperity. Mr. Henn and his wife are members of the Lutheran church of Mount Pulaski.

JOHN B. DOWNEY.

Among the prominent and useful citizens of East Lincoln township, Logan county, Illinois, is John B. Downey, who is the efficient road commissioner of the township of which he has been a resident since 1868. The birth of Mr. Downey occurred April 18, 1848, in Warren county, Ohio, and he is a son of Eleazar Downey, whose home is still in that county, where he is an honored resident, at the age of eighty-two years, having been born in 1819. The mother of our subject, who was formerly Elizabeth Worley, died April 12, 1857, at the age of thirty years. A family of six children were born to the parents: Charles W., who lived in Ohio and died at the age of twenty-two years; John B., the subject of this sketch; George, who is a farmer in Warren county, Ohio; William F., who is a farmer in Kansas; Celia J., who is the widow of Frank Shawhan and lives in Ohio; and Sylvan E., who has been a resident of East Lincoln township, this county, since 1889. All of these children were educated in the common schools of Warren county, Ohio, the youngest ones being given collegiate advantages, and three of the sons became teachers. The father is a man of great intelligence and always encouraged all educational advancement. By trade he is a millwright, but also did some farming.

Our subject comes of German stock on the paternal side and of Scotch-Irish on the maternal, a combination which has been both physically and mentally of benefit to him. His early education was acquired in the state of Ohio. During the winters he was a pupil there until twenty years old, while the summers were occupied with farming operations. At the age of twenty years Mr. Downey left his home and came to Illi-

nois and settled on a farm belonging to his father in East Lincoln township, Logan county. Here Mr. Downey married, and then located on the farm of one hundred and twenty acres in section 28, where he has made his home. This he has improved with modern buildings, and has made it not only one of the most valuable but also one of the most attractive homes in this vicinity.

Mr. Downey was married in 1872, in Logan county, to Miss Mary A. Rigg, who was born in Sangamon county, June 4, 1856, and who was educated in McDonough county. To this marriage has been born one daughter,—Fairy A., born in 1874, who is the wife of Elnathan Town, of Easton, and has two children,—Karl L. and Muriel. Mrs. Town is a lady of many graces of mind and person. She was thoroughly educated in Lincoln University and later took a course in music at the Wesleyan University, Bloomington, possessing great musical gifts.

In politics Mr. Downey has always supported the Republican party. For twenty-eight years he has been identified with educational affairs in the county, and in the spring of 1901 he was made commissioner of roads. This election gives general satisfaction, as Mr. Downey's thorough business methods are well known, and he enjoys the full confidence of the community. The family connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Downey is the recording steward of the Lincoln circuit. For nine years he was the superintendent of the Sunday-school, and has long been one of the generous and cheerful supporters of every benevolent and charitable enterprise connected with the church. He is a thoroughly self-made man, and has won his way to the prominent position he holds in the estimation of the community which has

learned to value him for his integrity, honesty and his characteristics which make him a good friend, kind neighbor and estimable citizen.

GEORGE H. HUBBARD.

Prominent among the energetic, enterprising and successful business men of Mt. Pulaski is George H. Hubbard, the present secretary and treasurer of the Mt. Pulaski Grain Company. He was born January 23, 1865, upon a farm in Prairie Creek township, this county, and is a son of Nicholas and Mary (Smith) Hubbard, both natives of Prussia, Germany, the former born in 1825, the latter in 1830. The parents came to the United States in childhood and were married in Portsmouth, Ohio. In 1853 they removed to Illincis, and settled in Prairie Creek township, Logan county, where the father farmed, and in connection with the operation of his land successfully engaged in stock raising. There he died on the 16th of October, 1885. His widow is still living and now makes her home at No. 110 Water street, Lincoln. In their family were nine children, namely: Nicholas, a resident of Omaha, Nebraska; Mary A., wife of Patrick Ryan; Theresa C., deceased; Frederick I., a retired farmer of Lincoln; Anna A., who is living with her mother in Lincoln; Emery, who died in childhood; George H., our subject; Jacob J., a resident of Chicago; and Louis A., of Lincoln.

During his boyhood and youth George H. Hubbard attended school through the winter months and devoted his time and attention to the labors of the fields throughout the summer. He remained on the old homestead and had charge of the farm after his father's death until February, 1893,

when he removed to Lincoln and embarked in the grain business, as a member of the firm of Hubbard Brothers & Company, but since March, 1896, he has been connected with the Mt. Pulaski Grain Company and has made his home in Mt. Pulaski. This company was organized March 14, 1889, and the present officers are John Lincoln, president; Andrew Eisiminger, vice-president; and George H. Hubbard, secretary and treasurer. They do quite an extensive business and ship their grain principally to Chicago and New Orleans.

In 1893 Mr. Hubbard was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. O'Connor, of Logan county, a daughter of John O'Connor, and to them have been born five children: Anna, deceased; Nicholas L.; John F.; Paul; and George H., Jr. Fraternally Mr. Hubbard is a member of Mt. Pulaski Lodge, No. 454, I. O. O. F. In 1900 he was elected a member of the school board for a term of three years, and is now most creditably filling that office. His strict integrity and honorable dealing in business commend him to the confidence of all; his pleasant manner wins him friends, and he is one of the popular and honored citizens of Mt. Pulaski.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PEGRAM.

The subject of this sketch, a well-known retired farmer of Lincoln, was born on the 16th of January, 1824, in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and is a son of William B. and Sarah E. (Walker) Pegram, who were also natives of the Old Dominion. The father died in 1881, at the age of eighty-two years, and the mother departed this life at Lincoln in 1886, at the age of eighty-four. Her

father fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war. Our subject's paternal grandfather belonged to an old Virginian family.

William A. Pegram is one of a family of seven children, all of whom lived to be grown, and six of the number still survive. He was principally educated in private schools of Kentucky and Illinois, coming to this state in 1835. On starting out in life for himself, he engaged in farming near Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois, for a time, and later spent eight years at Montezuma, Pike county. In 1857 he came to Lincoln, Logan county, and found this region almost an unbroken prairie. He, with father and brother, B. B. Pegram, purchased a tract of five hundred and sixty acres of land in Chester township, and at once turned their attention to the improvement and cultivation of this place, transforming it into three fine farms. He still owns two hundred and forty acres of land, which he rents, one hundred and sixty acres of which was in the original purchase, while he now lives a retired life in Lincoln, enjoying a well-earned rest. He has a nice home at No. 506 Tremont street, which he bought in 1870.

On the 3d of July, 1849, Mr. Pegram wedded Miss Martha Ward Pegram, of Greene county, who was a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Dr. John C. Pegram, a physician of Carrollton, Illinois. Unto them were born twelve children, six sons and six daughters, namely: George, deceased; Blanch, wife of Andrew Layman; Virginius, who died at the age of eighteen; William A., Jr., who died at the age of ten years; T. Lincoln, a merchant of Decatur, Illinois; Samuel Marshall, also of Decatur, Illinois; Edward, who died in infancy; Carrie, deceased; Helen, wife of

Hon. L. B. Stringer, state senator from this district; Mary, wife of E. W. Curry, of Bloomington; Edith, wife of William Duff, a farmer of Logan county; and Virginia, at home. The mother of these children died in 1877, and for his second wife Mr. Pegram married Miss Sarah Martin, who was then living in Lincoln, and by this union he has one son, William A., at home.

Although past the allotted three score years and ten, being now seventy-seven years of age, Mr. Pegram is still hale and hearty, and has the vigor of a much younger man. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, especially along educational lines, and has served as a member of the school board and trustee of the school fund. He has also held other minor offices, and has ever faithfully performed his duties of citizenship. He is an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for thirty years has been a member of the church board. Honored and respected by all, he is certainly deserving of prominent mention in the history of his adopted county.

JOHN W. OLDAKER.

John W. Oldaker, one of Atlanta's foremost farmers, residing on his farm one and one-half miles east of the village of Atlanta, is one of five children born to Jesse V. and Rebecca (Bentley) Oldaker. His father was a native of Virginia, where the grandfather carried on an extensive farm. In the spring of 1845 he was married, and in the fall of the same year he came to Illinois and purchased a farm of eighty acres one mile east of our subject's present farm. Later he sold his first purchase and bought

one hundred and sixty acres, on which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1889.

John W. Oldaker was born August 17, 1848, in Highland county, Ohio, being one of five children, all now deceased with the exception of our subject and Eliza Jane, who married D. N. Longworth and now resides in McLean county, this state. Our subject spent his boyhood days on his father's farm and attended the common schools. At the age of twenty-one, following in the footsteps of his father, he began the life of a farmer. Having accumulated money in his boyhood days, he purchased forty acres of land, on which his present home stands. By wise management he has increased his farm until he is now the possessor of two hundred acres of rich and fertile land, and he has a most comfortable home and substantial outbuildings.

On February 9, 1879, Mr. Oldaker was united in marriage with Mary A. Robinson, a daughter of William B. Robinson, who is now deceased. After the death of Mr. Robinson her mother married William N. Brock, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Oldaker was born February 5, 1855, and grew to womanhood in Atlanta, where she received her education. As a result of her marriage with Mr. Oldaker she has become the mother of the following children: Maud B., born June 19, 1880; Ethel M., born October 21, 1882; Jessie I., born October 6, 1884; William G., born April 9, 1887; Elma F., born September 3, 1890; James L., born March 16, 1893; and George W., born December 20, 1894. All of these children reside at home. Mrs. Oldaker is a member of the Christian church and takes an active interest in church work.

In politics our subject is a Republican,

but has never cared for political honors. He is a farmer first and above all else. His success is due to his own well-directed efforts, and now that he has reached old age he can live retired from the more active duties of life.

BENJAMIN E. GADDIS.

Benjamin E. Gaddis, who since attaining his majority has been a resident of Eminence township, is a native of Ohio, born in Clinton county on the 11th of April, 1844, and is one of a family of seven children whose parents were David B. and Priscilla (Elliot) Gaddis. The paternal grandfather, William Gaddis, also had a family of seven children. David B. Gaddis was born in Pennsylvania, in 1809, and was reared on a farm in that state, receiving a good education in the country schools. Later he removed to Ohio, where he followed farming until called to his final rest in 1889. His wife died in 1851. She was a daughter of Benjamin Elliot, who was a representative of one of Pennsylvania's first families, and spent his entire life as a farmer in that state. For his second wife Mr. Gaddis married Mrs. Mary A. (Gabel) Bryan, in 1859.

During his boyhood and youth Benjamin E. Gaddis attended school and assisted in the work of the home farm, remaining under the parental roof until twenty-one years of age, when he came to Logan county, Illinois, and commenced work by the month in Eminence township. He was thus employed until 1866, when he purchased a tract of land in that township, consisting of eighty-four acres. To this he has gradually added until he now owns two

hundred and sixty acres, upon which he has made many useful and valuable improvements, and now has one of the most desirable farms of its size in the neighborhood.

Mr. Gaddis was married, December 12, 1865, to Miss Margaret Niblick, a daughter of Thomas Niblick, who came to this state from Tennessee in 1852 and located in Logan county. She died on the 26th of February, 1869, leaving two children, namely: Josephine and William, who are still living. On the 26th of December, 1872, Mr. Gaddis was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary E. Gilchrist, a daughter of David Gilchrist, who is now living a retired life in Lincoln. This union has been blessed with four children: Nellie M.; David, who died in 1878, aged two years; Robert C.; and Clifford B.

Mr. Gaddis and his family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and in politics he is identified with the Democratic party. He is well known throughout the county as a straightforward, reliable man, whose word is considered as good as his bond, and he well merits the high regard in which he is held.

ADAM SCHONAUER.

Adam Schonauer, one of the leading and influential farmers of East Lincoln township, is a man whose worth and ability have gained him success, honor and public confidence. He enjoys the well-earned distinction of being what the public calls a "self-made man," and an analysis of his character reveals the fact that industry, enterprise and well-directed efforts have been the essential features in his prosperity.

Mr. Schonauer was born October 4,

1851, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, of which county his parents, John and Sally A. (Epling) Schonauer, were also natives. There the father followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1861. The mother is still living, at the age of sixty-nine years, and makes her home in Reading, Pennsylvania.

Our subject, who is the only child of the family, was reared and educated in the county of his nativity, and remained on the home farm until 1872, when he came west. After spending a short time in Danville, Illinois, he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he clerked in a hardware store for eighteen months and had an excellent opportunity to learn the business. He next went to St. Louis, Missouri, and engaged in harvesting as a binder between that place and St. Paul.

In the fall of 1876 Mr. Schonauer came to Logan county, Illinois, where he was first employed as a farm hand for eighteen months, and then rented land, which he operated quite successfully for three years. Having saved some money, and with a little help from his mother, he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 26, East Lincoln township, which he has since fully improved, tiling the land and erecting a good set of farm buildings thereon. He has been very successful as a manager, and has steadily prospered in his farming and stock raising. Formerly he fed quite a large amount of stock for market.

On the 13th of March, 1881, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Schonauer and Miss Lena Stoll, who was born in Aetna township, this county, March 9, 1861. Her parents, George and Margaretta Stoll, settled here when this was all wild prairie, and are now residents of Chester township. Of

the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Schonauer two died in early childhood, and Amanda died January 1, 1900, at the age of eighteen years. Those living are George, Clara, Amelia, Albert, John, Obediah and Sally A., who are being educated in the common schools of East Lincoln township.

Mr. Schonauer has taken quite an active and prominent part in public affairs, but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. He votes for the men whom he believes best qualified for office. His fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, elected him supervisor, and for several years he was an influential member of the county board, being chairman of the road and bridge committee and also the pauper committee, and was a member of the committees on finance, poor farm and printing. He takes great interest in educational affairs, and has efficiently served as school director during his entire residence in East Lincoln township. Religiously he and his wife are members of Zion Lutheran church. Of a jovial disposition, he makes many friends and is held in high regard by all who know him.

HARM KLOKKENGA.

Harm Klokkenka, the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of good farming land on section 32, Orvil township, Logan county, Illinois, has lived in this county since 1873. He is a native of Germany, having been born in that country on March 3, 1851, and is the son of Henry and Lizzie Klokkenka, both of whom are natives of Germany, where the father was a laborer all his life and where both he and his wife died. There were only two of the children of this

family who came to America, our subject and a brother Joest, the latter making the trip in 1881 and settling upon our subject's present farm, where he lived a few years. He then removed to Cumberland county, Illinois, where he now lives and is engaged in farming.

Our subject was married in Germany to Miss Mary Harms, and ten children have been born to them, namely: Henry, who married Martha Fink and resides on a farm in Orvil township; Harm, who married Katie Aper and lives in Orvil township; Albert, who resides at home; Nanke, at home; Lizzie, at home; Tina, wife of Rudolph Kasebier, of Orvil township; Annie, Allie, Mattie and Harry, all at home.

In 1873 our subject and family came to America and landed in New York, whence they came direct to Logan county, Illinois, where he worked for two years on a farm near Emden. He then settled on what is known as the old Carnahan farm, in Orvil township, where he lived for seven years, after which he leased a farm three miles south of Emden and lived there nine years and also held another lease in this township for five years. He then purchased his present farm on section 32, known as part of the old Betzelberger farm, where he now owns one hundred and sixty acres of excellent farming land. Mr. Klokkenka also is the owner of five acres of timber land in Eminence township, this county.

In politics he is a Democrat, and both he and his wife are members of the German Lutheran church of Emden, this county. The farm owned by our subject is a fine one. He never has a failure of crops, and he and his sons conduct all the operations. The home of the family is a very comfortable one and they dispense a genial hospitality to all who become their guests.

DAVID N. CHESTNUT.

David N. Chestnut, junior member of the prosperous firm of Stumpf & Chestnut, hardware merchants, was born in Prairie Creek township, Logan county, Illinois, March 23, 1869. His father, Thomas J. Chestnut, was born in the Buckeye state, of which his father, Alexander R., was also a native. Thomas J. Chestnut received a common school education, and under his father's able instruction and industrious example developed into a substantial and practical farmer. He eventually settled in Prairie Creek township, Logan county, where he is one of the most prominent and helpful citizens of his locality and an agriculturist of means and progressiveness. Having a keen appreciation of the advantages of a good education and business training, he placed every available advantage in the way of his son David, desiring him to become a permanent fixture of the commercial world and a careful, conservative man of business. His education, which was begun in the common schools of Logan county, was later supplemented by a course in the Lincoln Business College of Lincoln. Immediately afterward he returned to New Holland and was employed by L. Burchett, the confidence of whom he was not slow in gaining, and who was himself a sound business man with the good sense to appreciate the capable service of his enthusiastic assistant. Mr. Chestnut rapidly rose to a knowledge of the business, lived within his income and laid by sufficient money to enable him in 1893 to form the partnership which has since proved such a wise forethought and practical proposition. The stock on hand consists of hardware, agricultural implements, wagons and buggies, and contains all modern and late devices for labor saving.

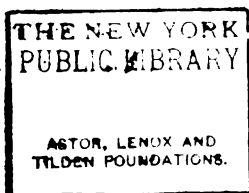
Aside from being a successful firm and conducting a large and increasing business, the methods pursued are such as to command the fullest public confidence, and the genial atmosphere dominating the place are added inducements for a speedy return of purchasers. Mr. Chestnut is personally popular with all classes in his district, and is prominent in politics, being a member of the Republican party.

MARSHALL A. CRANE.

Marshall A. Crane, a resident of section 8, township 17, range 1, Lake Fork township, Logan county, was born in Preston county, West Virginia, September 18, 1848, and is a son of Elisha and Mary Ann (Fike) Crane, both parents being at present residents of Lincoln, Illinois. The father was born in the same county in 1826 and there grew to manhood and was married. In 1856 he and his wife moved to Elkhart, Illinois, but later located in Corwin township, Logan county, in 1859. Here the family resided until about 1883, when removal was made to Lake Fork township, where the idea came to Mr. Crane of draining the lake and making fine farming land of this large tract. The more he considered it the more plausible the venture seemed, although he met many discouragements from his neighbors. Nevertheless he persisted, put in scrapers, dug out trees, introduced tiling, and by 1891 he had proved that his idea was not only practicable but that it was accomplished. The land comprised originally some one thousand acres, and at one time Mr. Crane owned some two thousand acres, but he has retained only three hundred. Some complications arose by which he lost a



MARSHALL A. CRANE.



portion of his land, but he retained the lake, and that proved the restoration of his fortune. At one time he owned, and kept for breeding purposes nearly two hundred cows and heifers and has fed between three hundred and four hundred head of steers for the market. He and his wife now live retired. While in Corwin township he was elected on the Republican ticket and held the office of supervisor for a number of years, serving as chairman of the board a part of the time. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Marshall A. Crane, of this biography, was educated first in the common schools of his district, but later enjoyed three years at the Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois. After his college days ended he returned to the old home, and is now the owner of two hundred and sixty-six acres of the original property, and has put in all of the improvements which make this one of the most valuable farms of the township. He carries on general farming and stock raising and has one of the finely improved and most beautiful homes in the locality.

In 1876 Mr. Crane was united in marriage to Miss Clara S. Poorman, of Williamsville, Sangamon county, who was a daughter of John M. and Martha Susan Poorman, and to this union four children have been born, namely: Flossie G., Jessie P., John P. and Smith.

Mr. Crane is an active member of the Republican party, but he is not in any sense an office seeker, though doing his civic duty at all times and taking a deep interest in all matters promising to be of benefit to his district. He is a leading member of the Methodist church in Mount Pulaski, and is one of the representative citizens of Logan county.

BARNEY R. BEHREND'S.

One of the most successful farmers of Logan county is Barney R. Behrends, whose residence here dates from 1867. He is now living in Orvil township, where he has large landed interests and he is also connected with the business affairs of Hartsburg as president of the bank there. He is a native of Hanover, Germany, born December 28, 1853, unto Klaas S. and Dina (Johnson) Behrends, both of whom were natives of Hanover, and came to the United States in 1864, settling in Morgan county, Illinois, where the father engaged in farming until 1867. He came to Logan county, establishing his home in Prairie Creek township, near San Jose, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for three years. On the expiration of that period he removed to a farm one-half miles west of Emden, and after three years went to Mason county, Illinois, making his home nine miles northeast of Havana until he abandoned farming in 1890. He then removed to Pekin and after two years took up his abode in the village of Hartsburg, where both he and his wife are still living, being among the most highly respected citizens of the town. One child died in infancy and the other members of their family were: Barney R., of this sketch; George a farmer living in Mason county, Illinois; Benjamin, who is living on the old homestead in that county; Annie, the wife of Henry Leesman, a resident farmer of Hartsburg; Katie, wife of Hiram Leesman, of Mason county; Henry, a resident farmer of the same county; and Tony, a well known agriculturist of Mason county.

Mr. Behrends of this sketch spent the first ten years of his life in the fatherland and then accompanied his parents on their

emigration to the United States. He pursued his education in the public schools of both countries and remained at home with his father until his marriage, which was celebrated in 1875, Miss Maggie Feddinga becoming his wife. She was born in Germany and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Klaas Feddinga, never left their native Hanover. Mrs. Behrends was called to her final rest July 3, 1898, leaving five children, namely: Klaas, John, Jurn, Annie and Barney. Mr. Behrends was again married, in 1900, his second union being with Miss Jennie Groen, of Pekin, Illinois, a daughter of Richard Groen, who is now engaged in blacksmithing in Pekin. There is one child by this marriage, Althea Tillie.

Mr. Behrends began his domestic life on the Scully land on section 14, Orvil township, where he leased eighty acres, continuing its cultivation for seven years. He then removed to section 23—a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of the Scully land, and there he made his home for six years after which he removed to his present farm. Here he purchased one hundred and sixty acres known as the old Bruner farm, and with characteristic energy he began its development and improvement. As the years have passed he has added to the property and he now has here three hundred and fifty acres of land, all of which is in Orvil township. He carries on general farming and has a valuable place, the carefully cultivated fields yielding him golden harvests which year after year enable him to add to his capital. He is also president of the Bank of Hartsburg, which is recognized as a reliable financial institution and is already receiving a good patronage. In 1880 Mr. Behrends introduced the first steam power threshing machine in the township and still owns a machine which is now operated by

his sons. In 1900 the farmers of Lone Tree School District established a telephone company under the name of the Lone Tree Telephone Company with connection at Hartsburg with the Mutual Company.

In his political views Mr. Behrends was formerly a Democrat but is now a Republican, and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He has served as road commissioner in his township for six years, and for thirteen years was school director, rendering effective service in behalf of the cause of education. Both he and his wife are members of the German Reformed church of Pekin, and are people of the highest worth, their many excellent traits of heart and mind gaining for them unqualifield respect. Whatever success Mr. Behrends has achieved is attributed to his own efforts and the example should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to the young, showing what can be accomplished through strong purpose and honorable methods.

PROF. HERBERT ORAL MERRY.

Professor Herbert Oral Merry, instructor in violin and orchestral music at Lincoln University, was born in Farmer City, DeWitt county, Illinois, January 7, 1872, and is a son of Ralph W. and Polly R. (Farr) Merry, both of whom are natives of Canada, the former born in 1838, and the latter in 1844. By trade the father is a blacksmith and followed that occupation a number of years. In 1887 he removed with his family to Lincoln, and here he and his wife still reside.

Professor Merry attended the public schools of Deland until he was fifteen years

of age, when he came with his parents to Lincoln, after which he spent five years in the schools here, graduating from the high school in class of 1892. He had previously begun the study of the violin, taking lessons of a local teacher at the age of eleven. In 1887 he entered the musical department of the Lincoln University, where he took nearly two years' work under Professor Eckert, a graduate of Berlin University, who was at that time teacher of piano and violin in the college. Later he studied under Professor Cheeseman and Hersey, the latter of whom was a graduate of the Royal Conservatory at Leipsic, Germany, and was at that time teacher of violin at the Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, where Professor Merry was graduated in 1892, after which he continued his study there till 1893.

In 1890 he commenced teaching music, having classes at Elkhart, Williamsville and Lincoln. In 1895 he was chosen violin teacher in Lincoln University by its board of trustees, and has filled that position to their entire satisfaction ever since. Besides being an accomplished violinist, he is also an efficient band man and director. Under his care his department of the college of music has been materially built up, and at present has a very important place in the university, both the band and orchestra being connected with it. Professor Merry has composed a number of pieces for band and orchestra, but has never published them.

On the 26th of December, 1894, he was united in marriage with Miss Maude Tandy, of Lincoln, who was born in Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois, in 1874, and is a daughter of Walter S. and Julia (Freer) Tandy, also natives of this state. By this union there have been born three children, namely: Thelma P., Paul, and Halcyone. The Professor is a prominent and active

member of the Christian church, and is one of its untiring workers. He is director of its choir; has served as superintendent of the Sunday school four years; and is president of the East Lincoln township of the Logan County Sunday School Association. He is also vice-president from Logan county of the Illinois Music Teachers Association, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The Professor and Mrs. Merry stand high in the musical and social circles of Lincoln, where they have made many warm friends.

DAVID J. GILCHRIST.

David J. Gilchrist, one of the most enterprising and up-to-date farmers of Eminence township, has spent his entire life in Logan county, and throughout his business career has been actively identified with her agricultural interests. He was born in Orvil township, in March, 1850, and is one of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters. His father, David Gilchrist, is a native of Scotland, born in Kirkcudbrightshire, December 21, 1815, and is a son of William and Jane (Clarke) Gilchrist. He was given a good education and remained under the parental roof until reaching man's estate. In the spring of 1842 he came to the United States, and after spending three years in Bristol county, Rhode Island, he came to Logan county, Illinois, and was successfully engaged in farming in Orvil township until 1881. Being industrious and enterprising as well as a man of good business and executive ability, he prospered in his undertakings and is to-day the owner of eleven hundred acres of valuable land under a high state of cultivation. He

was in limited circumstances on coming to this country, and through his own unaided efforts he has met with remarkable success. Before leaving Scotland he was married, in June, 1839, to Miss Helen McMath, who died in November, 1858, leaving seven children, and he subsequently wedded Mrs. Mary Marr, widow of Edward Marr, who came to America from Scotland in 1860 and died in Lincoln, Illinois, three years later. Two children blessed this union. The father was reared in the Presbyterian faith, and has long been an active member of that church, serving as ruling elder for several years. He is now living a retired life in Lincoln.

The early education of our subject was acquired in the public schools of Orvil township, and he was reared under his father's watchful eye. Being thoroughly familiar with every department of farm work, and being ambitious to succeed, he started out in life for himself in 1870 by operating a rented farm in Orvil township, and in that way accumulated a snug sum of money. In the spring of 1877 he purchased eighty acres of his present farm of two hundred and seven acres of land on sections 19 and 30, Eminence township, and here he has resided for the past twenty-four years. It is an up-to-date farm, improved with a good, modern residence and substantial barns and outbuildings, and everything about the place shows conclusively that the owner is a man of good business ability and that he thoroughly understands the vocation which he follows.

On the 14th of March, 1877, Mr. Gilchrist was united in marriage with Miss Katherine E. Seibert, a daughter of one of Eminence township's most distinguished farmers, Jacob Seibert, who was born in Champaign county, Ohio, in 1832, and was

a resident of Logan county, Illinois, from 1862 up to the time of his death, which occurred in February, 1898. Mrs. Gilchrist was born in Ohio, June 23, 1857, and was five years old when brought by her parents to this county, where she grew to womanhood, receiving a first-class education in its schools. Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist have seven children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Myrtle M., April 29, 1878; Ellis LeRoy, September 16, 1879; Ethel B., August 13, 1881; George E., March 22, 1884; P. Lavelle, September 24, 1887; Mary H., November 17, 1889; and Bernice C., June 10, 1893. Myrtle M. died October 9, 1901. She was the wife of Gilbert Powell, of Tazewell county.

Mr. Gilchrist and his family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and they have a wide circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the county. He uses his right of franchise in support of the Republican party and its principles, and never withholds his aid from any enterprise which he believes will prove of public benefit, being one of the most public-spirited and progressive citizens of Eminence township.

WILLIAM T. RITTER.

For a quarter of a century this gentleman has been an honored resident of Lincoln, and as a florist he is now identified with her business interests. Like many of her best citizens, his early home was in the south, for he was born on a farm in Fayette county, Kentucky, November 28, 1834, a son of James and Rebecca (Woodgate) Ritter, who were also natives of that state, the former born in Jessamine county, the latter in Fayette county. They spent their entire lives in Kentucky, the father being

engaged in farming and flatboating down the Mississippi river to New Orleans. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Conrad Ritter, was a German by birth, and emigrated to the United States when young. His wife bore the maiden name of Hannah Bailey. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Jonathan Woodgate, who was born in Virginia and at an early day removed to Kentucky. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war.

The public schools of Lexington, Kentucky, afforded our subject his early educational advantages. After leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade and was employed in the construction of plantation houses first as a journeyman and later as a contractor. In 1864 he came to Illinois, and lived for a time in Lincoln and later in Mason City. Subsequently he spent two years at Springfield, Missouri, where he erected a hotel and business block and also built a hotel in Pierce City, that state. He erected three large buildings in Neosho, the county seat of Newton county, Missouri, and was the architect for the court house at Bentonville, Arkansas, in 1871. The following two years were spent in Shelby county, Kentucky, and one summer was passed at Bedford, Iowa.

In 1876 Mr. Ritter returned to Lincoln and became connected with the Illinois Asylum for Feeble Minded Children, having charge of all the machinery and the repairing of all the buildings. In 1897 he erected a barn upon the farm, which was blown down in a storm, killing six of the boys who had sought shelter there. Mr. Ritter was in the employ of the institution while it was under the management of Dr. Wilbur for ten years; Dr. W. B. Fish, several years; Dr. Miller, of Lincoln, two years; and Dr. J. W. Smith, till April, 1897, the last named

having been appointed superintendent by Governor Tanner. Since severing his connection with the asylum in 1897, our subject has devoted his attention to horticulture, and is now doing a successful business as a florist. He has erected large green houses, having ten thousand feet of glass, and deals in both cut flowers and plants, his wife having charge of their sale.

In 1859 Mr. Ritter married Miss Elizabeth Richardson, a native of Spencer county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Peter and Rose (McAllister) Richardson, who were also born in Kentucky. Eight children bless this union, namely: Fanny, at home; Monroe J., a resident of Lincoln; Nora, wife of Julius Goldsmith, of Chicago; Edward E., a contractor and builder of Lincoln; Rosa, who as a compositor is engaged in magazine work in Chicago; Maud, wife of Robert Dana, of Lincoln; William, a blacksmith of Lincoln; and Pearl, at home. The family residence is at 846 South State street.

Socially Mr. Ritter is a Master Mason, having been a member of that organization since 1857, and politically he is a staunch supporter of the Democracy. For four years he was a member of the city council of Lincoln. His public service has been most exemplary, and his private life has been marked by the utmost fidelity to duty.

JOHN O. MASON.

John O. Mason, now living a retired life in Mt. Pulaski, is a veteran of the Civil war and bears an honorable record for brave service in the cause of freedom and union, and in the paths of peace he has also won an enviable reputation through the sterling qualities which go to the making of a good

citizen. He was born in Mt. Pulaski, July 21, 1837, when that village was only a year old, as it was laid out and platted in 1836. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Stonehouse) Mason, were born, reared and married in Leeds, England, and emigrated to the United States in 1830, locating in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They spent a short time in that city and then removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there to Springfield, Illinois. In 1836 they settled in Logan county, where they continued to make their home throughout the remainder of their lives. In his native land the father had served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, and on the expiration of his term was presented by his employer with a kit of tools, containing two hundred different kinds—everything needed in his line of work. This kit he brought with him to America, and locating in Mt. Pulaski he opened a shop, which he conducted for a time. Subsequently he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres three miles northwest of the village, and devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits. He died July 30, 1843, and his wife, who long survived him, passed away on the 23rd of March, 1870. In politics he was an old-line Whig.

This worthy couple had a family of eight children, five of whom were born in England, and two in Philadelphia, our subject being the only one born in this county. Their names and dates of birth are as follows: George, August 19, 1819; Christopher, October 2, 1820; Thomas, February 7, 1823; Jane E., July 13, 1825; Margaret S., August 13, 1827; Isabella, August 4, 1830; Elizabeth, June 1, 1835; and John O., June 21, 1837.

The subject of this sketch began his education in a log school house which stood on the bank of Salt creek, his first teacher being

Rev. David Bunn, a Universalist preacher. Later he attended school in Mt. Pulaski for three terms. He remained on the home farm until he was eighteen years of age and then commenced work at the carpenter's trade, being thus employed when the Civil war broke out.

On the 30th of October, 1861, Mr. Mason enlisted in Company B, Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel John Logan, a cousin of General John A. Logan. With his command he was sent to Bird's Point, Missouri, in January, 1862, and later took part in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing or Shiloh, and the siege and capture of Corinth. He participated in the battles of Hatchie's Run, in October, 1862, after which the command was sent to Fort Gibson, having marched from Grand Gulf, Mississippi, to help guard the gulf. In June, 1863, they were ordered to Vicksburg, and were in the rifle pit seventeen days. After the surrender of Vicksburg they marched to Black River, where they engaged General Joe Johnston and drove him back across Pearl River. They then returned to Vicksburg. Later the regiment veteranized at Natchez, Mississippi, and in 1864 Mr. Mason was honorably discharged and returned home with a war record of which he may be justly proud. For fifteen years he conducted a restaurant in Mt. Pulaski, and since then has lived a retired life, enjoying a well earned rest.

Mr. Mason was married October 30, 1878, to Miss Delila Murray, of Mt. Pulaski, who died November 24, 1893, and in 1896 he was married again, his second union being with Miss Jessie Evans, of the same place. Politically he has always been a staunch Republican, and favored Abraham Lincoln's election to the United States sen-

ate in 1858, and twice voted for him for president. He also voted for Richard Yates, the war governor, and for his son in 1900. Fraternally he is an honored member of Sam Walker Post, No. 205, G. A. R., of Mt. Pulaski, in which he has served as quartermaster for thirteen years and is senior vice-commander at the present time.

HON. EDWARD D. BLINN.

Edward D. Blinn, one of Lincoln's most successful lawyers, who holds a leading place among the members of the Logan county bar, was born on the 12th of September, 1844, in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, of which state his parents, Charles and Leffee H. (Harrington) Blinn, were also natives. His paternal grandfather, James Blinn, was born in Vermont, but early moved to Canada with his parents and there spent his life, his time and attention being devoted to farming. His ancestors came to this country from England during colonial days and were among the early settlers of New England. Our subject's maternal grandfather was William Harrington.

Mr. Blinn acquired his education in the public schools and an academy of his native town, and later took up the study of law in Cincinnati, Ohio, being admitted to the bar in that city in 1866. The same year he came to Lincoln, Illinois, and opened an office for the practice of his chosen profession. He has been eminently successful and is to-day one of the best known country lawyers in the state. He served three years as president of the court of claims of the state, in which office he acquitted himself with marked ability. Mr. Blinn has also been actively identified with various public

enterprises, among which may be mentioned the water works and electric light companies, and he has been president of these corporations. For a time he was connected with the Lincoln Street Railroad Company, and was president of the same until he sold out his interest. From this it will be seen that he is an enterprising and successful business man, as well as a lawyer. In the latter capacity he is noted for the care with which he prepares his cases and for the energy and loyalty he displays in protecting the interests of his clients.

In 1869 Mr. Blinn was united in marriage with Miss Nettie L. Youtsey, of Cold Springs, Kentucky, and they have become the parents of three children, one son and two daughters: Eva B., Annette, and Edward D., Jr.

Mr. Blinn is a prominent member of the Masonic body, being a Knight Templar, and is a staunch adherent of the Republican party, having for many years taken an active part in political affairs. In 1880 he was a delegate to the national convention, which met in Chicago and nominated General James A. Garfield for the presidency. He has served as a member of the Republican state committee, and has done much to advance the interests of his party and insure its success. In 1900 he was appointed supervisor of census of the eleventh district of Illinois. In public affairs he exerts considerable influence and is to-day one of the most popular citizens of Lincoln.

SAMUEL C. DAWSON.

The agricultural interests of Logan county are well represented in Samuel C. Dawson, who is now operating a fine farm

of one hundred and sixty acres on section 26, Chester township. He is a native of this county, his birth having occurred in Mount Pulaski township, on the 29th of September, 1858. His father, Creed H. Dawson, was born in Kentucky in 1819, and when a young man went to Indiana, where he was married, July 3, 1839, to Miss Rachel Brewer. They made their home in Johnson county, that state, until coming to Logan county, Illinois, about 1856, when they took up their residence upon a farm in Mount Pulaski township, agriculture being the occupation of the father. In their family were the following children: Mary wedded John Laughlin, who died in 1865, and she subsequently became the wife of Rufus Conwell; Martha is the wife of William Hamilton, of Chelsea, Kansas; Emma married William Sweet and resides in Morgan Hill, California; Sarah first married Lewis Lyon, who died in Saginaw, Michigan, and she is now the wife of a Mr. Trowbridge, of that place; George T. is a resident of Oklahoma; Eliza K. is the wife of Solomon Henrickson, of Lincoln, Illinois; John W. died in infancy in 1858; Samuel C. is next in order of birth; Emery L. died in Kansas in February, 1900; and Minta E. is the wife of George Donaldson, of Marion, Kansas.

The subject of this sketch was reared upon his father's farm and attended the district schools of the neighborhood. He remained at home until he was married, at the age of twenty-three years, to Miss Eliza J. Combs. The only child born of this union died in infancy. After his marriage Mr. Dawson removed to Kansas, where he spent four years, and on his return to Logan county, in 1887, located on the farm where he now resides, his time and attention being devoted to farming and stock raising.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Dawson

has always voted the straight Republican ticket, and his fellow citizens recognizing his worth and ability elected him supervisor of Chester township in 1898. In that office he served for two years with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He is a liberal and cheerful contributor to all worthy enterprises for the good of his community, and he and his wife are held in the highest regard by all who know them.

C. VAN GERPEN.

No history of Hartsburg would be complete without extended mention of C. Van Gerpen, the wealthiest and most prominent citizen of the town. For twenty-three years he has made his home here and has been the promoter of its leading business interests, which have contributed not alone to his prosperity but have also been of marked value to the community by promoting commercial activity, which is the basis of all advancement and improvement in the world to-day.

Mr. Van Gerpen is a native of Germany, and possesses the sterling traits of character of the sons of the Fatherland, the solidity of purpose, the close application and unfaltering determination. He was born April 25, 1849, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Van Gerpen, who always resided in Germany, although their sons all came to America, two of them in 1866, one in 1870, while the subject of this review made the voyage to the new world in 1868.

In his native land he had acquired a fair education in the public schools and had learned the shoemaker's trade, and after taking up his abode in Freeport, Illinois, whither he went immediately after his ar-

rival in the United States, he commenced work at his trade, also engaging in farming for a short time. In 1870 he removed to Pekin, Illinois, where he continued shoemaking for eight years, and during that time he was married. In 1878 he came from Pekin to Hartsburg. He was then a poor man, and here he opened a shoe shop, which he conducted for one year. His good workmanship secured to him a liberal patronage, and during that time he saved enough to purchase a small stock of shoes and establish his present store in 1886. He was then located in a small building, but by economy and industry he was enabled to gradually increase his financial resources, and in 1898 he erected what is now the finest business block in Hartsburg. He then began adding to his stock and now has a large line of general merchandise of all kinds. In 1901, in connection with his son Daniel and Mr. Behrends, they established a banking business under the name of the Bank of Hartsburg, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, with B. Behrends as president; C. Van Gerpen, vice-president, and Daniel Van Gerpen as cashier. They do a general banking business, and the institution has already become a welcome and valuable addition to the business interests of the town. A man of resourceful business ability, our subject has also extended his efforts along other lines, and is now a member of the firm of C. Van Gerpen & Company, dealers and speculators in grain of all kinds and owners of a large elevator. They also deal in farm implements and wagons, and their sales in that branch of their business are very extensive.

While in Pekin, April 11, 1872, Mr. Van Gerpen married Miss Hilke Rodenbeck, a native of Germany, and unto them have been born eight children, six of whom

are living, namely: Addie, who married Henry Bruner and lives in Orvil township; Mattie; Daniel; Bertha; Henry; and Hilda. Mr. Van Gerpen has always taken a deep interest in politics since acquiring the right of franchise, and votes with the Republican party. He has held the office of school treasurer, was chairman of the school board for some time and has acceptably served in other local offices. He has justly won the proud American title of a self-made man. Coming to this country empty-handed, but possessing courage and determination, he has through persistent effort and unfailing honesty, steadily advanced, and is now occupying a most enviable position among the substantial citizens of his adopted county. He is certainly deserving of great credit for what he has accomplished.

LEVI COFFMAN.

Levi Coffman, who is leading a retired life in Eminence township, Logan county, is one of a family of eleven children born to John and Christina (Brining) Coffman. John Coffman, the father, was born near Stuttgart, Province of Wurttemberg, Germany, in 1796, and when sixteen years of age came to the United States and settled in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he learned the trade of a cooper. His passage to this country was paid by Moses Huber, and Mr. Coffman repaid him with the money he earned at his trade. He continued at this occupation in Lancaster until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Spencer county, Kentucky. Here he lived until 1837, working at his trade. At the end of this time he and his family removed to Clark county, Illinois, where he purchased a farm,

his boys performing most of the duties, while the father worked at his trade. In November, 1846, he sold this farm and bought another in Eminence township, Logan county, the latter consisting of one hundred and fifteen acres, and on March 17, 1847, he and his family took up their residence thereon. He continued here very successfully until 1854, when, like many others, he desired to go west and consequently he disposed of his property and purchased one hundred and twenty acres in northern Missouri. In 1856 he again returned to Logan county, where he purchased one hundred acres in Atlanta township. Here he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in November, 1867.

Levi Coffman, our subject, was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, March 2, 1832, and came when a small boy with his parents to Illinois. His preliminary education was obtained from the country schools, and being of an industrious nature he spent his evenings studying history and other good books which would help to develop his mind. He remained on the farm with his father until he was thirty-three years of age, and in the spring of 1865 he engaged in the same occupation for himself in Eminence township, where he has since remained.

Our subject's farm consists of one hundred and twenty acres of highly improved land, and is five and one-half miles from Atlanta, where he is spending his declining years.

On August 9, 1862, he proved his patriotism by enlisting in Company F, One Hundred and Sixtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. For three years he experienced the hardships of a soldier and was honorably discharged August 6, 1865.

On December 16, 1858, Mr. Coffman led to the marriage altar Miss Margaret Dos-

baugh, whose parents were originally from Prussia. This union resulted in the birth of five children, namely: Sarah A., born October 28, 1859, is the wife of B. F. Fisher, who is a well-to-do farmer of McLean county; John F. was born May 2, 1861; A. C. was born July 15, 1866; Robert was born March 26, 1876; and Laura B. was born March 2, 1883. The mother of these children was of a highly respected Prussian family, and was well thought of by all who knew her. She was born in November, 1827, and died in May, 1900, and her remains were interred in Oklahoma.

Mr. Coffman and three of his children are sincere members of the Christian church, as was also his wife. Politically he is a supporter of the Democratic ticket. After a pure, honorable and useful life, actuated by unselfish motives, prompted by patriotism and guided by truth and justice, Mr. Coffman well deserves the high regard in which he is uniformly held by his fellow citizens. The name "Coffman" is well known throughout the county and our subject is noted for his kind and pleasing manner.



REV. WILLIAM M. MURRAY.

Rev. William M. Murray is the present pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at De Witt, Illinois, but makes his home in Beason, Logan county, where he is successfully engaged in business as a dealer in buggies, farm implements, etc. He was born on the 1st of June, 1844, in Bond county, Illinois, and is a son of William and Amanda J. (Harris) Murray, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Kentucky. The mother died in Illinois. Our subject's grandfather, Morgan Murray, made his

home in the Old Dominion, where he died on his return from the Revolutionary war from wounds received in the service.

Mr. Murray of this review acquired but a limited education in the schools of Bond and Fayette counties as he was obliged to help in the support of the family during his early life. On reaching manhood he engaged in the stock business and took contracts for getting out railroad ties, being thus employed until he was ordained a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church by the Rev. M. A. Marlon, of Fairfield, Illinois, September 27, 1875. Immediately thereafter he was installed as pastor of the church at Fairfield, where he remained in charge of the congregation for twelve years. Subsequently he filled one or two minor positions, and in 1889 was called to the church at Owensville, Indiana, where he was pastor until May, 1897. As a preacher he has been very successful, being a man of pleasing presence and commanding ways, as well as a good orator, and his loss to the congregation at Owensville has been greatly regretted. He came to Beason to accept the pastorate of a much larger congregation, where he believed he could do more good. Here he continued as pastor until April, 1901, when he resigned. He has been identified with the De Witt church since the 2d of May, 1901. The congregation numbers two hundred and fifty families, and here Mr. Murray has done excellent work.

On November 30, 1865, Mr. Murray married Miss Anna Green, a daughter of Edmond Green, of Tennessee, and they became the parents of nine children, of whom six survive, namely: Maggie L.; Roy W., who married Miss L. Keys, daughter of J. J. Keys, deceased; Florence; Loretta; Anna; and Carrie. The children have been

reared in the Cumberland Presbyterian belief and are a family of which any parents might well be proud.

Fraternally Mr. Murray is a Royal Arch Mason, and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Grand Army of the Republic. During the Civil war he was one of the defenders of the old flag and the cause it represented, being a member of Company D, Ninety-eighth Illinois Mounted Infantry, under command of Captain Flood, and served with distinction until hostilities ceased, being honorably discharged September 18, 1865. He enlisted in March, 1864. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He has been a delegate to the general assembly of his church four different times, and since entering the ministry has given most of his time to his pastoral duties. In the pulpit he is especially gifted on account of his oratorical ability and his pleasing delivery. His discourses are scholarly and effective in their appeals to follow the Master, and he is held in high esteem not only by the people of his own congregation, but by the residents of De Witt and Beason generally.

WILLIAM N. BROCK.

One of the oldest and most honored pioneers of Atlanta township is the gentleman whose name introduces this review. He is a Hoosier by birth, having been born in Indiana, September 13, 1829, but during his infancy was brought to Illinois by his parents, Andrew and Hannah (Richards) Brock. His father was a native of North Carolina, and when a mere boy removed with his parents to Ohio.

Later he went to Indiana, and in 1829 came to Illinois, making his home first in Sangamon county, settling at Funk's Grove, which is now in McLean county. Here he lived one year and at the end of this time he removed to Logan county and settled at Big Grove, now called Kickapoo Timber, where he was numbered among the pioneers. By occupation he was a blacksmith, having learned that trade in early life. He died near Wapello, De Witt county, in March, 1863, and his wife passed away in Waynesville, in March, 1858.

William N. Brock was but a child in arms when his people removed to Logan county and here he was reared amid pioneer scenes. Few can realize the hardships that the first settlers of this section had to go through. In the Atlanta Argus, dated September 20, 1901, we find an interesting account of a birthday party that was held at the home of our subject, and from it we copy the following: "The nearest mills at that time were at Springfield and Peoria, and to one or the other of these the elder Brock had to go for all his grinding. He was a poor man and his children grew up in the simplest and plainest styles of pioneer life. W. N. went without shoes or head wear until quite a large boy, but in spite of these privations he was out at all seasons and in all kinds of weather with as much freedom as though he possessed both. Bare foot and bare headed and without underwear or mittens he would spend whole days skating with the older boys at the pond two miles from his home. He got his first hat and shoes when twelve years old and was very proud of them, but lost his hat while driving an ox team to the Mackinaw Mills, in company with his father. The Kickapoo Indian trail run close to the Brock home and W. N. can remember their camp, which was

located near the Moot's place, three miles east of what is known as Fairview church. Wolves were numerous and sometimes savage, though they seldom attacked anyone unless maddened by hunger. One day a neighbor of the Brocks was attacked by a pack of five wolves near the Kickapoo. The man fought them off with his hat while backing into the creek, as the only means of escape. In those days the most comfortable and rapid way of travel was by stage. One of these lines ran from Springfield to Chicago, passing near the Brock farm. There was a station at the James Hoblit farm, not far from the present site of Atlanta, and one at William Brock's place in Funk's Grove."

The education of our subject was limited as his services were needed at home during his boyhood to assist in the operation of the farm, and on leaving the parental roof he chose farming as his life work. By hard work, perseverance and good management, he succeeded in acquiring a handsome property, owning at one time four hundred and sixty-three acres of arable and productive land, but has since given to each of his four sons a farm, retaining, however, a place of eighty acres in Atlanta township, as a home for himself and wife, who in their declining years are enjoying the comforts that earnest labor has brought them. Mr. Brock still has all his property in his own name, the sons merely paying the taxes and having the income from the land.

On the 8th of January, 1850, Mr. Brock married Miss Frances Scott, whose birthplace was in the state of New York, and who died in 1862. Five children were born of this union, namely: Sarah C.; Andrew; John D.; Stephen D. and Mary.

Mr. Brock was again married in September, 1863, his second union being with Mrs.

Katherine (Arnold) Robinson, who was born January 11, 1829, but in October of the same year her parents emigrated from Ohio to this state, and settled in what is now DeWitt county. Here he took up a claim where old Hallsville now stands, erected a log cabin and resided there about three years. He then settled near Bloomington. By trade he was a shoemaker and in addition to his farming operations he worked at his trade. Later he moved to Funk's Grove and here Mrs. Brock attended her first school. From there Mr. Arnold moved to Alton and still later to the southern part of Wisconsin. From there he went to California and his children returned to Atlanta. He remained in California about fifteen years and on his return east he made his home with his children the balance of his life, dying at the home of his son William in the village of McLean. By Mrs. Brock's first marriage to Mr. Robinson she became the mother of three children, namely: Henry A.; Mary A., now Mrs. John Oldaker; and George L. Mr. Robinson was a cooper by trade and they spent most of their married life in Atlanta. He died in 1862.

Mr. and Mrs. Brock are the parents of five children, namely: Hannah, who died at the age of three years; Maud, an accomplished young lady and a pianist of exceptional ability, who passed away in December, 1893, at the age of twenty-four; two, who died in infancy; and William F., the only remaining child, who is also a fine musician.

Mr. Brock has been identified with public affairs as road commissioner in his township and school director, holding the latter office a number of years. Politically he is a strong Democrat. He is not only a kind and indulgent father, but is noted for his generosity, and at all times is ready to as-

sist any enterprise having for its object the good of the community in which he has so long made his home. His upright course in life commands the respect of all and his labors as one of the founders of the county justly entitles him to a prominent place in its history.

S. J. WOLAND.

For fifteen years a well known and prominent practitioner at the bar of Lincoln and now a representative farmer and stock-raiser of Logan county, Mr. Woland well deserves mention in this volume. Perhaps every state in the Union has furnished its quota of citizens to Illinois, and from Pennsylvania comes the subject of this review, who was born in Lycoming county, that state, February 19, 1843. His parents, Solomon and Catherine (Radel) Woland, were also natives of the same county and there the father resided until he removed westward with his family, first taking up his abode in Indiana, where he remained for a short time. In 1855 he located in Bloomingdale, Logan county, Illinois, where he remained until the autumn of that year, when he went to Orndorff Mills, where he engaged in farming until 1856--the year of his removal to section 25, Orvil township. Upon the farm which he there developed and improved he made his home throughout his remaining days. He purchased the land at twelve and fourteen dollars per acre, but it is now very valuable. His wife died March 22, 1880, and his death occurred February 14, 1886. They had six children: Louisa, the widow of Joseph Hilcher and a resident of Lincoln; Adelia, who married Aquilla Breech, but both are now deceased; Catherine, who died in Pennsylvania; Emanuel, who died in Hartsburg

September 25, 1891; Susan, who resides with her sister in Lincoln; and Solomon J.

In the public schools of Illinois S. J. Woland acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in the Eureka College, of Eureka, Illinois. Thinking to enter professional life, he took up the study of law with Colonel Lynch, of Lincoln, as his preceptor. At length admitted to the bar, he began practice in Lincoln, where he remained for fifteen years and his knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, his careful preparation of cases and his skill in argument won him a leading position among the members of the legal fraternity. He found the profession congenial and his work profitable, but on account of ill health he was obliged to abandon the law and took up his abode on his present farm, believing that the out-door life would prove beneficial. He now owns two hundred and fifty-five acres of land and carries on general farming, his land being under a high state of cultivation and improved with all modern accessories and conveniences. Fields of waving grain, fine stock and the air of neatness and thrift which prevades the place all indicate his careful supervision and his progressive spirit.

Mr. Woland was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Hall, of Woodford county, Illinois, a daughter of Timothy Hall, who is conducting a feed yard in Lincoln. They have two children, Frank R. and Maude M. Mr. Woland is now serving as school director and has been thus officially connected with the management of the schools for some time. While practicing law he served for two terms as prosecuting attorney. Socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias lodge in Lincoln, while in religious belief his wife is a Baptist, belonging to the church of that denomination at the county seat. He has ever been a loyal and public-

spirited citizen, and during the Civil war gave evidence of his patriotic spirit by enlisting in the spring of 1864 as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry, under Captain Church and Colonel Lackey, the latter of Bloomington. The company participated in an engagement against Price, at Raleigh, Missouri, and there our subject was taken ill, remaining in the hospital for six weeks. He then returned to the company, which was not again engaged in active battle but did some skirmishing with the bushwhackers. He was discharged at Springfield, Illinois, in September, 1865, and then returned home. He now belongs to Leo Myers Post, No. 182, G. A. R., of Lincoln. He yet gives some slight attention to law business, but devotes the major part of his time to farming. Long a resident of the county, he is widely known and the fact that those who have known him from boyhood are numbered among his staunchest friends is unmistakably evidence that his life has ever been upright and worthy of high regard.

EDWARD L. MOUNTJOY.

This well-known and energetic farmer of Eminence township is one of Logan county's native sons, his entire life having been passed upon his present farm. He has made his special field of industry a success, and is highly respected and esteemed by those who know him best.

William Mountjoy, the father of our subject, was born in Kentucky June 29, 1822, and was a son of Ned Mountjoy, who was commonly known by his many friends as Uncle Neddie. The latter came to Logan county, Illinois, in 1834, and as a blacksmith

successfully engaged in business here for many years, being able to give all his children a good start in life. Politically he was originally a Whig, but after hearing Abraham Lincoln address an audience he became a strong Republican, and affiliated with that party up to the time of his death.

The father of our subject was a lad of fourteen years when the family came to this county. After reaching manhood he engaged in farming. In 1878-9 he and an elder half-brother conducted a store in Armington, Tazewell county, two years, and from there removed to Eminence township, Logan county, where he followed farming throughout the remainder of his life, dying there April 9, 1894. He was rather a stern man, noted for his sound judgment and good business ability, and he handsomely provided for his entire family prior to his death. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Sina V. Thompson, who died September 26, 1860, and by that union there were born eight children. He was again married, to Miss Elvina Thompson, who was born in Logan county in 1834, and was one of a family of three children. Her father was David Thompson, a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Mountjoy died on the old homestead where our subject now resides March 10, 1898. She was the mother of one child, Edward L., of this review.

Mr. Mountjoy, our subject, was born July 27, 1863, on the old homestead, on section 35, Eminence township, where he now lives, and acquired his education in the district school of the neighborhood and the higher schools at Atlanta. During his minority he gave his father the benefit of his labors upon the home farm, and at the age of twenty-one commenced operating the farm on his own account. He has since made numerous improvements, which add

greatly to the value and attractive appearance of the place. It consists of three hundred and sixty-one acres of the best farming land in Eminence township, and under the skillful management of our subject yields bountiful harvests in return for the care and labor bestowed upon it.

On the 1st of January, 1884, Mr. Mountjoy married Miss Laura I. Atteberry, a daughter of John A. Atteberry, of Campaign county, Illinois, and they now have four children: Nellie M., born February 27, 1886; John W., born February 12, 1888; Clinton L., born April 14, 1890; and Hazel B., born June 16, 1900. The family are connected with the Christian church, and Mr. Mountjoy is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. His political support is always given the men and measures of the Republican party, but he has never sought political honors, preferring to give his undivided attention to his farming interests.

HARTMAN STUMPF.

One of the representative business firms of New Holland is that of Stumpf & Chestnut, who conduct a large general hardware business, and who, by their correct and up-to-date financial methods and unremitting tact and desire to please, have won the confidence of the general public and a foremost place in the community. The partnership between Hartman Stumpf and David N. Chestnut was consummated in 1893, and has been amicably continued ever since. The firm carry a complete line of hardware, farm implements, buggies and wagons, and general necessities along this line, their goods being strictly first class and selected with due

regard to the best interests of patrons and of general business integrity.

The family of which Mr. Stumpf is a member are of German birth and ancestry, his father, Gottlieb Stumpf, having been born in Germany, where he was reared and educated. He came to America in 1842 and located in Ohio, where he farmed successfully until his removal to Sheridan township, Logan county, Illinois, in 1865. In Illinois he repeated his former success at stock-raising, and at his death, in the fall of 1865, had not only attained to an honored place in the community but had as well accumulated a fair showing of worldly possessions. His wife, Mary D. (Hoffman) Stumpf, was the mother of six children, of whom two only survive.

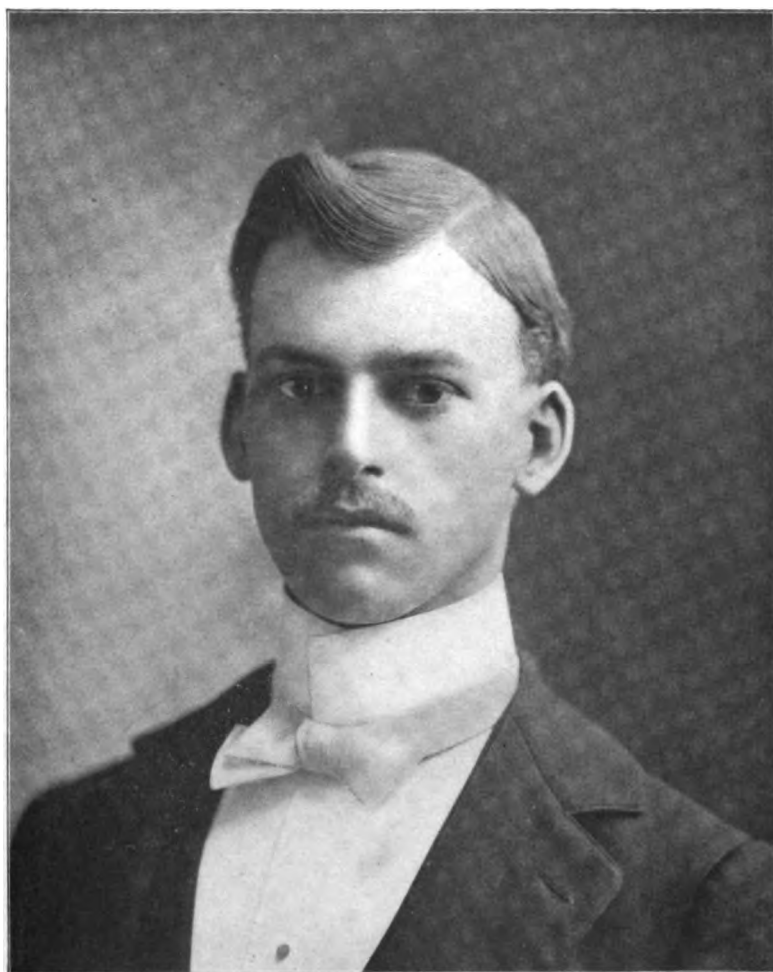
After the father's death the family removed to Lafayette, Indiana, where the son, Hartman, who was born in Ohio, May 25, 1854, assisted to the best of his ability in the support of the family. Having received a good education in the public schools of Ohio, as well as a fine agricultural training upon his father's farm in the same state, he was well equipped for whatever the future might hold. Upon attaining to manhood he left Lafayette and returned to New Holland, where he worked on farms for some months, subsequently settling in the town, where his services were in demand by James Ryan, who conducted a hardware business. During the several years spent with this firm he gained a wide experience and knowledge of every phase of the hardware business, and started in business with Mr. Chesnut with justifiably bright hopes for the future.

The marriage of Mr. Stumpf and Miss Alice Mowen occurred February 7, 1899, and of this union there is one child, Catherine M., who was born February 10, 1901. The family are members of the Catholic

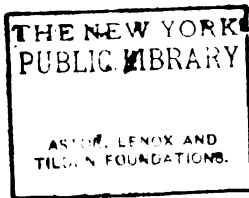
church, and Mr. Stumpf affiliates with the Republican party. He is fraternally a Woodman of the World.

HENNING H. NOTTELMANN.

Prominent among the representative and substantial business men of Latham is Henning H. Nottelmann, a dealer in all kinds of lumber, sash, doors, blinds, lath, shingles, paints and oils. He was born in Niantic, Illinois, on the 12th of October, 1876, and is of German descent. His father, Hermann Nottelmann, was born in Meldorf, Germany, October 28, 1840, and was reared and educated in his native land, where he also served an apprenticeship in the general mercantile business. On coming to the United States in 1864, he first located in Chicago, where he was employed as clerk in the store of Charles Gossage & Company for several years. In 1872 he removed to Niantic, where he embarked in business for himself, forming a partnership with Henning Jacobsen, under the firm name of Nottelmann & Jacobsen. They have built up a good trade and are still engaged in merchandising at Niantic, it being one of the oldest firms of the place. At one time Mr. Nottelmann was also interested in the banking business, and is to-day extensively interested in the lumber business in partnership with his sons. He first established a yard at Warrensburg, Illinois, of which his son, J. H. Nottelmann, is a partner and manager, and in 1899 he started the yard at Latham, of which our subject now has charge as partner and manager. Besides his business property the father owns several fine farms, and is to-day one of the most substantial men of Niantic. His suc-



HENNING H. NOTTELMANN.



cess in life is due entirely to his own well-directed efforts, and the prosperity that has come to him is but the just reward of his industry, perseverance and good business ability. He was married in Niantic to Miss Anna Jacobsen, a daughter of Henning Jacobsen, Sr. She is also a native of Germany, and was a young lady when she came with her parents to the new world. The family resided for a short time in Chicago, but after the terrible fire in that city, in October, 1871, in which they lost their property, they removed to Niantic. Mr. and Mrs. Nottelmann have seven children, three sons and four daughters, of whom Henning H. is fifth in order of birth.

Our subject grew to manhood in Niantic, and received the regulation common-school education, being graduated from the public schools of that place. At the age of eighteen he accepted a position as book-keeper in a planing mill in Chicago, where he remained about two years and a half. He was next connected with a grain house at Tuscola, Illinois, and while not a member of the firm had the greater part of the business to attend to. After a year in this connection he removed to Latham in 1899, and in partnership with his father purchased the lumber yard located there. Since taking control of the business he has erected better and more extensive shedding, and in other ways has enlarged his facilities until he has made it a flourishing concern. He is a wide-awake, energetic young business man, and bids fair to occupy a prominent position in commercial circles.

On the 25th of September, 1901, Mr. Nottelman was united in marriage with Miss Della M. Culp, of Warrensburg, Illinois. She is a native of Macon county, and a daughter of Henry S. and Alice (Stinebaugh) Culp, who were born in Ohio, and

are now living upon a farm in Macon county, this state. In politics Mr. Nottelmann is a staunch Republican, and always affiliates with that party. Socially he is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 853, of Latham, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America at Niantic. He has already made many warm friends in Latham, and is held in the highest regard by all who know him.

NANKE T. RADEMAKER.

One of the very prosperous and highly respected farmers of Orvil township, Logan county, Illinois, is Nanke T. Rademaker, who resides on section 6, where he rents a fine farm from the old Scully estate, but is the owner of an excellent farm on sections 33 and 34, this township. He has resided in Logan county since 1872. He is a native of Germany, where he was born on May 9, 1834. His parents were Tobias and Kate (Dickson) Rademaker, both of Germany, who came to America in 1869. They first settled near Freeport, Stephenson county, Illinois, where the father worked as a laborer on farms for three years and then moved to Logan county and leased a farm in Orvil township, where he resided eight years. He later moved to the village of Emden, where he now lives retired, aged eighty-five years of age, while the mother is eighty-three years old. But two children were born to them, namely: Nanke T.; and Ulfert, who resides in Emden and is a prominent merchant of that village, being engaged in a general mercantile business.

Our subject was married, in Germany, to Miss Carrie Lincoln, and six children have been born to them, namely: Tobias,

who married Annie Weavers and lives in Orvil township, where he is engaged in farming; Remer, who married Maggie Toll and is also a farmer of Orvil township; Kate, who married Claus Alberts and lives on a farm in Prairie Creek township, Logan county; Mary, who married K. Harms and lives in Tazewell county, Illinois; Ulfert and Carrie, both at home.

After his marriage Mr. Rademaker rented a farm in Orvil township, where he resided until 1880, when he leased his present farm of one hundred and sixty-four acres near Emden village and here carries on general farming. He also owns a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres on sections 33 and 34, Orvil township, which he rents. He has had several excellent offers to enter other lines of business, but he prefers farming.

In politics he is a staunch Republican and has been honored by election to several of the township offices, the duties of which he has discharged in a highly acceptable manner. Both he and his excellent wife are earnest members of the German Lutheran church of Emden, in which, as in their own community, they are highly regarded.

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER S. THOMPSON.

One of the most proficient teachers of music in this section of the state is Professor Alexander Stewart Thompson, director of the Conservatory of Music connected with Lincoln College of James Millikin University, Lincoln, Illinois. He was born April 8, 1859, on the historic battle ground of Falkirk, Scotland, where William Wallace, the noble Scottish chief, fought his last los-

ing fight, and Bonnie Prince Charley defeated Hawley's dragoons and the English forces. He received his literary education in the common schools and academies of his native land, and gained his first knowledge of music in a church choir. He came to the United States in 1875 and for four years studied voice and piano under that well-known veteran among New England music teachers, Fritz Zuchtmann, of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Professor Thompson then accepted the position of precentor in the State Street Presbyterian church of Albany, New York, and later was director of music in the Saratoga Springs public schools for three years. Further study of a special character was pursued under Albert^o Laurence, a well-known opera baritone of New York; under William Courtney, that most successful, genial oratorio singing teacher, who had been a pupil of Vannucini, Florence, Italy; and under Kelso, and William H. Sherwood, the great pianist.

After spending three years at Utica, New York, Professor Thompson accepted the position of director of music in the Kansas State Normal, and later spent one year in the Ladies College of Norfolk. In 1892 he and his wife went to England, and devoted a year to special study in London under such men as Sims Reeves, of the Guildhall School of Music,—that most notable of great tenor artists, who studied under Bordogni in Paris and Mazzucato in Milan, Italy, and was a contemporary of the great tenors, Mario and Brignoli. Professor Thompson also studied fugue and counterpoint under Dr. Francis E. Gladstone, of the Royal College of Music, London.

On their return to the United States he and his wife were engaged for the Cortland, New York, festival in conjunction with such

artists as Clementine de Vere-Sapio, William Rieger and Maud Powell, the famous violinist. Professor Thompson has given recitals or sung in almost all of the important cities in New York state, including New York city. In January, 1894, he again located in Utica, where he was connected with the Utica School of Music and the Oneida Conservatory. For two years he was solo baritone and director of the First Presbyterian church choir of Utica, and held a high priced contract to supply a quartette and organist for that church. He was also honored by the New York State Music Teachers Association by being appointed vice-president for Oneida county.

Professor Thompson has been a contributor on musical subjects to *Werner's Voice Magazine* of New York, and made a number of translations for the same. While in London he was a regular correspondent of that magazine. He has also contributed to the *New York Musical Courier* and the "Music" magazine of Chicago. He has had a number of compositions published and has many more in manuscript. Among his publishers are Oliver Ditson, The American Choir, John Church Company and Breitkopf & Haertell, of Leipsic and New York. At the commencement exercises of Lincoln University in June, 1901, Professor Thompson produced an oratorio entitled "Lazarus" with orchestra, organ and piano accompaniment and chorus under his own direction, which met with the highest commendation from the press and musical circles of Lincoln.

In 1897 Professor Thompson came to Lincoln, Illinois, as director of music in Lincoln University as it was then known, and is still filling that position. In teaching the art of singing and voice production he uses many well authenticated exercises of the

historic old Italian school, as well as those of the modern school, called sometimes the school of Rossini, and a series of exercises set to words, composed by himself, in which he embodies the principles learned from the above mentioned famous teachers and in his own scientific research. He teaches piano, harmony, voice culture and artistic singing. Since coming to Lincoln the Professor and his wife have given their entertainment, "Sparks," in Lincoln, Mattoon and Danville, Illinois; Princeton, Indiana; and Georgetown and Utica, New York, where the press bestowed upon them the highest compliments. Professor and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, Lincoln, of which he is chorister.

MRS. CLARA D. THOMPSON.

Mrs. Clara D. Thompson, wife of Professor A. S. Thompson, whose sketch appears above, was born September 25, 1866, in Charles City, Iowa, but spent most of her girlhood in central New York, her education being acquired in the public schools and at Cazenovia Seminary, Cazenovia, New York, where she was graduated. While attending school there she gave special attention to the study of organ, voice and piano. At first it was her intention to make a specialty of organ playing, but her voice developed so magnificently that she was offered an excellent position as solo soprano in the University Avenue Methodist Episcopal church at Syracuse, New York, and meeting with success she continued as a vocalist. She pursued her vocal studies under leading teachers in both Syracuse and Utica, and sang frequently in the towns and cities of central New York. After singing two years in

Syracuse she was offered a fine position in the Dutch Reformed church of Utica, where she was singing at the time of her marriage.

Resigning her position in that city, Mrs. Thompson went with her husband to Kansas and became vocal instructor in the Kansas State Normal School. While there she sang in the Congregational church of Emporia. Later she was solo soprano in the Freemason Street Methodist Episcopal church of Norfolk, Virginia, and was musical instructor in the Ladies College of that city for one year. Going abroad she studied one year in London at the Guildhall School of Music under the great and renowned artist, Sims Reeves, who desired her to remain in England to sing oratorio.

On returning to this country Mrs. Thompson sang with great success at the Cortland, New York, Musical Festival in Rheinberger's "Clarice of Elberstein" with Madame Clementine de Vere-Sapio. She also sang in New York and other principal cities of that state. For almost four years she was solo singer in the First Presbyterian church of Utica, and was vocal teacher at Houghton Seminary, Clinton, New York, for several years resigning that position to come to Lincoln, Illinois, as instructor in vocal music in the Lincoln University. Mrs. Thompson serves as organist and chorister in Trinity Episcopal church of Lincoln and is also at the head of the musical department of the Lincoln Woman's Club. She was a great favorite in the summer concerts given at the Earlington, Ritchfield Springs, New York.

In their chosen lines of work it is conceded by every one who is in a position to judge that both Professor and Mrs. Thompson are without superiors and indeed few equals in this section of the country. At

every place where their work has been seen they have received high commendation from persons competent to judge such matters.

JOHN I. MOUNTJOY.

John I. Mountjoy, a worthy representative of one of the wealthiest and most honored families of Eminence township, was born February 10, 1853, near his present farm on section 35, that township, his parents being William and Sina V. (Thompson) Mountjoy, who had ten children. After the death of the mother, which occurred September 26, 1860, the father married Miss Elvina Thompson, by whom he had one son. William Mountjoy was born in Kentucky June 29, 1822, and at an early age came to Logan county, Illinois, his home being on section 35, Eminence township, for many years. The greater part of his life was devoted to farming, though at one time he was engaged in mercantile business in Arming-ton for two years. He met with excellent success in his undertakings and acquired a large estate.

To the common schools of this county John I. Mountjoy is indebted for his educational privileges. In early life he aided his father in the operation of the home farm until 1873, when he commenced farming on his own account and has since followed that pursuit with marked success. His first farm was a tract of one hundred and sixty acres, which he sold in 1901 to H. C. Montgomery, and then purchased his present farm on section 35, Eminence township, consisting of two hundred and fifty acres, which he is now successfully carrying on. He seems to have inherited much of his father's business ability and has steadily prospered.

Mr. Mountjoy was married, June 9, 1873, the lady of his choice being Miss Martha E. Judy, daughter of Jacob Judy, who is one of Tazewell county's oldest pioneers, and whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. To our subject and his wife have been born the following children: Myrtle A., Alice V., William D., Sarah A. and Joseph G. They are all single and with exception of William make their home with their parents. The family are devout members of the Christian church and stand high in social circles. Fraternally Mr. Mountjoy is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He takes an active interest in public affairs, and is ever ready to assist in anything pertaining to the good of the community.

JOHN J. LACHENMYER.

One of the most prosperous farmers of Chester township, Logan county, is John J. Lachenmyer, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 30th of October, 1833. His parents never came to America, but both died in Germany many years ago. Three of their children, however, crossed the Atlantic and became residents of this country, but of these our subject is now the only survivor. His sisters were Christine, who married Christopher Sugar and resided in Coldwater, Michigan; and Caroline, who married George Wisinger and made her home in Adrain, Michigan.

It was in 1854 that Mr. Lachenmyer, accompanied by his two sisters, emigrated to the new world. He soon found employment on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and after working for that company about four years he came to Illi-

nois, arriving in Springfield in 1859. For the following four years he worked by the month as a farm hand, and not only acquired an excellent knowledge of agricultural pursuits, but was also able to save some money, which he invested in eighty acres of land in Logan county, about the only improvement upon the place being a house. From time to time he has added to this property until he now owns two hundred and forty acres of fine farming land on sections 18 and 19, Chester township, and here he is successfully engaged in general farming and in the raising of fine stock. His home is a very comfortable one and all the buildings upon the place are in good condition, while the land is under a high state of cultivation.

In 1861 Mr. Lachenmyer married Miss Lena Renschler, who was also born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and came with her parents to Logan county, Illinois, about the same time as Mr. Lachenmyer. Ten children have been born to them, namely: John J., Jr., now a resident of Santa Monica, California; George, of this county; Rose, wife of Fred Bock, of David City, Nebraska; Carrie, who died in March, 1900, at the age of thirty-one years; Margaret, wife of John Damarin, of Lincoln; and Lena, William, Anna, Adam and Charles, all five of whom are at home.

Since becoming a naturalized citizen Mr. Lachenmyer has been a strong Democrat, and has always supported the candidates of that party. Religiously he and his family are members of St. John's Lutheran church of Lincoln, in which he has served as deacon for about thirty years. On coming to this country he was in limited circumstances, and through his own well-directed efforts and the assistance of his estimable wife he has secured the prosperity which they now

enjoy. Their home is noted for its hospitality and good cheer, their many friends always being sure of a hearty welcome within its doors.

JOHN H. ROBERTS.

For over sixty years John H. Roberts has been an honored resident of Logan county, and is now living a retired life in Mt. Pulaski. Following in the footsteps of his patriotic ancestors, he fought three years in the war of the Rebellion, and participated in a number of important engagements. He was born on the 5th of February, 1830, in Lee county, Virginia, of which state his parents, Philip and Ellen (Silvers) Roberts, were also natives. The mother was born in Bedford county, Virginia, in 1799, and was a daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Sowders) Silvers. Both the paternal and the maternal grandfathers of our subject were soldiers of the Revolutionary war and the father fought for American rights and liberties in the war of 1812. In November, 1833, the latter moved with his family from Virginia to Illinois, and first settled in Menard county, but in 1840 came to Logan county, and located on Salt Creek, five miles north of Mt. Pulaski, where he built a house of round logs, sixteen by twenty feet in dimensions, with a mud and stick chimney and puncheon floor. The cracks between the logs which formed the walls were daubed with mud and prairie grass. The father was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, as he died in what is now Aetna township in August, 1841, but the mother long survived him and passed away in Chester township in 1875. In the family of this worthy couple were nine children, four sons and five daughters, namely: Sarah Ann, deceased wife of Pilman Clark;

Susan, wife of Henry M. Clark, of Oregon; George, of Rockwell City, Iowa; Mary Jane, widow of J. V. Town and a resident of Calhoun county, Nebraska; John H., our subject; Eliza, deceased wife of Isaac Miller, of Chester township; Charles and Elizabeth, twins, the former a resident of Mt. Pulaski, the latter the wife of J. E. Downing, of Rockwell City, Iowa; and Reyburn W., who served through the Civil war with our subject, and died in August, 1892.

John H. Roberts was only three years old when the family came to this state, and amid scenes familiar to pioneer life he grew to manhood. He was reared as most farmer boys in those days, and began his education in a log school house on Salt creek, his first teacher being David Milford, and the second D. P. Bunn, a Universalist preacher, under whose instruction he studied for three months.

Feeling that his country need his services during the dark days of the Civil war, Mr. Roberts enlisted in August, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Colonel R. B. Latham commanding the regiment. They were first sent to Jackson, Tennessee, and in the spring of 1863 took part in the engagement at Bolivar, that state. Later they were in the siege of Vicksburg until the surrender of that stronghold on the 4th of July, and then proceeded to Jackson, Mississippi, but returned to Vicksburg on the 31st of July, 1863. While there Mr. Roberts received a sunstroke which disabled him for some time and he was granted a short furlough, which he spent at home, but he later rejoined his regiment at Little Rock, Arkansas, and remained at the front until the cessation of hostilities. He was honorably discharged in August, 1865, and was paid off at Springfield, Illinois.

After his return home Mr. Roberts was engaged in farming in Chester township until 1887, when he removed to Mt. Pulaski, and has since lived a retired life. In September, 1865, he married Miss Mattie L. Roberts, of Tennessee, where he met her during the war. She died in Mt. Pulaski July 10, 1892, and for his second wife he wedded Miss Delilah J. Peterson, who was born on Salt creek in Aetna township, this county, and was educated in the Mt. Pulaski high school, where she was graduated in 1894. Her parents were Benjamin and Elizabeth (Voorhees) Peterson. Of the three children born to our subject and his second wife, one died in infancy. Those living are Ruth and Paul R.

For the past eighteen years Mr. Roberts has been totally blind, but with that exception he enjoys good health. He is a member of Sam Walker Post, No. 205, G. A. R., and is a man highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He is a Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

ALLEN QUISENBERRY.

Prominent among the prosperous and substantial citizens of Eminence township is Allen Quisenberry, who belongs to a very old and honored family of this section of the state. He was born in Kentucky October 19, 1823, and spent the first twelve years of his life in his native state. His father, Edward S. Quisenberry, was a native of Virginia, born May 12, 1786, and there grew to manhood and married Polly Thealkill, who died in Christian county, Kentucky, leaving fourteen children. He subsequently married Miss Lucy A. Clayton, who was born in

Virginia and died in Logan county. By this union five children were born, making him the father of nineteen, whom he reared to man and womanhood, and of this number eight are still living. In 1835 he came to Illinois, and located in what is now Tazewell county. Later he took up his residence in Eminence township, Logan county, and here spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1864. He was very successful in business, and became the owner of two thousand acres of land, being able to leave each of his children a quarter-section at the time of his death. Religiously he was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and was a man highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

At the age of twelve years Allen Quisenberry accompanied his parents on their emigration to Illinois, traveling the entire distance of four hundred miles without even seeing a bridge, being obliged to ford all rivers and creeks. Our subject and a brother drove two cows the entire distance. They made all possible haste, their father having told them that the country was infested by wolves. The other members of the family traveled in covered wagons. Arriving in Tazewell county, Allen Quisenberry completed his education in a log school house at Hittles Grove, and remained at home assisting in the work of the farm until his marriage. Since then he has engaged in farming on his own account, and so successful has he been that he is now the owner of seven hundred acres of valuable land in Eminence township, on which he has erected good and substantial buildings that stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise.

On December 23, 1842, Mr. Quisenberry was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Burt, the ceremony being performed at Hittles Grove. Her father was William Burt,

one of Tazewell county's most distinguished citizens. He was a native of Kentucky, and in 1827 he came to Tazewell county, which at that time was mainly noted for the terrible encounters between the early settlers and the Indians, who were then far more numerous than the white inhabitants. The postage on a letter at that time was twenty-five cents, and the early settlers were forced to endure many hardships and privations. To Mr. and Mrs. Quisenberry were born three children, two of whom are still living, namely: John W., a resident of Tazewell county; and China M., now the wife of William F. Albright, a merchant of Chicago. The wife and mother, who was a most estimable woman, died in Eminence township April 20, 1897. Mr. Quisenberry was again married, in April, 1898, his second union being with Mrs. H. Martlin, a resident of southern Indiana, and a daughter of a Mr. Dixon. Mr. Quisenberry is living with his wife and step-children on the old home farm in Eminence township, though he has practically retired from active labor, leaving the work of the farm to younger hands. He and his family are members of the Christian church, and politically he is identified with the Republican party. Wherever known he is held in high regard and as an honored pioneer and highly respected citizen he is certainly deserving of honorable mention in the history of his adopted county.

A. J. PEASE.

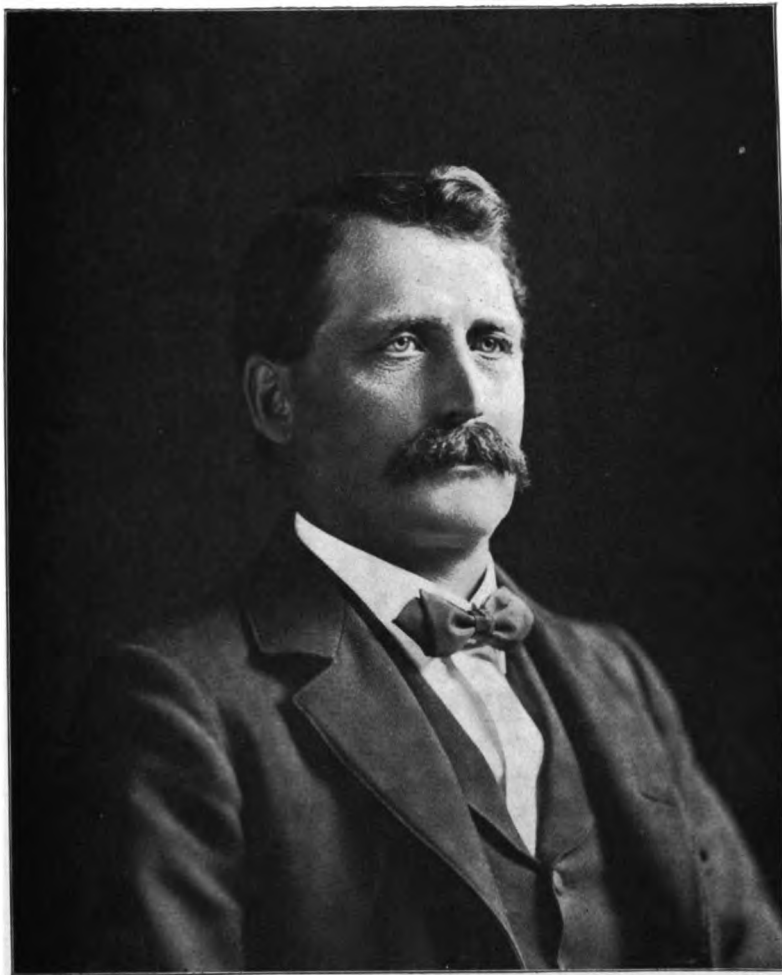
A. J. Pease, one of the prosperous and highly respected farmers of section 13, Lake Fork township, located near Latham, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, July 20, 1854, and is the son of Shaw and

Amanda (Pettis) Pease. The grandparents of our subject were evidently among the very early pioneers of Sangamon county, and Shaw Pease, the father, was born in that county, where he became quite active in politics, serving one term in the legislature, having been elected on the Republican ticket. He died there at about sixty-five years of age. The family is of Welsh lineage, the great-grandfather Pease having come from Wales.

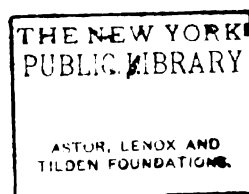
When our subject was about twelve years of age his parents settled on a farm near where he now resides, and here the young boy was reared to agricultural life and attended the common schools. He remained upon the homestead until he was married, in Macon county, near Niantic, February 27, 1878, to Miss Frederika Bruce, whose home was in that county, but who had been born in Germany, near Kiel, and had come to America with her mother and brother when yet a little girl. To Mr. and Mrs. Pease have been born five children, namely: Ella F., who died at the age of three years; Mrs. Edith Ervin, of Macon county; and Louis, Frank and Bertha, of whom the last three are residing at home.

For a few years after his marriage Mr. Pease rented land, but soon his industry and thrift made it possible for him to purchase one hundred acres of wild land. This property he has brought into a fine state of cultivation, and in addition he leases two hundred and twenty acres, thus operating one-half a section, giving his attention to farming, stock raising and feeding. The house, barn and buildings are all in excellent condition and his farm is well kept up in every particular.

In politics Mr. Pease has always been a Republican, and has taken an active interest in local politics. For several years he



A. J. PEASE.



has served as a member of the Republican county central committee, including both McKinley campaigns, and in a township that is strongly Democratic he was elected supervisor in 1899 and served two years, during which time he was on the committee on roads and bridges, serving as the chairman for one year, and was also on the finance committee, as well as other committees. In 1901 he was again nominated and beaten by only four votes, which was remarkable considering the strong Democratic majority in the township. He served as school trustee for about twelve years and has since been director for the past six or eight years.

Mr. Pease and his family are active members of the Christian church at Niantic, and are highly respected in that denomination. Socially our subject was made a member of Latham Lodge, No. 853, A. F. & A. M., in 1899, and he also holds membership in several other organizations. He is a pleasant, genial man, very popular and influential throughout the township. By his many excellent qualities he has made himself well-liked in the community, and his success in life is well deserved.

EDWIN S. LINBARGER.

Edwin S. Linbarger is conducting a hotel and livery stable at San Jose, Mason county, but belongs to one of the old and prominent families of Logan county, where he is himself widely and favorably known. He was born in New York city, March 19, 1842, and is a son of John Linbarger, who entered land from the government in Logan county in 1850. He was a native of Som-

erset county, New Jersey, born September 2, 1808, and after arriving at years of maturity he married Hannah Smally, who was born in the same county July 3, 1813. There they resided until after their marriage, when they removed to New York city, where the father engaged in the manufacture of hats, being the inventor of the smooth felt hat now worn. He rented the old New York state prison and therein conducted a hat factory, continuing in the business with excellent success for some time. In June, 1846, he enlisted for service in the Mexican war and served throughout the struggle, acting as captain of his company. After his return to New York city he was custom house officer, having charge of the liquors, cigars and fruits imported into this country. On the expiration of his term of service in that position he came westward with his family, making the trip largely by water. They proceeded from Albany by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo, thence by the great lakes to Chicago, by canal to LaSalle, by steamer to Alton and thence to Jerseyville, Illinois, where in partnership with Dr. Todd he engaged in farming for several years. In 1849, he removed to Logan county and the following year entered land in Prairie Creek township, including all of section 4, the west half of section 9, the southwest quarter of section 8, the southwest quarter of section 3 and the northwest quarter of section 10, constituting in all about fourteen hundred acres. He made improvements on section 4, developing a fine farm, whereon he resided until the death of his wife, December 15, 1884. He then removed to San Jose and lived retired with his son Edwin until his death, passing away on the 4th of March, 1893.

This worthy couple were the parents of

ten children: David died in childhood; Joseph died in infancy; George, who is now living in Eureka Springs, Arkansas, married Jennie Bailey, and after her death married a Mrs. Armstrong, a widow; Andrew T. is deceased; Edwin S. is the next younger; Virginia L. is the wife of Henry Flint, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Charles married Laura Parmeter and resides in Rich Hill, Missouri; Henry wedded Mary Munson and is living in West Point, Mississippi; John K. married Julia Warren and is engaged in the real-estate business in Delavan, Illinois; and Walter, who has resided in Chicago, is now living with our subject. He married Cora Mathews, but she is now deceased.

The children were all educated in the common schools, and after putting aside his text-books Edwin See Linbarger engaged in farming in Prairie Creek township, but later was in the service of the Texas Central and the Houston & Great Northern Railroad Companies. He acted as fireman for six months and was then made a conductor in the freight service. From 1871 until 1874 he was in the Lone Star state, and then returned to New York city, where he remained for a year. Subsequently he returned to Logan county and established a grocery store in Emden, where he conducted business for three years, after which he sold out and lived in retirement from labor for a year. On the expiration of that period he came to San Jose and purchased the drug store owned by his brother George, conducting the same until 1901, when he sold the drug stock. In 1891 he began the hotel business, and adding to this a livery stable now carries on operations along both lines. He has six good head of horses and his barn receives a liberal patronage. As a landlord he is popular, enterprising and courteous,

and has become very popular with the patrons of the house.

Mr. Linbarger has been twice married. On the 29th of December, 1869, he wedded Rhoda Gibbs, of New York, a daughter of Rev. Gibbs, a Methodist Episcopal minister of the Empire state. Mrs. Linbarger died October 3, 1870, and our subject was again married, October 30, 1872, his second union being with Miss Augusta Snell, of Jefferson county, New York, a daughter of Gideon Snell, who spent his entire life in that state, where he engaged in farming and in the milling business. Unto the second marriage have been born three children: Katie, who was born July 6, 1876, and died February 29, 1880, when about four years of age; Cora, who was born August 15, 1880, and died December 31 of the same year; and John Webster, who was born August 31, 1883, and is still with his parents.

In politics Mr. Linbarger has followed in the political footsteps of his father, who voted for Andrew Jackson, having, since he attained his majority, been an advocate of Democratic principles. For eight years he held the office of postmaster in San Jose, and is now serving his second term as police magistrate, while for a quarter of a century he has been notary public and is also a deputy to issue marriage licenses. Fraternally he is connected with San Jose Lodge, No. 645, A. F. & A. M.; Crossman Chapter, No. 155, R. A. M., of Delavan; and Constantine Commandery, No. 51, K. T., of Lincoln. He is one of the well known residents of this part of the state. Whatever success he has achieved is attributable entirely to his own efforts, for in early life he started out to make his own way in the world and has since been dependent upon his own resources. He is now known as a popular man, reliable

in business, trustworthy in office and faithful to every duty which devolves upon him.

EDGAR E. SISSON.

Among the prosperous farmers of Sheridan township is Edgar E. Sisson, who resides on section 13 and has made this township his home all his life, having been born here February 6, 1874. He is the son of John F. and Eliza (Myers) Sisson, natives of Jersey county, Illinois, who came to Logan county at an early day and settled in Sheridan township, where they lived on the farm now occupied by our subject. Here they remained for a few years and then returned to Jersey county, but after a short time returned to the old homestead in Sheridan township, where the father engaged in general farming until 1892. At this time he and his wife removed to Lincoln, this county, where they live retired. Four children were born to them: John, who married Susan Beaver, died in 1899, and she now resides in Lincoln; Edgar E., our subject, is the next of the family; Bessie and Emma are residents of Lincoln. All of the children were educated in the common schools of Lincoln.

Edgar E. Sisson after completing his education took charge of the Sisson homestead on sections 23 and 24, Sheridan township, where he lived five years. During that time he married Miss Mary Lynch, of Mason City, Illinois, a daughter of Luther Lynch, a laborer now residing in Mason City. One child has been born of this union, namely: Edna, born February 21, 1900.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Sisson removed to his father's farm on section 13,

where he operates four hundred acres of fine land and carries on general farming and stock-raising. In politics he is a Democrat, and socially he is a member of Burtonville Lodge, No. 6982, M. W. A., of Burtonville, Illinois, and of the Court of Honor of New Holland, Illinois. Although still a young man he has been very successful in his farming operations and gained the highest respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.

THOMAS SMITH.

Thomas Smith, deceased, who for many years was one of the most active and energetic farmers of Oran township, Logan county, was born August 12, 1829, in England, and is of German descent. He grew to manhood and received a good education in his native tongue, at the place of his birth. He was one of a family of three children. The father was originally from Scotland and in early manhood went to England, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred when our subject was quite young.

The death of the father rendered it necessary for young Thomas to at once seek employment whereby he would be enabled to render assistance to the family. He secured work on a farm by the month, in which employment he continued for a period of five years, and in 1865 he left his native land and sailed for America. Landing at New York, he at once started for Illinois, and located in Sangamon county, where for a period of three years he cared for and herded a flock of about three thousand sheep and then rented a small farm, which he tilled, making it his home for five years. He

was very energetic and economical, and by strict attention to the details of his work he was enabled during this time to accumulate and save sufficient means to purchase eighty acres of land, which he improved, put under cultivation and where he resided until his death, which occurred on the 28th of April, 1899, after a lingering illness of several years. His widow, who survives him, occupies the present home on this farm.

The first wife of our subject died in October, 1876, and he married for his second wife Rosina Sheer, daughter of Marx Sheer, who was originally from Germany, and who married Margaret Bauer. Mrs. Smith is a native of Germany, born on the 18th of March, 1842, and came to the United States when twenty-two years of age. Her marriage to Mr. Smith occurred September 28, 1877, and was blessed with six children, four of whom are now living, as follows: Mollie E., now Mrs. C. E. Gossett; John A.; Frederick T.; and Mary Elizabeth. John A. married Florence Murray, of Logan county, whose parents were early and respected settlers of this county.

Mr. Smith was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and although always having the interests of that political body at heart he never took an active part in politics, not caring for office. He was clearly a self-made man in every sense of that term. Coming to America with no capital, he started out in a strange land to overcome the difficulties and obstacles in the path to prosperity, and success crowned his efforts. He believed in doing the work at hand cheerfully and well. He toiled early and late, and while giving strict attention to his farming interests he devoted a great deal of time to home life, being ever a kind and indulgent father and devoted husband.

PATRICK RYAN.

For almost a half century Patrick Ryan has resided in this portion of Illinois, living for many years in Delavan township, Tazewell county, and since 1877 upon his present farm on sections 9 and 10, Prairie Creek township, Logan county. He has therefore witnessed much of the growth and development of this region and has borne no inconsiderable part in the general development which has reclaimed the land for purposes of civilization and made this one of the richest farming districts in the state. A native of Ireland, he was born in county Limerick September 15, 1847, a son of James and Margaret (Hayes) Ryan, whose family numbered eleven children. The parents were also natives of the same county and in 1853 they sailed with their family for America, making their way direct to Tazewell county, Illinois. They established their home upon a farm in Delavan township, and there the father engaged in the tilling of the soil throughout his remaining days, his death occurring about 1888. His widow still resides in Delavan, making her home with her grandchildren. Seven of the children of the family are yet living, as follows: John, a resident farmer of Delavan township, Tazewell county; Patrick, of this review; Catherine, the wife of James Murphy, who is living in Odell, Illinois; James, who is engaged in the livery business in Delavan; William, a resident farmer of Delavan township; Daniel, who is also engaged in agricultural pursuits in Delavan township; Idella, the widow of James McGrath, a resident of Odell, Illinois. Michael and Johanna, other members of this family, are now deceased. The children were all provided with good educational privileges, a number

of them attending college or other advanced institutions of learning after leaving the common schools.

Mr. Ryan, of this review, pursued his early education in the district schools, which was supplemented by a year's study in the University of Notre Dame of Indiana, and as a life work took up the occupation to which he had been reared, beginning operations on his own account as a farmer of Delavan township, Tazewell county. There he remained until twenty-nine years of age, or until 1877, when he removed with his family to Prairie Creek township, Logan county, purchasing his present farm of two hundred and eighty acres on sections 9 and 10. He has made excellent improvements on the property, and carries on general farming and stock-raising with success. His is a valuable property, the highly cultivated fields, substantial buildings, the latest improved machinery and all modern conveniences indicated the progressive spirit of the owner, who is a reliable business man, well meriting the prosperity which has crowned his labors.

While residing in Tazewell county Mr. Ryan was married to Miss Mary Hubbard, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Smith) Hubbard, who were born in Germany. Prior to Mrs. Ryan's birth her parents emigrated to this country, locating in Ohio. There the father followed farming until his removal to Prairie Creek township, Logan county, Illinois, where he resided until his death. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ryan has been blessed with four children: James W., Annie, Mamie and Nicholas. The parents hold membership in the Catholic church of Delavan. In politics Mr. Ryan has been a Democrat since attaining his majority, and

has held several local offices. He is now serving as township supervisor, a position which he has filled for nine years, and for some time he has served as school trustee, discharging the duties of both offices in an acceptable manner. He is a director in the Tazewell County Fair Association and has done much to encourage progressive methods of farming. His own labors have been so carefully directed that he is now numbered among the prominent and wealthy farmers of the community in which for almost a half-century he has made his home.

JOSEPH W. HOBLIT.

The natural advantages of this section attracted at an early day a superior class of settlers, thrifty, industrious, progressive and law-abiding, whose influence gave permanent direction to the development of the locality. Among the worthy pioneers of Logan county the Hoblit family hold a prominent place, being among the first to locate here.

The founder of the family in this county was Samuel Hoblit, the grandfather of our subject. He came west from Ohio in 1829, and settled in Atlanta township, where many of his descendants still live. He married Miss Abigail Downey. Their son, John A. Hoblit, was born March 5, 1833, in Atlanta township. Later in life he moved to the farm now occupied by our subject. On the 17th of January, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Willmurth, and to them were born seven children. In early manhood he engaged in teaching school for two terms. Being anxious to take care of his father's estate, he then took control of

the property and successfully managed the same. After acquiring a sufficient knowledge of agriculture he embarked in farming on his own account on a quarter-section of land. As time passed he prospered in his farming operations and kept adding to his landed possessions until he had accumulated fourteen hundred acres of land in Logan county. He was also extensively engaged in stock-raising and met with good success in that undertaking. As a director and stockholder he was identified with banks at Atlanta, Bloomington and Lincoln, and was one of the principal stockholders of the bank at Carlinville, of which his son, Abraham L., was cashier, and Frank, assistant cashier. He was a most capable financier and shrewd business man, possessing extraordinary good judgment and keen discrimination. His residence, in which Joseph W. now lives, is one of the most beautiful country homes in the county. The father died in February, 1898, honored and respected by all who knew him.

Joseph W. Hoblit was born November 28, 1856, on the old homestead in Atlanta township where he now resides, and his early education was received in the district schools of the neighborhood, later attending the Shurtleff College at Alton, Illinois. His life has been devoted to agriculture, and he now owns and operates four hundred acres of valuable land, which is under a high state of cultivation and supplied with all of the conveniences and accessories found upon a model farm of the present day.

On the 5th of November, 1892, Mr. Hoblit was united in marriage with Miss Ivy L. Tuttle, daughter of Marion Tuttle, of Atlanta, who lost his life while defending the stars and stripes in the Civil war. Mrs. Hoblit is a member of the Baptist church

and a most estimable lady. In his political views our subject is a Republican, but he has never taken an active part in public affairs, his time and attention being devoted to his business. He has traveled considerably and has gained that extensive knowledge of the world which only travel can bring. His social, genial nature makes him well liked, and he is a stanch and loyal friend, fond of good fellowship and devoted to those who have his confidence. The name of Hoblit is well known throughout this and adjoining counties, and the members of the family are noted for their pluck, ambition and good judgment.

WILLIAM H. BOWLES.

William H. Bowles, an extensive farmer of Orvil township, Logan county, Illinois, resides on section 2 and is also engaged in the grain business in the village of Emden. He was born near Clinton, De Witt county, Illinois, December 20, 1847, and is a son of David Bowles, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. He was very young when brought by his parents to Logan county, and received his education in the schools of Orvil township, and then assisted his father upon the farm until his marriage, August 22, 1875, when he was united to Jennie M. Smallwood, a native of Pike county, Illinois. She was born February 12, 1850, and is a daughter of John A. and Mary (Van Gundy) Smallwood, both natives of the east, who came west at an early day and settled in Pike county, Illinois, where they lived until 1853, and then moved to Logan county. They settled in West Lincoln township and lived on a farm until 1870, when they moved to Orvil township,

and remained on a farm there for six years. They then removed to Tazewell county, Illinois, where both now reside, living on a farm which is operated by a son, Mr. Smallwood having retired from active life. Mr. and Mrs. Bowles had two children, namely: Mamie B., born on January 27, 1877, is now at home; Brook D., born on September 17, 1881, died on February 22, 1901.

After his marriage our subject moved to his present farm, known as the old Jesse Bowles farm, and he now owns two hundred and twenty-six acres on sections 2 and 3, Orvil township, and also ten acres of timber land in Eminence township. He is one of the largest landowners in the township. He is also in partnership with D. H. Gemberling and the firm own an elevator in Emden and do an extensive grain business.

In politics Mr. Bowles is a Prohibitionist and he and his wife and daughter are active members of the Bethel Christian church of Orvil township, in which denomination they take a great interest and of which he is a deacon. Brook D. was also a member of the same church. As a farmer, a business man, a Christian, a husband and father, Mr. Bowles has proven himself an honorable man and a faithful follower of the teachings of his Master.

HARDIN B. WALTERS.

For many years Hardin B. Walters has been one of the highly respected citizens of Logan county, Illinois. His birth occurred in Hardin county, Kentucky, December 19, 1856, and he is a son of Jacob W. and Lydia (Funk) Walters, the former of whom was born in 1817 and the latter in 1823, in the state of Kentucky. They are now hale and

hearty residents of Coffeyville, Kansas, the father having reached his eighty-fourth year and the mother her seventy-eighth. They became the parents of eleven children, one of whom died in infancy, and one daughter, Mary L., who was the wife of F. P. Marvin, died in Lincoln, May 26, 1890. The survivors are as follows: Sarah, who is the wife of H. C. Perry, of Coffeyville, Kansas; Jacob A. is a farmer in Oklahoma; Elizabeth, wife of John Shivel, of Coffeyville, Kansas; Grace B., wife of George Pemberton, of Sedalia, Missouri; Robert, a farmer in East Lincoln township; Hardin B., the subject of this sketch; William, who lives in Coffeyville; Theodore, an engineer, living in Coffeyville, Kansas; and Frank, who lives in Colorado. The education of the children was obtained in Missouri, where the family lived for seventeen years prior to their removal to Kansas.

Our subject, Hardin B. Walters, received but a limited education, and was reared on the farm, remaining at home until he reached his nineteenth year and then began the shaping of his own career. Coming to Logan county, Illinois, he engaged in farm work during the summers and eagerly embraced the chance of attending school during the winters, and thus secured a good common school education. For six years he worked on farms and then rented a desirable tract, exercising continual diligence and economy until he was able to purchase his present fine farm, in 1894.

Mr. Walters was united in marriage, May 29, 1883, to Miss Lydia Dunham, and thus became connected with one of the leading and representative families of the county. Mrs. Walters was born September 19, 1862, and became one of the best educated and popular teachers in the locality. She is a

lady of culture and refinement. The children born of this marriage are: Violet M., Noel D., Eva L., Harry D., William H. and Ruth E. One died in infancy. All have been afforded excellent school privileges.

The pleasant family residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walters is located on section 25, East Lincoln township, the fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres extending into section 24 also. For this land Mr. Walters was able to pay seventy-five and ninety dollars an acre, all of which he earned by his industry, having had no assistance and being without means when he came to the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Walters are among the leading members of the Christian church, of which he is one of its worthy elders, and for several years he has efficiently served as school director. In a social way he is connected with Lincoln Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, in which he has many friends. His success shows the natural results of an industrious and temperate life. Not only does he possess ample means, but he also enjoys the esteem of the community in which he has lived so long.

JONATHAN COMBS.

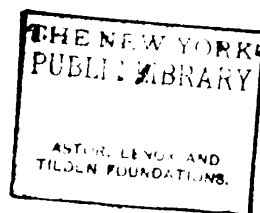
Jonathan Combs, of Mt. Pulaski, is now living a retired life, in the enjoyment of a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves by reason of his industrious efforts of former years. Accomplishment and progress ever imply labor, energy and diligence, and it was those qualities that enabled our subject to rise from the ranks of the many and stand among the successful few.

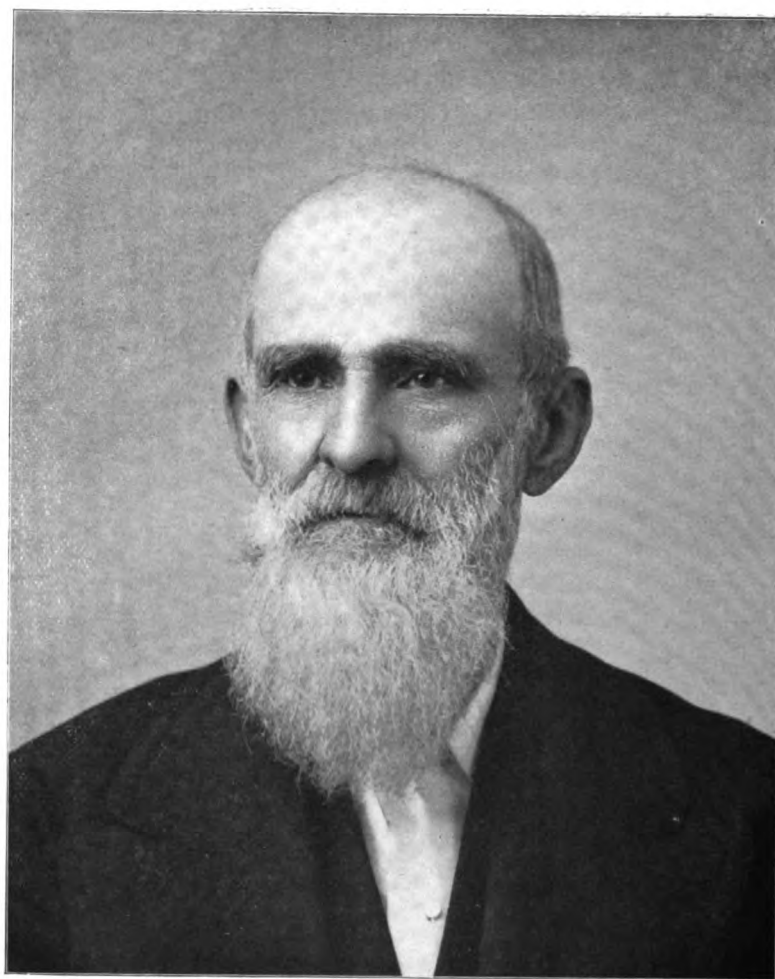
Mr. Combs was born in Adelphi, Ross

county, Ohio, March 11, 1829, and is a son of Joshua and Sarah (Braucher) Combs, the former a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Pickaway county, Ohio, where their marriage was celebrated. The father, who was a farmer and carpenter by occupation, continued to make his home in the Buckeye state throughout life, but died while on a visit to his son Jonathan in Logan county, Illinois, in 1863. The mother died in Pickaway county, Ohio, the year previous.

Our subject acquired his education in the common schools of Pickaway county, Ohio, the school-house being of logs, with a window at each end and the primitive methods of teaching being in vogue. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for fourteen years. On the 7th of January, 1849, he led to the marriage altar Miss Ann Rose, of Ross county, and a daughter of John Rose. Six children blessed this union, namely: Nelson, who died in Cedar county, Missouri, in 1888, leaving six children; Mary A., wife of W. D. Ross, who lives in Puyallup Valley, Washington; Sarah, wife of J. B. Harrison, a farmer, of Logan county, Illinois; August S., a carpenter, of Mt. Pulaski; Eliza J., wife of Samuel C. Dawson, who lives on the old homestead in Chester township, this county; and Catherine, wife of Eugene Sheer, a wagon-maker, of Lincoln.

After his marriage Mr. Combs resided in Pickaway county, Ohio, until the fall of 1860, when he came to Logan county, Illinois, and settled in Chester township, where he purchased eighty acres of wild land for eleven dollars and a quarter per acre. There was not a stick of timber upon the place. His first home here was a four-room house, but as the years passed he made many im-

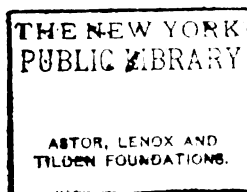




JONATHAN COMBS.



MRS. JONATHAN COMBS.



provements upon the farm and added to it until he had three hundred and sixty acres under a high state of cultivation and equipped with a good set of farm buildings. In connection with general farming he successfully engaged in stock raising, making a specialty of a high grade of short-horn cattle. Besides the old homestead he now owns two hundred and forty acres of land in Laenna township and sixty acres in Mt. Pulaski township, making six hundred and sixty acres of land in this county, and he also has eighty acres in Sangamon county, and eighty acres in the state of Washington.

In order to give his children better advantages Mr. Combs removed from the farm to Mt. Pulaski in December, 1877, and has since made his home in that village, where he bought a good home, surrounded by a whole block of ground. In 1879 he formed a partnership with Z. K. Wood, and under the firm name of Wood & Combs they successfully engaged in buying and shipping grain of all kinds, having elevators at Mt. Pulaski, Chestnut and Latham. In 1898 Mr. Combs sold out and has since practically lived a retired life, though he still looks after his farming interests, and is a busy, energetic man. He has some city property, including his pleasant home, which is complete in all its appointments. In business affairs he has been remarkably successful, and his success is but the just reward of his own untiring labors, close application and good management, as he is a man of exceptionally good business and executive ability. He now rents all of his farm land. In politics Mr. Combs has been a stanch Republican since the organization of the party, and gives his support to all measures which he believes will prove of public benefit. Mr. Combs has been an ex-

tensive traveler, and has been in every state and territory west of Buffalo except three, and still finds that central Illinois has the best farming lands of any place he ever visited. When on a visit west Mrs. Combs died at San Francisco, January 15, 1899, and was interred in Mt. Pulaski cemetery.

GEORGE H. QUISENBERRY.

Among the worthy citizens of Oran township none are more deserving of representation in this volume than George H. Quisenberry, who for many years has been connected with the agricultural interests of the community, and who has, through his well-directed efforts, gained a handsome competence that numbers him among the substantial citizens of his township. Mr. Quisenberry was born in Logan county, November 10, 1861, and is a son of Arthur and Polly (Burt) Quisenberry, both natives of Kentucky, the former born in the fall of 1835 and the latter in September, 1840. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Edward Sanford Quisenberry, was a Virginian by birth, and came to this state with his family in the fall of 1835. During his boyhood Arthur Quisenberry received a good education for those days and was reared to habits of industry. He became one of the foremost farmers of his community, a man of good business and executive ability, and is now able to spend his declining years in ease and quiet at his pleasant home in Lincoln, having retired from active labor.

Our subject also received good educational advantages, attending first the common schools and later the Lincoln high school and the Lincoln University. In 1886

he began his business career as a farmer on his father's farm in Eminence township, where he remained until 1892, when he removed to his present place in Oran township, where he has four hundred and fifty acres of rich and arable land under a high state of cultivation and pleasantly located only a few miles southeast of Atlanta. He is a very wide-awake and energetic business man and is meeting with excellent success in his undertakings.

On the 8th of March, 1888, Mr. Quisenberry was united in marriage with Miss E. G. McCormick, a daughter of James McCormick, a native of Scotland, and three children bless this union, namely: Lawrence B., born September 28, 1889; Pauline, born February 24, 1891; and Harold, born November 12, 1893. Mr. Quisenberry is identified with the Democratic party, but has never cared for political honors, preferring rather to devote his undivided attention to his business interests. Keen discrimination, unflinching industry and resolute purpose are numbered among his salient characteristics, and to these may be attributed his success in life, while the prosperity he has won is but the merited reward of honest effort. His pleasing manner makes him many friends, and he is held in the highest regard by all who know him.

JOHN L. MEISTER.

John L. Meister, of Mt. Pulaski, comes from the fatherland, and the strongest and most creditable characteristics of the Teutonic race have been marked elements in his life and have enabled him to win success. He possesses the energy and determination

which mark the people of Germany, and by the exercise of his powers he has steadily prospered and has not only won a handsome competence but has commanded universal respect.

Mr. Meister was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 2, 1839, and in 1845 came to America with his parents, George and Catherine Meister. Landing in New York City, the family, including two children, at once proceeded to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they spent the following winter and then went to St. Louis, Missouri, and from there up the Mississippi river to Pekin, Illinois, whence by wagon they came to Mt. Pulaski. Here the father was engaged in the manufacture of brick for thirty years. He died in 1897, at the age of eighty-three years, his wife in 1885, at an advanced age. They had a family of five children, namely: John L., our subject; Barbara, wife of John Krieg; Elizabeth, wife of Henry Suelmeier; Henry, a farmer of Mt. Pulaski; and Solomon, a resident of Mt. Pulaski.

During his early life John L. Meister attended school for about three months during the winters, and after completing his education worked in his father's brickyard until he attained his majority. In 1862 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Long, who was also born in Germany. They have two sons living: John H., who is a resident of Mt. Pulaski; and Fred W., bookkeeper in the Scroggins Bank of Mt. Pulaski. George S. died at the age of twenty-six years.

Throughout his business career Mr. Meister has been more or less interested in farming, and has acquired considerable property, including four hundred and eighty acres of valuable farm land in Logan county, which he now rents. He also has eight hun-

dred and forty-eight acres of land in Sangamon county, Illinois, and other property in Kansas, besides his fine residence in Mt. Pulaski. His land is now well improved and very valuable. The record of his early life is that of an active, enterprising, methodical and sagacious business man, and he can now afford to lay aside all business cares and enjoy a well-earned rest. Socially Mr. Meister is a prominent Knight Templar Mason, belonging to Mt. Pulaski Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M.; Mt. Pulaski Chapter, R. A. M.; and Mt. Pulaski Commandery, K. T. While a prominent Democrat, he has held no office.

WILLIAM MARKWORTH.

One of the leading German-American citizens of Lincoln is William Markworth, a dealer in wood, who was born in Brunswick, Germany, on the 25th of April, 1831. His parents, Gustavus and Caroline (Boekman) Markworth, spent their entire lives in that country. His father was an attorney, and for a number of years served as state's attorney, the appointment to that office being for life in Germany, which position is only given to men of prominence in their profession. The mother of our subject was descended from a good old family.

Mr. Markworth, who is one of a family of six children, began his education in a Jewish institute, which was the best school in his locality. Later he entered the gymnasium at Brunswick, where he was a student from the age of thirteen to eighteen years, and he later served twelve months in the German army as a volunteer during the Schleswig-Holstein war.

Determined to try his fortune in the new world, Mr. Markworth sailed from the port of Bremen in 1851, and after a voyage of six weeks landed in New York on Pentecost morning. He first located at South Orange, New Jersey, where he was employed as an attendant in a water cure for a time. He then came west to St. Louis, Missouri, up the Mississippi river to Galena, Illinois, and from there proceeded to Springfield, this state, where he found employment in a drug store, having previously learned that business. After spending eighteen months there he went to Galveston, Texas, where he also engaged in clerking in a drug store for a time, and next held the position of agent and collector on the Galveston News. In 1856 he returned to Springfield, Illinois, and clerked in a drug store until the following year, when he came to Lincoln. In this county he first worked as a harvest hand, but in the fall of 1858 entered the employ of Kelso & Boren, of Lincoln, with whom he remained some time. Mr. Markworth next engaged in getting out timber for railroads and coal shafts. He also opened a brick yard, being engaged in the manufacture of brick for fifteen years, and he made most of the brick for the Illinois Asylum for Feeble Minded Children, the poor house and many other buildings in Lincoln. He has since engaged in contracting with the railroad to furnish timbers, ties, piles and bridge timbers. In business affairs he has steadily prospered through his upright, honorable dealings. He is a man of keen perception and unbounded enterprise, and his success is entirely due to his own well-directed efforts. Mr. Markworth was elected supervisor for his township, and during his incumbency the county jail was erected, he being chairman of the committee on public buildings.

Mr. Markworth was married in April, 1860, to Miss Augusta Richter, of Lincoln, a daughter of Frederick Richter, and to them were born four children: Oscar, who is with his father; Emma, at home; Minnie, wife of Mark MacEndree, of Chicago; and William, at home. Mrs. Markworth died September 21, 1886. They were members of the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which he was one of the first organizers and a liberal supporter.

J. DANIEL CURRY.

J. Daniel Curry, familiarly known as Uncle Dan by the younger generation and his many friends throughout Logan county, is now practically living retired on the old homestead in East Lincoln township, where he has resided continuously since 1855. He was born in Grant county, Kentucky, January 13, 1822. His father, Nicholas Curry, was a native of Ireland, and was only fifteen years of age when he came to America. Settling in Kentucky, he there married Miss Elizabeth Robinson, a native of that state, and in 1829 they came with their family to Illinois and located in Scott county, where, in the midst of the timber, the father cleared and improved a farm of eighty acres with the assistance of his children. There he died at the age of eighty-four years, and his wife at the age of sixty-eight. Ten children were born to them, but only two are now living, namely: J. Daniel, the subject of this sketch; and Ellen, wife of William Merris, who lives near Decatur, Illinois. Three of the family died in early childhood.

Our subject was only seven years old on the removal of the family to Scott county,

Illinois. His early educational advantages were limited to a few months' attendance at the primitive schools found in this state during his boyhood. These structures were built of logs and seated with slab benches. Leaving home at the age of fourteen, he commenced working as a farm hand, and two years later went to Missouri, where the following two years were passed. He then returned to Illinois, and continued to work by the month for seven years, receiving ten dollars per month during the summer and eight dollars in winter. Saving his money, he was at length able to purchase two hundred acres of land in Scott county, for which he paid ten dollars per acre, and at once turned his attention to the improvement and cultivation of the property.

In 1847 Mr. Curry was married in Scott county to Miss Maria Green, a native of England, who was only two years old when brought to this country, and is now seventy-three years of age. For over fifty years they have now traveled life's journey together, sharing its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity, and in 1897 celebrated their golden wedding.

Mr. Curry came to Logan county in 1855 and purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land on section 16, East Lincoln township, which has since been his home. He has transformed the wild prairie into a most beautiful and highly cultivated farm, making all of the improvements upon his place, which is to-day one of the most desirable farms of the locality. Every dollar that he possesses he has made through his own industry and good management and the assistance of his estimable wife, who has indeed proved a true helpmate to him. Enjoying good health, he has been a hard worker, and has accumulated six hundred

and ninety acres of valuable and well-improved land, for which he has paid from twenty to one hundred dollars per acre, his home place costing twenty dollars. At one time he raised considerable stock, but he now rents his land and lives retired upon the original homestead, enjoying the fruits of former toil.

During his long residence in this county Mr. Curry has witnessed almost its entire development and upbuilding, and has ever borne his part in the work of improvement. He is to-day the second oldest resident of East Lincoln township, it having been his home uninterruptedly for over forty-six years, and he is one of its most honored and highly respected citizens. He has never sought political prominence, but as a public-spirited and enterprising citizen gives his support to all interests designed to promote the general welfare or for the public good. He is a supporter of all churches, and gives liberally to public enterprises calculated to advance the social, educational and moral interests of his community.

WILLIAM P. MATLOCK.

Among the prosperous citizens of Orvil township is William P. Matlock, one of the largest farmers and stock raisers of Logan county, Illinois, who resides on section 1, and has lived in this locality since he was two years of age. He has grown up with the community and is thoroughly identified with its best interests.

The birth of our subject occurred in Monroe county, Indiana, November 7, 1850, and he is a son of John and Martha (Glenn) Matlock. John Matlock was born in Bloom-

ington, Indiana, November 19, 1828, and his wife was born in North Carolina, September 10, 1828. The grandfather of our subject was George Matlock, also of Indiana, who came to Illinois in the early pioneer days but later returned to Indiana, where he died. John Matlock, the father of our subject, came to Logan county in 1852 and settled on section 3, Orvil township, where he engaged in farming for six years and then removed to section 2 and lived six years more. After this he located upon the farm, on section 2, where his widow now resides, and engaged in farming and stock raising until his death, which occurred February 27, 1888. His widow now resides on the old homestead. Mr. Matlock added to his first purchase of eighty acres until at the time of his death he was the owner of two hundred and thirty-four acres of rich farming land.

Seven children were born to John Matlock and his wife, namely: William P.; Sarah A., who lives with her mother; Mary Jane, deceased wife of Henry Miller, of this county, who now resides in Missouri; Belle, wife of Theodore Smallwood, of Orvil township; Margaret A., wife of Charles Mountjoy, of Chase county, Nebraska; Frances Alvira, who lives with her mother; Charles H., who married Flora A. Ryan, now deceased, and resides upon one of the farms near our subject.

Until his marriage our subject assisted his father upon the home farm and then conducted the farm for a few years upon shares. He then moved to his present farm on section 1, where he now owns one hundred and thirty-eight acres of land. He also owns forty acres on section 35 and carries on general farming and stock raising on both pieces of property.

Mr. Matlock was married in 1872 to

Miss Adra Westfall, of this county, a daughter of John and Sarah (Carnahan) Westfall, who were farming people of Orvil township. The mother is now deceased and the father resides on a farm in Sedgwick county, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Matlock are the parents of five children, namely: Effie, wife of Dr. Kilby, of Mackinaw, Illinois; Nellie, wife of Otis Rogers, of Hartsburg, this county; Maude, who resides at home; an infant who died; John P., who died at the age of two years.

In politics Mr. Matlock is a Republican and supports the candidates of his party. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 549, of Emden. The family are all members of the Bethel Christian church of Orvil township, and are very highly respected in the community in which they reside.

PHILIP GRUENSFELDER.

Among the prominent farmers of Prairie Creek township, Logan county, Illinois, is Philip Gruensfelder, who has been a resident of this county since 1867 but is a native of Germany, having been born there April 3, 1844. He is a son of John and Catherine (Wysebrodt) Gruensfelder, both natives of Germany, who came to America in 1846 and settled in Mason county, Illinois, for a short time, but then moved to Pekin, and in 1867 located in Prairie Creek township, this county. A short time before his death the father removed to Mason county, where he died in 1896, and the mother died in April, 1900. Three children were born to them, namely: Philip; Christina, wife of John Philip Adolph, of Mason county; Elizabeth, who resides in Mason county with her sister. All were well educated in the common schools.

Our subject was only two years of age when brought by his parents to Mason county, and here he grew up on the farm. Later he removed to Pekin, Illinois, and lived there a short time, but soon went to Spring Lake, Illinois, and thence to Woodford, Illinois. After a short residence in the last named place he returned to Pekin and there engaged in teaming and farming until 1867, when he settled in Prairie Creek township, Logan county, near his present farm, on section 32. Six years ago he removed to his present fine farm on section 6, and now owns two hundred and forty acres of land, which he has greatly improved and on which he carries on general farming and stock raising.

On August 15, 1862, Mr. Gruensfelder enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Infantry, and served in that company until March 3, 1863, when he was honorably discharged and transferred to Company K, but remained with Company E, under Captain Bulk and Colonel John Warner. The regiment was assigned to garrison and guard duty, so he only participated in the skirmishes during their march through Kentucky. Although he did his full duty as a soldier, he was never wounded, though suffered from the effects of the hardships and climate and was confined at the hospital at Memphis, Tennessee, and was later transferred to the hospital at Keokuk, Iowa, on December 25, 1863, remaining there until he was discharged, March 3, 1864, when he returned to Woodford, Illinois.

In 1872 our subject married Miss Mary Fisher, of this county, step-daughter of Henry Switzer, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gruensfelder have had twelve children, namely: John, who married Annie Smith, lives in Prairie Creek township; Henry, who resides in the same town-

ship; Charles, Christina, Philip, Jr., Katie, Paulina, Mary Lydia and Louis, all at home; two infants, who died unnamed; and Willie, who died at the age of one year. This interesting family is one of which both father and mother may well be proud, and when these good people are surrounded by their children and grandchildren there is much food for reflection upon the powerful effect good example and careful training has upon the coming generations. The influence exerted by two good, conscientious, Christian people is almost undying, for it lives after them almost indefinitely.

Mr. Gruensfelder is a Republican in politics, and while always supporting the candidates of his party, he has never felt that he had the time to spare to accept nomination at the hands of his fellow townsmen, well as he is fitted for office, being just the kind of a man who should hold the affairs of state in his hands, as he is thoroughly honorable and steadfast in the discharge of what he considers his duty. Both he and his most estimable wife are very earnest members of the German Methodist church of San Jose.

All of his life our subject has been a hard-working, industrious man, and that his efforts have been crowned with success his delightful home, surrounded with beautiful shade trees, set in the midst of fertile fields and supplied with every convenience, demonstrates, as well as the high respect and esteem in which he is held by all who know him and honor his past as a brave, loyal, patriotic soldier, a true-hearted private citizen, a kind and generous neighbor, a devoted father and husband and a devout and liberal member and supporter of the church of which he has been one of the pillars for many years. Mrs. Gruensfelder, in caring for their children and rearing them to useful manhood and

womanhood, assisting her husband in his many enterprises in the home, the church and for the good of the community, has proven herself a worthy helpmate for our subject.

ALLEN HAINLINE.

After years of honest toil, mostly devoted to agricultural pursuits, Allen Hainline is now living a retired life upon his farm in Eminence township. He is a native of Illinois, born in Tazewell county, December 18, 1840, and is one of the four children in the family of Green and Esther (Allen) Hainline. His maternal grandfather was Solomon Allen, a Pennsylvanian by birth, who followed farming throughout his active business life and spent his declining years in Springfield, Illinois, in ease and quiet, dying in that city about 1870. He was quite a prominent and influential man of his community, and was elected to the state legislature. Henry Hainline, our subject's paternal grandfather, was a native of Kentucky and a representative of one of the first families of that state. Green Hainline, the father of our subject, was also born in Kentucky, in 1816, and in the early '30s came with his parents to Illinois, the family locating in Hittle's Grove, Tazewell county, where he subsequently took up land and followed farming with marked success until his death, which occurred March 18, 1901.

During his boyhood Allen Hainline pursued his studies in the district schools near his home, and when not in school worked with his father in the fields until he attained his majority, when he began farming on his own account. When the Civil war broke

out he offered his services to the country, enlisting in 1862 in Company E, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain John A. Smith, and immediately went south. He participated in many engagements, including the fight at Altoona Pass, where, out of a company of eighty-six, seventy-three were either killed or wounded. He remained in the service until hostilities ceased, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865.

Returning to his home in Logan county, Mr. Hainline resumed farming, and has since devoted his time and attention to that occupation, though he is now practically living a retired life. He owns a good farm in Eminence township, where he continues to make his home. On the 22d of March, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna M. Judy, a daughter of Jacob Judy, who is one of Logan county's oldest and most highly respected citizens, being now in his ninety-eighth year, and who now makes his home in Atlanta.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hainline were born the following children: Lida, born August 10, 1867, is the wife of C. C. Bishop, who is now living in North Dakota; Carrie M., born June 17, 1869, is the wife of W. A. Summers, of the same state; Imogene, born December 15, 1871, is the wife of A. C. Houser, also a resident of North Dakota; Walter J., born October 18, 1873, married Chloe Schecter, of Danville, Illinois, and is now living in North Dakota; and Anna G., born June 16, 1876, is the wife of Eugene Schults, and they reside on the old homestead with our subject.

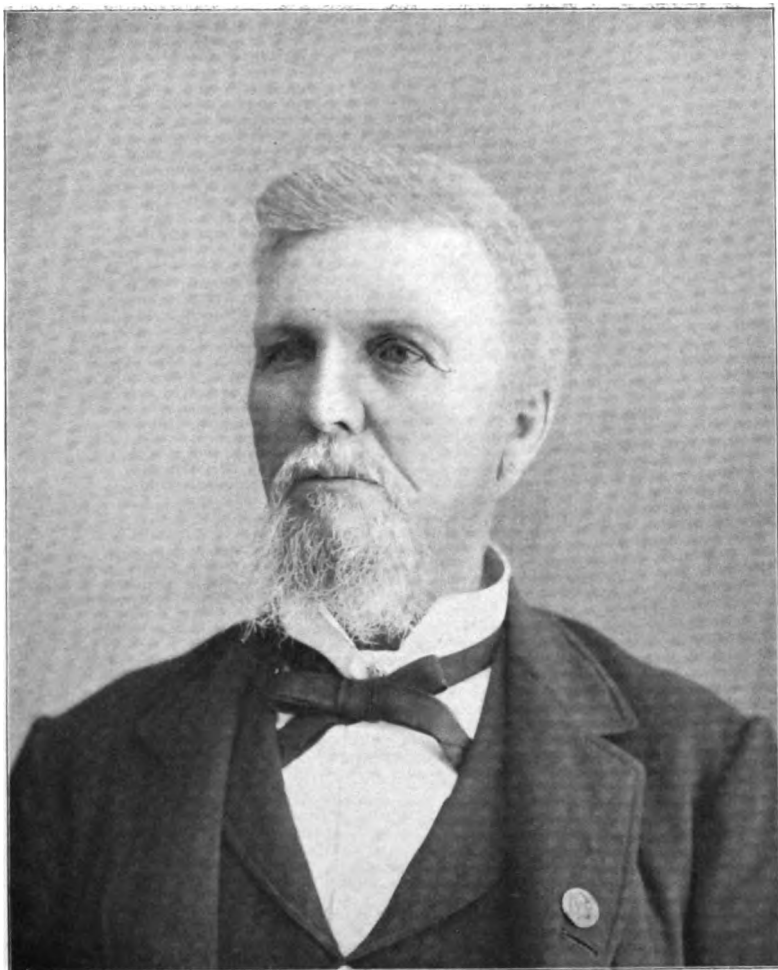
Mr. and Mrs. Hainline are faithful members of the Eminence Christian church, and he is a staunch supporter of the Prohibition party. As a citizen he has always been true and faithful to every trust reposed in him, so

that his loyalty is above question, being manifested in days of peace as well as when he followed the old flag to victory on southern battlefields. He was formerly a member of Armington Post, G. A. R., which is no longer in existence.

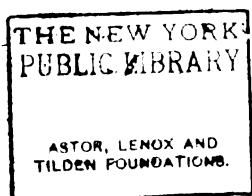
JOHN A. CRITCHFIELD.

John A. Critchfield, one of the honored early settlers of this county, who is now living a retired life in Broadwell, was born March 1, 1834, in Nashville, Holmes county, Ohio, and is a son of Elza and Fanny (Miller) Critchfield, both of whom died when our subject was only five years old. The father was of German descent and a cooper by trade. In his family were three children: Johnson, who died in Kentucky of cholera in 1855; John A., of this review; and Mary S., wife of Henry Mygrants, a resident of Warren, Indiana.

After the death of their parents the sons went to live with their mother's brother, Uncle John Miller, and in 1842 they accompanied him on his removal to southern Illinois. He was a cabinet maker and carpenter by trade. Our subject received his education in the early schools of this state and remained with his uncle until about nineteen years of age. As a young man he made a business of breaking cattle for turning the sod on the prairies of Illinois, and in the summer would hire out to break prairie. On leaving the home of his uncle he was employed by the month as a teamster, traveling to and from St. Louis, being an experienced cattle driver at that time. His services were always in demand, and for six months he was employed by a peddler in Jefferson county, Illinois. For a



J. A. CRITCHFIELD.



time he was engaged in hauling logs to St. Louis with ox-teams.

The winter of 1853-4 Mr. Critchfield spent in the swamps of Louisiana. On his return to Illinois he purchased a team and began business as a huckster, traveling between St. Louis and Jefferson county. For a time he engaged in teaming during the summer months, and in shipping to New Orleans during the winter. He worked at anything by which he could earn an honest dollar and in that way secured a start in life.

In 1858 Mr. Critchfield was united in marriage with Miss Mary Kline, who was living with her parents in Logan county, and in the fall after their marriage the young couple settled on a farm in this county. Our subject first came to this locality in 1855 with a drover from Kentucky, and remained nearly a year, and located permanently here in 1858. He improved a farm of one hundred acres in this county, and also owns one of eighty acres in Vermilion county, and forty acres in Elkhart township, which he bought later, besides his home place of one hundred acres on section 34, Broadwell township. He has always been a very active man and success has attended his well-directed and energetic efforts. Stock-raising has been his specialty, and he has found that business quite profitable.

Mr. Critchfield's first wife died in 1881, and later, in 1886, he married Miss Lucy M. Lloyd, who was born in Broadwell township in 1857. They now make their home in the village of Broadwell, as he has retired from active labor and can enjoy a well earned rest.

When Mr. Critchfield came to this county there were but few settled on the

prairie, and he assisted in laying out some of the roads. He was the first supervisor of Broadwell township. For twenty-five years he served as justice of the peace, and held school offices for several years. Politically he has always been identified with the Democratic party, and has capably discharged the duties of every office he has been called upon to fill. Since a young man he has been connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and now holds membership in the lodge at Elkhart, and has passed through all the chairs in both that and the blue lodge of the Masonic fraternity at the same place. Religiously he is a prominent member and an elder in the Christian church, a teacher in the Sunday school, and has been vice-president of the County Sunday School Association. He has always given liberally to the support of all church and philanthropic work, and has taken great delight in aiding those in need. His life has been manly, his actions sincere, and his example is well worthy of emulation.

FRANK HOERR.

Frank Hoerr, deceased, was one of the leading farmers and most highly esteemed citizens of Atlanta township. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on the 24th of June, 1835, and was one of a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, whose parents were John and Katherine (Bitch) Hoerr, also natives of that place. The father died when our subject was only twelve years old and the mother subsequently married John Bauers. Her death occurred in 1866.

Mr. Hoerr lived at home with his mother

and step-father until seventeen years of age, when he decided to try his fortune in the new world. It was in 1852 that he crossed the broad Atlantic, and after spending two weeks in New York went to Ohio, where he resided with his uncle, Valentine Hoerr, for a time. Being anxious to embark in business for himself, he made his way farther west and stopped in Logan county, Illinois, where he found employment with J. Gordon, of Atlanta township, with whom he remained two years. He next worked for A. Reise as a farm hand by the month, receiving a small compensation for his services. While in the employ of these gentlemen he lived economically and managed to save a small amount of money. Mr. Hoerr then learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed in Atlanta for four years, and on selling out at the end of that time he resumed farming, operating a rented farm in Atlanta township until 1886, when he purchased a farm comprising eighty acres, to which he subsequently added a tract of twenty acres, and still later a tract of eighty acres, making one hundred and eighty acres in all. This farm is still the home of the family, and is now carried on by his son, John H., who was appointed administrator of the estate and is carefully looking after his mother's interests.

On the 2d of January, 1862, Mr. Hoerr was united in marriage with Miss Rosina Kautzleiter, who was also born in Germany, October 20, 1836, and is a daughter of Christian K. and Barbara (Wohlfahrt) Kautzleiter. Her father, who was a well-to-do farmer and stock raiser, died in 1870, and the mother passed away in 1880. Mrs. Hoerr emigrated to the United States in 1859. By her marriage to our subject she became the mother of eight children, three sons and five daughters, of whom four died in infancy. Those living are Elizabeth, now

Mrs. J. W. Hilpert; Emeline, wife of L. L. Groves; and Katherine and John H., both at home with their mother.

Mr. Hoerr died January 15, 1899, leaving a host of warm friends as well as his immediate family to mourn his loss. His political support was always given the Democratic party, and he was a devout member of the German Presbyterian church. He was noted for his liberality and kind deeds, and he commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens in a marked degree. He was devoted to his home and family, making every sacrifice for their benefit, and in his death the community realized that it had lost a valued citizen. His widow is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church and a most estimable lady, while his children hold membership in the Christian church.

OSCAR J. LUCAS.

With wide and thorough experience in the banking business to fit him for his present duties, Oscar J. Lucas is now conducting the private bank owned by the firm of A. H. Lucas & Son, his father being the senior partner. This institution has rapidly found favor with the business public and now receives a liberal patronage. It is under the immediate supervision of the gentleman whose name introduces this review and who is widely known as an enterprising, progressive and reliable financier.

Mr. Lucas was born upon his father's farm in Mt. Pulaski township, August 22, 1862, and represents a prominent old family of Logan county, his parents being A. H. and Mary J. (Brock) Lucas, and he their only son. The father was born in this county in 1833, but the mother is a native of Ohio,

whence she came to Illinois in her early girlhood days. Through the years of an active business career A. H. Lucas has carried on agricultural pursuits and is now a prosperous farmer of Logan county, owning a tract of land of eight hundred acres. He is also one of the stockholders and directors of the First National Bank of Mt. Pulaski, and in 1891 he organized the Latham Bank, which is the only bank in the town, and of which his son now has charge.

Oscar J. Lucas was reared and educated in Mt. Pulaski township, attending the district schools there and later continuing his literary course in the Mt. Pulaski high school. Subsequently he prepared for business life as a student in the Gem City Commercial College, of Quincy, Illinois, and upon completing the course there he returned to his home, and for two years devoted his time and attention to farming. On the expiration of that period he accepted a position in the Sangamon County Bank, at Illiopolis, where he remained for fifteen months, when he entered the First National Bank of Mt. Pulaski, where he was employed for six months. He next became agent for the Mt. Pulaski Grain Company, but resigned that position after thirteen months and returned to the First National Bank, where he remained until the organization of the Latham Bank, when, entering into partnership with his father, he took charge of the institution and has since been its manager, making it an enterprise worthy of trust and patronage. He has a thorough knowledge of the banking business in all its departments and is an enterprising, wide-awake young business man.

On December 7, 1892, Mr. Lucas was united in marriage to Miss Nettie B. Constant, of Illiopolis, who died December 12, 1896. On the 25th of April, 1901, he was

again married, his second union being with Esther K. Kiick, of Latham, the youngest daughter of John and Catherine Kiick, her father a prominent and well-to-do citizen of Latham. Mr. Lucas is a prominent Mason, belonging to Latham Lodge, No. 853, A. F. & A. M.; Kedron Chapter, No. 139, R. A. M., of Illiopolis, Illinois; and Mt. Pulaski Commandery, No. 39, K. T.; has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Peoria Consistory, and also belongs to Mahomet Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Peoria. His entire life has been passed in Logan county, with the exception of the very brief period spent at Illiopolis, and therefore he is widely known. Many of his warmest friends are those who have known him from boyhood—a fact which indicates that his career is one commanding respect. He is a prominent representative of an honored pioneer family and well deserves mention among the leading citizens of his native county.

EDWARD E. RITTER.

This well-known contractor and builder, of whose skill many notable examples are seen in Lincoln, was born in Mason county, Illinois, on the 30th of October, 1866. He is the fourth in order of birth in a family of nine children, whose parents are William T. and Elizabeth (Richardson) Ritter, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this volume. Our subject's early educational privileges were rather limited, as he was only able to attend school about three months during the year.

Mr. Ritter grew to manhood in Lincoln, and learned the carpenter's trade with his father, to whom he gave the benefit of his labors until he attained his majority. He

then worked as a journeyman until 1896, when he commenced contracting and building on his own account. In 1901 he erected the Deaconess Home and Hospital, at a cost of twenty-three thousand dollars. The hospital is one hundred and six feet front, is three stories in height, with basement, and contains seventy-five rooms. It is supplied with all modern improvements, is heated by steam and lighted by electricity and gas. This magnificent structure is under the management of the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Association.

On the 5th of September, 1889, Mr. Ritter was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Welsh, who was born in Champaign, Illinois, and is a daughter of Daniel and Susan (Blower) Welsh, old and honored citizens of this place. By this union were born four children, namely: Mabel, Richard F., Helen and Ella Lee. The family residence is at No. 225 Fourth street, Lincoln. Mr. Ritter is a prominent member and past sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men, and is a man highly respected and esteemed by all who know him.

JOHN STRONG.

For sixty-five years this gentleman has been numbered among the honored residents of Logan county, his home being in Eminence township, two miles west of Atlanta, and as an agriculturist he has taken an active part in the development and upbuilding of the county. He was born in Greene county, Ohio, September 2, 1829, and is one of the three children in the family of Sylvester and Elizabeth (Downey) Strong, pioneers of Atlanta township, where they located in 1836, on an eighty-acre tract secured from

the government. The father was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 3, 1805, and was the only child of Nathaniel and Lois Strong. As his father died previous to his birth, he was taken in infancy by an uncle, Benjamin Strong, and was reared in Greene county, Ohio, his educational privileges being meager. On reaching manhood he was married in that county, November 6, 1828, to Miss Elizabeth Downey, who was born in Adams county, Ohio, September 3, 1809, and was a daughter of James and Mary Downey. The children born of this union were as follows: John, our subject; Mary J., a resident of Atlanta, and the wife of C. M. Turner; and Emma, deceased wife of Andrew Turner. The father was an excellent manager and was very successful in his farming operations after coming to this county. In politics he was a Republican, and was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. He made his home in Atlanta township until his death, which occurred January 4, 1900, and his wife departed this life December 29, 1898. Thus passed away two of Logan county's most prominent pioneers and highly respected citizens.

The subject of this sketch was about seven years of age when he came with his parents to this county, and his early life was passed in much the usual manner of the average boy in a frontier settlement. He received a good country school education, and aided his father in the work of the home farm until 1854, when he began farming for himself on the one-hundred-and-sixty-acre tract which constitutes his present fine farm in Eminence township, it being well improved and under a high state of cultivation. It is situated on section 24, township 21, range 2 west.

On the 25th of January, 1855, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Strong and Miss

Cerelda Pratt, a daughter of Lanson and Sarah (McManes) Pratt. He was originally from Vermont, and from that state removed to Ohio, and in 1854 he located in Atlanta township, Logan county, Illinois, where he resided until the death of Mrs. Pratt in 1856. Later he married again and removed to Fulton county, where he resided up to a short time prior to his death, which occurred in Delavan, Illinois, in 1884, and his remains are interred in the Atlanta cemetery by the side of his first wife. Mr. Pratt was a school teacher, having taught for over forty years. He became one of the foremost educators of Ohio, and Prof. David Swing, of Chicago, was one of his pupils. Four children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Strong, namely: Anna M., born December 29, 1855, is now the wife of T. B. Foggy and a resident of South Dakota. She first married Henry McWhinney, and by this union had one son, Clinton. Charles F., born November 5, 1857, and Lyman T., born April 4, 1860, are also living in South Dakota. Lucy W., born July 26, 1862, is now matron of the Home for Feeble Minded Children at Lincoln, Illinois.

As a Republican Mr. Strong takes quite an active and prominent part in local politics, and has efficiently served as commissioner in Eminence township nine years, assessor two years and has served as supervisor of the township for ten years. Mrs. Strong holds membership in the Christian church, and both stand high in the esteem of their fellow citizens.

JACOB MOTZ.

There is no element which has entered into our composite national life which has given it more strength than that furnished by

the honest, thrifty and persevering sons of Germany. Among the multitudes who in their youth united in singing the "Watch on the Rhine," then left its crowded shores to help swell the chorus of "America," was Jacob Motz, who was born in Germany June 21, 1826, and was one of a family of five children. His parents lived and died in the Fatherland.

Jacob Motz came to the United States in 1854 and located in Ohio, where he engaged in farming. He returned to Germany in 1859 and remained there about two years. On again coming to the United States he settled in Logan county, Illinois, where he manufactured brick in connection with farming for six years. In the fall of 1866 he located in Atlanta township, where he made his home for eight years, and then removed to Oran township and engaged in agriculture. He owned land in both Atlanta and Oran townships. He was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party.

In the spring of 1860 Mr. Motz was united in marriage with Miss Mary Tross, a daughter of Christian Tross, an extensive grain dealer of Germany. Mr. Motz and his wife became the parents of three children, one of whom died in infancy. Their daughter Mary, who was born November 2, 1873, is now the wife of Adolph Gross and resides on the old homestead. Their marriage occurred January 14, 1900. The parents of Mr. Gross, as well as himself, were originally from Germany. Fred Motz, son of our subject, was born January 24, 1866, and also resides at home with his aged mother. He carries on the work so ably begun by his honored father, and is recognized as one of the leading young farmers of Logan county, willing at all times to assist in anything pertaining to the good of his county.

Jacob Motz died October 31, 1891, at his

home in Logan county, surrounded by those whom he loved and for whom he had labored, and by them his memory is lovingly cherished.

JOHN H. LARISON.

One of the most distinguished and prominent citizens of East Lincoln township is John H. Larison, vice-president of the Lincoln Logan County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He claims Illinois as his native state, his birth having occurred in McLean county, September 30, 1848. His parents, James M. and Margaret C. (Hammit) Larison, were among the honored pioneers of this section of the state. The father was born in Morgan county, Ohio, March 17, 1812, and in 1830 came to Illinois with his parents, Abel and Katie Larison, the family locating in McLean county on the present site of the city of Bloomington, then known as the Blooming Grove settlement, where they remained one winter, the following spring taking up government land north of Waynesville, on which they resided a number of years and where the grandmother died. Her husband, Abel Larison, died in Galena, Illinois, and the only member of their family now living is Abel Larison, Jr., aged eighty years, his home being in Atlanta township, Logan county, on land which he entered from the government. The paternal ancestors of our subject were of Danish origin, and the maternal of Irish extraction.

James M. Larison was married near Waynesville, DeWitt county, about 1834, to Miss Margaret Hammit, who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, October 8, 1814, and had come west with her parents a few months prior to her marriage. In 1835 Mr. and Mrs. Larison removed to Brooks Grove,

near Stanford, McLean county, where all of their children were born, and in 1850 they came to Logan county, making this their home throughout the remainder of their lives. The father entered government land in McLean county, and in Logan county paid six, eight and ten dollars per acre for tracts which he purchased, owning and operating three hundred and seventeen acres until his retirement from active labor in 1884. He then removed to Lincoln, where he died in 1890, at the age of seventy-five years, nine months and seventeen days. His wife died February 17, 1895, at the age of eighty-one years, four months and eight days, and the remains of both were interred in Zion cemetery. Both came of long-lived families. During their early residence in this state they endured many of the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, St. Louis and Chicago being their principal market places in those days. Mr. Larison was one of the committee appointed to lay out many of the roads in this county, and in many ways materially aided in its development and upbuilding. He had received a fair education and was a well-posted man, who took an active interest in all philanthropic enterprises, and during the Civil war gave liberally of his time and means in aiding the widows and orphans of those who lost their lives on southern battlefields. The Republican party always found in him a staunch supporter of its principles, and he held some school and township offices, but never sought political honors. He was widely and favorably known throughout the county, and is deserving of prominent mention on her roll of honored pioneers.

John H. Larison, of this review, is the youngest in a family of six children, the others being as follows: Ruth H. is now the widow of John T. Butler, of Kansas

City, Missouri. Thomas Perry died January 30, 1901, in Trinity county, California, where he located in 1860. Aroline is the wife of William Toomey, of Gettysburg, South Dakota. Samuel H. lived for a time in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, but returned to Lincoln, and died at the home of his mother at the age of forty-seven years. At the beginning of the Civil war he entered in the Second Illinois Cavalry, and later re-enlisted as first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry. Green Berry also served one year in the Second Illinois Cavalry, and is now a resident of Pottawattamie county, Iowa.

The boyhood and youth of our subject were passed in East Lincoln township, attending school in winter and assisting his father on the farm through the summer months. On the completion of his education at the age of nineteen years, he devoted his entire attention to the farm work. He remained under the parental roof until he was married, April 6, 1871, to Miss Mary B. Rave, a daughter of Frederick and Sarah J. (Vezy) Rave. The mother died at the home of our subject in 1889. Mrs. Larison was born in Bloomington, Illinois, February 28, 1849, and was educated in the common schools of Marion county. She has two sisters living: Flora E., wife of S. G. Sidner, of Silver City, Iowa; and Helen, wife of John Layman, of Abilene, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Larison have one son, Earl J., who was born in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, July 3, 1877, and is now a well-educated and a thorough business man, living upon his father's land. He married Miss Lillie F. Musick and they have one child, Zella B.

For five years after his marriage Mr. Larison resided upon his father's farm, and then purchased one hundred and sixty acres at ten dollars per acre. To the improvement

and cultivation of that place he devoted his energies for nine years, and then sold it for forty dollars per acre. He then spent six months in southern Kansas and a short time in Missouri. On his return to Illinois he bought his present farm of one hundred and twenty-two acres on section 19, East Lincoln township, for which he paid eight thousand dollars. He has since made many improvements upon the place, and is successfully engaged in its operation, being an enterprising farmer and a man of good business ability. He is now vice-president and a director of the Lincoln Logan County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

In his political affiliations Mr. Larison is a Republican, and has filled several township offices, but has never sought political honors. Socially he is a member of Lincoln Lodge, I. O. O. F., and religiously both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is serving as steward. He is a worthy representative of that class of citizens who lead quiet, industrious, honest and useful lives and constitute the best portion of a community.

GEORGE W. SIEBERT.

Among the reliable, substantial and prosperous farmers of Eminence township, there is probably none who stands higher in the public estimation than George W. Siebert, whose home is on section 28. He was born in Champaign county, Ohio, September 16, 1860, and came with his parents to this county in the fall of 1863. His father, Jacob Siebert, was born September 7, 1832, in Champaign county, Ohio, and was a son of John and Katherine (Bowers) Siebert, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respec-

tively, in whose family were six children. In 1863 Jacob Siebert came to Logan county, Illinois, and here he successfully engaged in farming throughout the remainder of his life. In 1864 he purchased a farm of eighty acres on sections 28 and 29, Eminence township, to which he subsequently added until he had three hundred and twenty acres under a high state of cultivation and well improved. He was married to Miss Mary C. Printz, of Clarke county, Ohio, and to them were born the following children: Katherine E., wife of David Gilchrist, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume; Eleanora, who died in July, 1871; George W., our subject; John D.; Carrie C.; and Jacob E.

Jacob Siebert was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of his community, and his death, which occurred February 17, 1898, was felt throughout the township by a host of friends as well as by a large family connection who were left to mourn his loss. He was one of the oldest Odd Fellows of the county, holding membership in Atlanta Lodge, and was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. He served as road commissioner several years, and also as school trustee a number of years, the duties of which positions he most capably and satisfactorily performed.

The early education of our subject was obtained in the district schools near his boyhood home, and he acquired a thorough knowledge of agricultural pursuits while assisting his father in the operation of the farm. At the age of twenty-two he left the parental roof and commenced farming for himself upon a tract of eighty acres. He now has an undivided interest in three hundred and twenty acres in Eminence township, which he inherited on the death of his

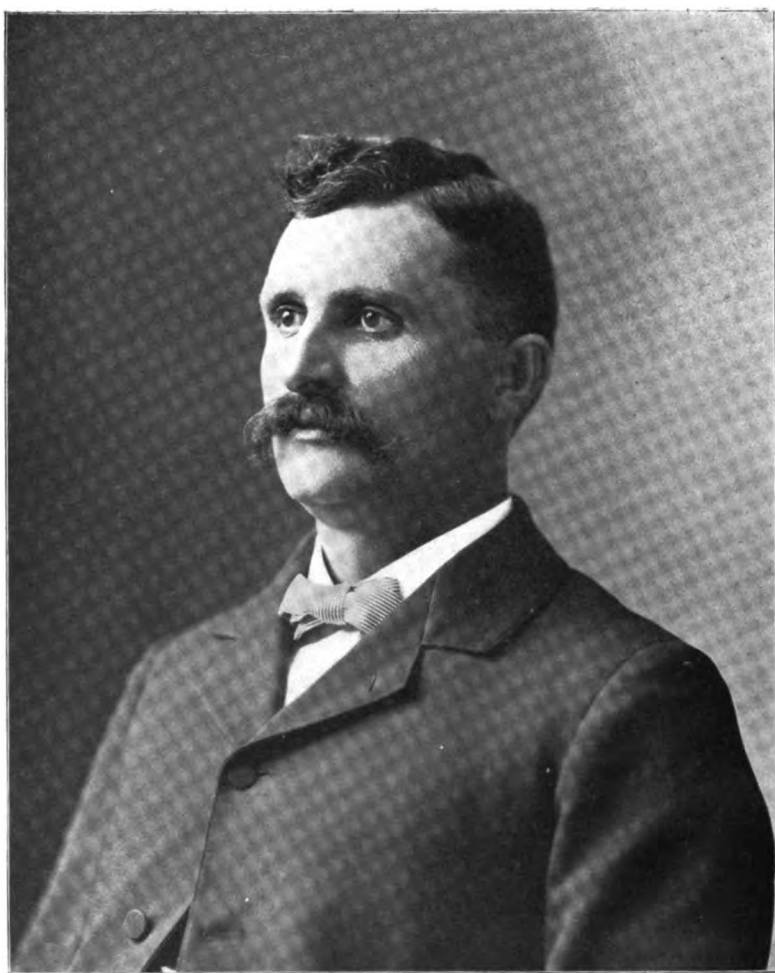
father, and which constitutes one of the best farms in the locality.

Mr. Siebert was married, September 20, 1893, to Miss Jennie B. Ward, a daughter of John Ward, of West Lincoln township, and they now have three children, namely: Ruby C., born February 12, 1895; Helen L., born November 5, 1896; and Mollie L., born October 24, 1898.

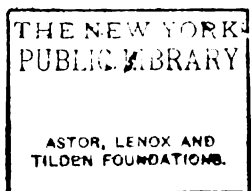
Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Siebert are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and socially he is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Mutual Aid. Politically he is a supporter of the Democracy, and he has filled the office of school director, but he has never cared for public positions, preferring to give his entire time and attention to his farming interests and to his home and family. He is very popular in the community where he has so long made his home, and his circle of friends seems only limited by his circle of acquaintances.

H. PENDLETON PURVIANCE.

Since 1873 this gentleman has been a resident of Logan county and is the present popular supervisor of Chester township. He was born on the 22d of November, 1859, in Tazewell county, Illinois, a son of William H. and Sarah (Mitchell) Purviance, the former of French and the latter of German and Scotch-Irish ancestry. The father was born near Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county, this state, and was only three years old when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Tazewell county, where in later years he owned and operated a farm. Selling that place in 1873, he came to Logan county, and is now living



H. P. PURVIANCE.



in Lincoln at the age of seventy-three years. In early life he affiliated with the Whig party, but is now a Democrat in politics. He is an active and faithful member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, to which his wife also belonged. She died in Kansas in 1887. They had five children, one of whom died in infancy, the others being Mary B., wife of W. B. Dilley, of Maroa, Illinois; H. Pendleton, the subject of this sketch; James A., a farmer of Guthrie, Oklahoma; and William C., a retired farmer of Mt. Pulaski, Illinois.

The primary education of our subject was acquired in the district schools of his native county, and after the removal of the family to Logan county, when he was thirteen years of age, he attended the public schools here for a short time. He then took an elective course at Lincoln University, where he was a student for four years. After that he engaged in teaching for seven years in the school district where he now lives.

On the 15th of October, 1885, in Logan county, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Purviance and Miss Clara L. Denny, who was born in Chester township, May 24, 1859, and is a daughter of Thomas H. and Mary L. Denny. The father died in 1889, but the mother is still living on the home farm. She has five children living: William C., a farmer of Chester township; Thomas, principal of a high school in St. Paul, Minnesota; Albert M., a real estate dealer of Wichita, Kansas, where he previously served as county clerk for eight years; James Edgar, a farmer of East Lincoln township, this county; and Clara L., wife of our subject. One daughter, Ella, married Dr. James Walsh and died in 1887, leaving one son, Herman E. Mrs.

Purviance attended both the district schools and Lincoln University. Of the four children born to our subject and his wife, one died in infancy and one at the age of four years. Those living are Pearl L., who was born in 1887, and is now a student of Lincoln University; and Raymond P., who was born in 1889, and is attending the district schools.

For four years after his marriage Mr. Purviance operated his father's farm, and then rented land of Mr. Foley, now having control of five hundred and thirty acres. In connection with general farming he carries on stock-raising and dairying, and is meeting with fair success. He is prominently identified with the political interests of his township, and in April, 1900, was elected supervisor, which office he is now acceptably filling, being chairman of the committee on public buildings and a member of the committee on paupers. He also has filled the offices of town clerk twelve years and road commissioner three years, while his wife has served as school director three years. She is a member of the Christian church and a most estimable lady. In religious belief Mr. Purviance is a Presbyterian, and gives liberally to the support of church and charitable work. Socially he and Mrs. Purviance are members of the Modern American Camp at Lincoln, and he is a man of prominence in his locality.

ISAAC HOLLAND.

Isaac Holland, deceased, for many years a resident of Logan county, was one of the most highly respected citizens of Sheridan township where his memory is cherished by

a wide circle of friends. He was born in Menard county, Illinois, August 14, 1836. His parents were Henry and Ann (Wilson) Holland, the father, a native of Kentucky and the mother of Pennsylvania. They settled near Oakford, Illinois, but later moved to Logan county and here engaged in farming until their death.

In 1870 our subject was married to Henrietta Andrews, a native of Mason county, Illinois, and a daughter of John Andrews, now deceased, who always lived in Mason county. To Mr. and Mrs. Holland were born a family of eight children, namely: Lawson H., who resides in Lincoln; Neva; Jennie L.; Charles L., deceased; Daisy; Charles; Harry and Ruby. On October 1, 1901, Miss Neva was married to Henry Wertzel, of New Holland, and on the same day, Miss Jennie married Herbert Losee, of Dwight, Livingston county.

When Mr. Holland settled on the home farm as it is now called, it was wild prairie land and he made all of the improvements and lived there very comfortably until his untimely death, January 10, 1901. His widow and children now reside on the old homestead, located on the southeast quarter of section 27, Sheridan township. Mrs. Holland owns two hundred acres and carries on farming and general stock raising very successfully.

In politics Mr. Holland was a Democrat and while not an office seeker he served his party and townsmen as school director and trustee for several years. The success which attended his efforts was entirely due to his own careful management and hard work and he not only succeeded in gathering together a comfortable fortune for his wife and children, but also firmly established himself in the esteem of his neighbors and gained their deepest respect. As a father, husband,

neighbor, public official and business man, he proved himself an honorable, upright man, and one who always did his full duty and never wronged anyone.

AREND BERGMAN.

Arend Bergman, one of the prosperous farmers of Orvil township, Logan county, Illinois, is the owner of one hundred and sixty-six acres of excellent farming land and has resided here for the past twelve years. He is a native of North Deutchland, Germany, born January 21, 1865.

His parents were Ufe and Grace (Alberts) Bergman, both of whom were natives of Germany and came to America with their family in 1881, settling in Champaign county, Illinois, where the father purchased a farm of three hundred and ten acres of land and resided on it, engaged in farming, until his death, in 1896. His wife died in the same year. Six children were born to them namely: Claus, who now resides on a farm in Prairie Creek township; Arend, our subject; Albert, who resides on the old homestead in Champaign county, Illinois; John, who is a farmer of Iroquois county, Illinois; Efert, a farmer of Champaign county, Illinois; and Ufe, also a farmer of Champaign county. These children received only a common school education.

As soon as he completed his education our subject began farming in Champaign county, and resided there until 1888, when he came to Logan county and settled in Prairie Creek township, where he leased a farm. While living there, in 1889, he was married to Sophia Struebing, also a native of Germany, and a daughter of Joe Struebing, who is now a farmer in Prairie Creek

township. Mr. and Mrs. Bergman, have two children: John and Grace.

After his marriage Mr. Bergman remained in Prairie Creek township, engaged in farming, until 1898, when he moved to Orvil township and settled on his present farm, known as the old Payne farm, on section 4, where he is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and has been successful in his endeavors. In politics he is a Democrat, and both he and his wife are members of the German Lutheran church of Emden. They are excellent people and enjoy the deepest respect and esteem of their neighbors and friends.

SINNET RANKIN.

There is particular satisfaction in reverting to the life history of the honored and venerable gentleman whose name initiates this review since his mind bears impress of the historical annals of this county from pioneer days, and from the fact that he is one of the leading and influential citizens of Atlanta township. He was born in Fayette county, Ohio, August 27, 1817, and is of Scotch-Irish descent, his paternal great-grandfather being originally from the north of Ireland. His grandfather, William Rankin, was a Virginian by birth, while his father, William Rankin, was born in Kentucky, on the 25th of July, 1784, and spent the first sixteen years of his life on a farm in that state, after which he removed with his parents to Ross county, Ohio. Throughout life the latter followed the occupation of farming and stock raising. In 1850 he came to Logan county, Illinois, and settled at Postville, now Lincoln, where he resided about two years. He then went to live with

our subject, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in October, 1867. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Popejoy, was a native of Delaware, and died in Ohio, in 1847. They were the parents of seven children. For his second wife he married Jane Baldwin and after his death she returned to Ohio, where she died.

Sinnet Rankin of this sketch passed his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm, where he remained until September, 1848, when in company with two brothers, Edward and William, he came to Logan county. Prior to this he had received a good common school education, such as was obtainable in the country schools of those days, and he early became familiar with every detail of farm work. On locating in this county he rented a farm in what is now West Lincoln township, and here lived until 1850, when he settled on section 10, Broadwell township, where he controlled three hundred and twenty acres of land. On selling that place in 1891, he purchased his present farm on section 27, Atlanta township, which consists of one hundred and sixty acres of well-improved and highly cultivated land. Although eighty-five years of age he is one of the most active men in the county for his age and still superintends the operation of his farm and enjoys good health. Besides his fine farm, he owns two valuable lots with residences thereon in Lincoln and four others in Atlanta.

On the 5th of December, 1839, Mr. Rankin was united in marriage with Miss Eveline M. McBee, a daughter of William McBee. She died January 26, 1888, leaving one daughter: Nancy E., who was born September 3, 1840. Elmira J., who was born in October, 1846, died aged nine years. The former married Robert Blacker and died

April 3, 1890. She left five children. Mr. Rankin was again married, August 24, 1893, his second union being with Elizabeth H. Dalby, a native of Virginia and a daughter of Jesse Dalby. She was first married to a Mr. Ary and became the mother of a large family.

Socially Mr. Rankin is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Blue Lodge of Lincoln, and politically is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and its principles. For the long period of forty years he served as school treasurer, and was also a member of the board of supervisors four years. He has always taken an active and commendable interest in public affairs, especially along educational lines, and is ready at all times to assist in any enterprise calculated to promote the welfare of his county. His pleasant, genial manner has made him a host of friends, and he is well liked and highly respected wherever known.

JACOB MAYER.

Among the leading business men and prominent citizens of Mt. Pulaski is numbered Jacob Mayer, of the well-known firm of J. Mayer & Brother, manufacturers of harness and dealer in buggies. He was born in that village on the 16th of March, 1850, and is a son of John G. and Elizabeth (Work) Mayer. The father was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1808, and in 1832 crossed the broad Atlantic and first located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On coming west he located in Springfield, Illinois, where he was employed in a general way in the Ridgley Bank until 1848 when he removed to Logan county and settled

on a farm in Mt. Pulaski township, where he spent two years. In 1850 he took up his residence in Mt. Pulaski, where he was engaged in general merchandising with his brother George under the firm name of Mayer Brothers for ten years. He then followed farming in Mt. Pulaski township until his death, which occurred in 1865. He there owned two hundred and forty acres of rich and arable land, and had three hundred and ten acres elsewhere. His wife, who long survived him, passed away in March, 1895. She was born in Strasburg, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1813. They had a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, namely: Samuel; Martha; George; Anna, wife of E. Stoll, who died September 27, 1901; John W.; Jacob; and Henry, deceased.

Jacob Mayer was educated in the public schools, which he attended until fifteen years of age, and during the following three years he was with the family on the farm. He then learned the harnessmaker's trade with the firm of Mayer & Reitz, serving a three years' apprenticeship. In October, 1871, he purchased the business, and carried it on alone until 1873, when he admitted his brother John W. to partnership, the firm being since known as J. Mayer & Brother. They have built up an excellent trade and have occupied the same building since December, 1873. Besides his business property our subject owns a nice home in Mt. Pulaski, which was purchased by him in 1888, and he also has a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Kansas. He is a wide-awake, energetic business man, and generally carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

In 1872 Mr. Mayer wedded Miss Mary Schick, of Mt. Pulaski, a daughter of Adam

and Lena Schick. They have two sons: William W., a jeweler of this city; and Elmer B., who is attending the State University at Champaign, Illinois. The family is one of prominence in the community where they reside and have a host of friends throughout the county. Mr. Mayer is a member of the Lutheran church and has taken an active part in local affairs, having served a number of terms on the city council and is at present a member of the board of education. He is rather liberal in his political views and is now a stanch Sound-Money Democrat.

H. KNAAK.

H. Knaak, owner of one hundred and sixty acres of fine farming land on sections 15 and 16, Prairie Creek township, has been a resident of Logan county, Illinois, since 1879, but was born in Germany on April 27, 1853. He is a son of Fred and Charlotte (Groth) Knaak, both natives of Germany, who came to America with our subject in 1879 and settled in Prairie Creek township. Here the father lived until his death, in October, 1881, and the mother until she died, February 5, 1892.

The parents had eight children, all of whom are deceased except three who came to America, namely: Fred, who married Albertina Rade and resides in Prairie Creek township, engaged in farming; Olreka, wife of August Seefeldt, residing near Atlanta, this county; and our subject. All of these children received good educations in Germany in their native language.

The family settled on valley land upon coming to this country and it has proved very fertile. Our subject now owns one

hundred and sixty acres of land on section 21, Prairie Creek township, on which he carries on general farming and stock raising, and it is as good land as any to be found in the county.

On September 18, 1874, Mr. Knaak was married to Miss Augusta Sell, a native of Germany, born on October 8, 1853, a daughter of Fred Sell, also a native of Germany, who died in America. Our subject and wife had eleven children, namely: Fred, who married Katie Fitchen and lives near our subject; Albert, who married Lizzie Heitzman and lives in Delavan; Otto, who lives near Delavan; Ernest, at home; Richard, who died at the age of one year; and Robert Richard, Annie, Henry, Bertha and William, all at home.

In politics Mr. Knaak is a Democrat, and is now pole master of the township. Both he and his excellent wife are members of the German Lutheran church of Emden. Mr. Knaak is essentially a self-made man, for he started out in life with nothing but his own willing hands and earnest purpose to make all he could of his life. That he has succeeded, his fine farm and comfortable house (one of the finest farm houses in the county) amply testify. He and his entire family enjoy the highest esteem of the entire neighborhood, and in matters relating to township affairs Mr. Knaak takes a leading part.

JAMES M. MOOS.

James M. Moos, who is now so efficiently serving as chief of police in Lincoln, has spent his entire life in Logan county. He was born on a farm in East Lincoln township, January 1, 1862, a son of Christian and Margaret (Ray) Moos. The father was

born in Denmark about 1836 and came to the new world when young. After following the sea as a ship carpenter for three years, he located in New York City, where he was married and resided for a number of years. In 1852 he came with his family to Logan county, Illinois, and entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, being their first section foreman from Lincoln to Atlanta. He was killed in the vicinity of Lincoln when our subject was only nine months old. His wife, who was born in 1828, in County Antrim, in the north of Ireland, is still living at the age of seventy-four years. They were the parents of the following named children: Maria, wife of James Lynch, of Lincoln; Francis, a miner of Lincoln; Peter, a resident of the same place; Jennie and Christian, deceased; and James M., of this review.

Our subject is indebted to the public schools of Lincoln for his educational advantages. His early life was spent upon a farm, and later he engaged in coal mining and working in a tile factory. For twelve years he has been on the police force of Lincoln, and in May, 1901, was appointed chief of police, which important position he is now filling with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of Lincoln.

On the 21st of April, 1885, Mr. Moos married Miss Nora E. Sharp of Lincoln, who was born in Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of James and Mary (Moran) Sharp. Her father was a native of Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Moos have no children of their own, but have an adopted daughter, Elizabeth Jennie, the child of Mr. Moos' sister.

In his political views Mr. Moos is a stanch Republican, and in his social relations is a member of Lincoln Lodge, No. 204, I. O. O. F.; and Keokuk Tribe, No. 67, I. O.

R. M. He is also a member of the Federation of Labor, and does all in his power to promote the interests of the laboring classes. At an early age he started out to make his own way in the world, being deprived of a father's care and advice, and he deserves great credit for the success he has achieved. Mr. and Mrs. Moos are communicants of St. Patrick's Catholic church, and have a good home at 215 Willard avenue, Lincoln.

ERNEST M. MOOS.

Ernest M. Moos, an expert machinist residing in Lincoln, Illinois, was born in that city on the 30th of August, 1867, and is a son of John P. and Sophronia (Ely) Moos, who are still living here. The father was born in Denmark in 1836, and was reared and educated in his native land. There he learned the machinist's trade, which he has made his life work. On his emigration to America in 1859, he located in Lincoln, Illinois, and has since been identified with its industrial interests. His wife is also a native of Denmark. They are the parents of the following named children: August, a machinist of Bloomington, Illinois; Fred, a harnessmaker of Knoxville, Illinois; Ernest M., our subject; Annie, wife of John Crawford, of Beason, Illinois; Lina D., who is now engaged in teaching in the public schools of Lincoln, and also teaches music at home, being an accomplished musician; and Emil, late probate judge of Logan county, who died April 8, 1900, in his thirtieth year.

The subject of this review passed his boyhood and youth in Lincoln, attending both the public and high schools, as well as a German school of this city. At the age

of eighteen he commenced learning the machinist's trade with his father, and after completely mastering the business went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he followed his chosen occupation for a time. He next spent about a year in Springfield, that state, and on the expiration of that time returned to Lincoln, Illinois, and entered the employ of the Illinois Asylum for Feeble Minded Children, as a machinist, doing all of the repairing at that institution for ten years under the administrations of Dr. W. B. Fish, Dr. Miller and Dr. J. W. Smith. He was then removed for political reasons and accepted a position in the Lincoln furniture factory. Subsequently he was engineer for the Electric Street Railway of Lincoln at their power house. Being a skilled machinist, he has at times done considerable work in repairing and overhauling the plumbing in different establishments in the city.

Mr. Moos was married December 14, 1892, to Miss Lizzie Gehres, of Lincoln, a native of Ohio and a daughter of John and Hannah Gehres, of Lincoln. To them have been born two children: Helen and Ernest Neal. In the spring of 1901 Mr. Moos was elected alderman from the fourth ward on the Democratic ticket for a term of two years, and most acceptably filled that position. Socially he is an honored member of Mozart Lodge, No. 345, I. O. O. F.

WILL P. WAKEMAN.

The deserved reward of a well-spent life is an honored retirement from business, in which to enjoy the fruits of former toil. Today, after a useful and beneficial career, Will P. Wakeman is quietly living at his pleasant home, No. 140 Ninth street, Lincoln, sur-

rounded by the comfort that earnest labor has brought him. He was born in Wayne county, New York, September 11, 1840, and is a son of John and Margaret (Snyder) Wakeman, natives of Germany. On coming to the United States the father located in Lyons, New York, but later removed to Newark, Wayne county, New York, where he engaged in business as a carriage and wagon manufacturer until his death, which occurred in 1850. His wife long survived him, passing away in 1891.

Mr. Wakeman, of this review, completed his education at an academy in Macedon, Wayne county, New York. After his return from the war he took the proscribed course and graduated from Duff's Commercial College, at Columbus, Ohio. When the Civil war broke out he manifested his patriotism by enlisting in November, 1862, in Company B, One Hundred and Sixtieth New York Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Van Patten. The regiment was assigned to the Department of the Gulf, under the command of General Butler, and was first ordered to New Orleans. In 1863 they were transferred to the Shenandoah valley and was there when General Phil Sheridan made his famous ride. At the surrender of General Lee they were stationed at Savannah, Georgia, and from there went to Andersonville, Georgia, as provost guard to administer the oath of allegiance to the Georgians. From Harper's Ferry they marched to Washington, where they participated in the grand review at the close of the war. Mr. Wakeman was discharged, in November, 1865, with the rank of second sergeant, and returned to his home in Newark, Wayne county, New York, and then, after his business course, was employed by David Hayden in his store at Co-

lumbus, Ohio, until February, 1866, when he came to Lincoln, Illinois, and entered the employ of Hyde, Crandall & Company, and engaged in clerking for that firm and their successors for thirteen years. He embarked in the dry-goods business on his own account in 1879, as a partner of Louis Spitley, under the firm name of Wakeman & Spitley, and when Mr. Spitley was forced to retire on account of failing health in 1882, Mr. Wakeman purchased his interest and continued to carry on the business very successfully until March 1, 1901, when he sold out and has since lived a retired life. His son, Harry F. Wakeman, was connected with him in business for a time, the firm name being W. P. Wakeman & Son. They did a successful business in dry goods and millinery, and at the time of selling out Mr. Wakeman was one of the older business men of the city.

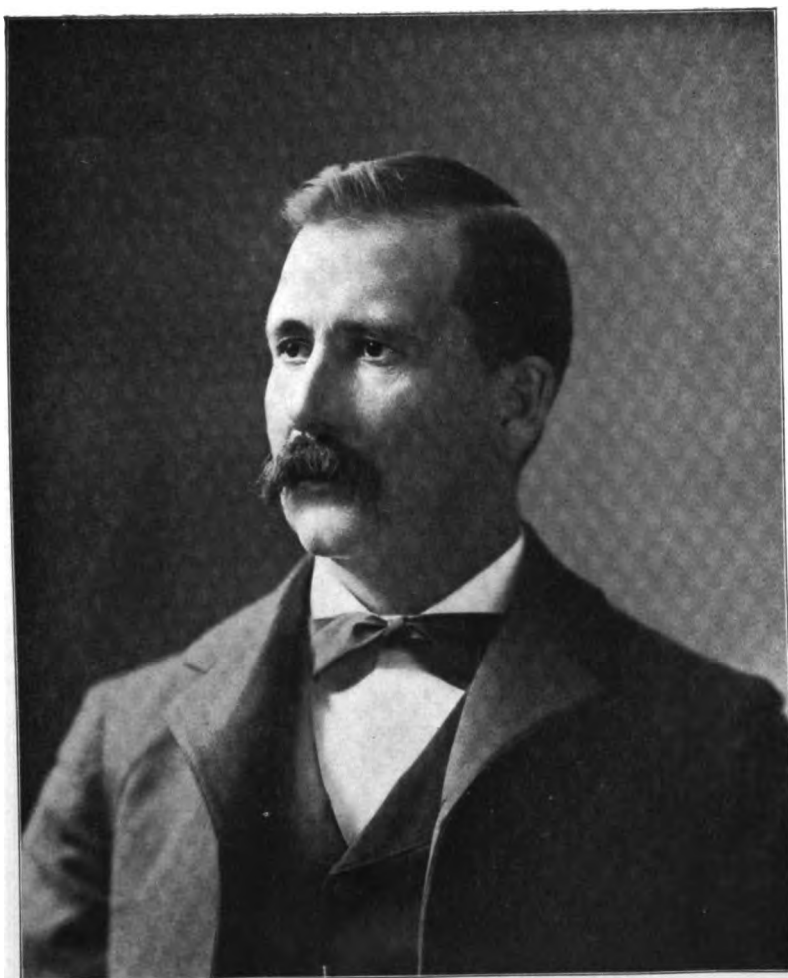
In July, 1868, Mr. Wakeman married Miss Chestina A. Strong, a native of Brattleboro, Vermont, and a daughter of Gidding H. and Sarah (Thomas) Strong, who removed to Massachusetts when Mrs. Wakeman was quite young, and in June, 1867, came west. Her parents are still living and continue to reside in Lincoln. Although over eighty years of age they still enjoy good health and are in possession of all their faculties. Mr. and Mrs. Wakeman have two children: Harry F., who was graduated from the Northwestern University of Chicago, after which he read law with King & Miller, and was admitted to the bar in 1896 and is now engaged in practice, and Wilma Strong, at home.

Mr. Wakeman and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Lincoln, and he takes an active part in church and Sunday-school work. Fraternally he is a member of the Union Veteran

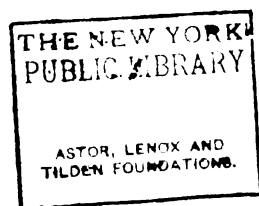
Union, and politically is a Prohibitionist. His life has been manly, his actions sincere and his example is well worthy of emulation. In business affairs he has prospered through his own unaided efforts, and his life has ever been such as to command the confidence and respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

WILLIAM J. HOUSTON.

One of the most energetic and successful farmers of East Lincoln township is William J. Houston, whose home is on section 28. He is a native of Logan county, his birth having occurred in Orvil township, December 28, 1860. His father, William Houston, was born in Scotland of humble but well-respected parents, and in his native land was employed in cloth works, making prints. In 1843, when but a young lad, he came to this country, and after spending four years in Massachusetts removed to Illinois, locating in Logan county. The grandfather of our subject, James Houston, also came to the United States, and died in this country when about seventy-eight years of age. The tract of government land which he purchased in Orvil township is now owned by the father of our subject, who has three hundred and twenty acres and successfully engaged in farming until 1889, when he removed to Lincoln and has since lived a retired life, enjoying a well-earned rest. His early education was limited, as he began to assist in the support of the family when quite young, but he has always made the most of his advantages and by untiring industry and close application to business has become quite well-to-do, so that he is now able to



WM. J. HOUSTON.



lay aside all business cares and spend the remainder of his life in ease and quiet. He has always enjoyed good health. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party, and has held a number of local offices, including that of school director, which he filled for many years. He married Miss Elizabeth Powell, a native of Illinois, who died in Logan county in 1875, at the age of thirty-four years. Of the seven children born of this union two died in infancy. The others are William J., the eldest and only son; Eliza, wife of William Alexander, of Tazewell county; Mary, who is now the widow of Alex Steninger and is keeping house for her father; Margaret, wife of Nelson Parker, of Lincoln; and Kittie, wife of Harry Wakeman, of Lincoln. All were educated in the district schools, while Margaret graduated in music at Lincoln University, and Kittie took a normal course.

William J. Houston of this review grew to manhood upon the home farm and remained under the parental roof until 1888, when his father removed to Lincoln, leaving him in charge of the farm, which he successfully operated until 1900. During that time he made enough to buy a farm of his own. He purchased one hundred and ten acres of land in Orvil township, paying on an average of fifty dollars an acre. Selling that place in 1900, he bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 26, East Lincoln township, which he has since improved by the erection of a modern and commodious residence. He carries on general farming and stock-raising, and is meeting with good success, being a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment.

On September 11, 1890, Mr. Houston was united in marriage with Miss Carrie

B. Seibert, who was born in Eminence township, this county, June 28, 1867, and was educated in the district schools. Her father, the late Jacob Seibert, was one of the early settlers of the county. She is the fourth in order of birth in a family of five children. Mr. and Mrs. Houston have three children: Glenn Seibert, born July 20, 1891; Merlin Leslie, August 5, 1893; and Corinne Elizabeth, born July 18, 1895.

By his ballot Mr. Houston supports the men and measures of the Republican party; has been active in party work, and has served as delegate to county conventions several times. While residing in Orvil township he filled the office of school trustee several times. He was one of the representative citizens of his community, and is quite influential and popular. Mr. and Mrs. Houston are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Lincoln.

PHILIP J. ADOLPH.

Philip J. Adolph, the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 17, Prairie Creek township, has been a resident of this county for thirty-three years. He was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, January 22, 1861, and is a son of Michael and Agnes (Groensfelder) Adolph, both natives of Germany, who came to America in 1847 and settled near Chelsea, Michigan. Here the father worked as a blacksmith for a short time and then they removed to Woodford county, Illinois, and later to Pekin, Tazewell county, where he worked on a farm and at everything honest that presented itself in order to support his wife and family. Here he remained until 1868 when he settled on section 6, Prairie Creek township, Logan county, and engaged in farming

the remainder of his life. Here he died December 23, 1899, while his wife died about 1876. Ten children were born to them, namely: Catherine, who lives on the old homestead; Lena, wife of Augustus Schweizer, of Clinton, Illinois; Pauline, at home; Philip, our subject Charles, who died at the age of two years; Henry, at home; Louis, a butcher of Delavan, Illinois; Agnes, Eva and Lydia, all three at home. All received good common school educations in the district schools of the several localities in which the family resided.

After attaining his majority our subject engaged in farming. He was married in 1888 to Belta Buss, a native of Germany, and a daughter of Captain L. L. Buss, an early settler of Prairie Creek township, who died in 1897. The mother died in 1883. Three children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Agnes, Alma and Lucy.

Mr. Adolph located on his present farm after his marriage and now owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which he carries on general farming and stock raising, and has been very successful. In politics he is a stanch Republican and has been honored with the office of township collector for some years. Socially he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of San Jose, Illinois, and both he and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist church of San Jose, as were their parents before them. In educational matters Mr. Adolph also takes a deep interest and has served the township as school director for several years. In every relation of life, he has proven himself a man of worth and ability and one willing to discharge the duties of his position as a prominent citizen, as well as a successful business man and the head of a family.

HENRY SHIRLEY.

Henry Shirley, one of the prosperous farmers of Orvil township and director for the Logan County Mutual Insurance Company, is descended from one of the early settlers in this locality. His father, William R. Shirley, was born in Scott county, Kentucky, in 1819, and there engaged in farming until 1846, when he came west and settled in Logan county in what was then West Lincoln township, and continued farming for one year. He then moved to what is now Orvil township and settled on section 27, where he resided engaged in farming until 1851. In March of that year he moved to his son's present farm on section 15, where he resided until his death, which occurred August 5, 1862. His widow now resides in Des Moines, Iowa, with a daughter.

The parents had twelve children, nine of whom are now living, namely: James, who married Elizabeth Stewart and resides on a farm near our subject; Martha, wife of Elisha Ashley, residing near Sioux City, Iowa; John W., who resides in Newton, Kansas; Henry, our subject; Oliver, a farmer in Ford county, Illinois; George, an attorney in Chicago; Charlie, also an attorney in Chicago; Sarah, who resides in Iowa with her mother; Margaret, wife of Finley Dunlap, of Des Moines, Iowa; Emily, Sarah and Elias, now deceased. The children all received good common school educations and some of them attended college at Eureka, Illinois.

After finishing his education, our subject taught school in Orvil township for two terms and also one term in Eminence township and one in West Lincoln township. He then settled on his present farm on section 15, Orvil township, where he now owns one

hundred and eighty acres of good farming land on which he carries on general farming in addition to acting as director for the Logan County Mutual Insurance Company.

On April 18, 1869, Mr. Shirley married Martha A. Smallwood, of West Lincoln township, a daughter of John A. and Mary (Van Gundy) Smallwood. Mr. Smallwood was a farmer in West Lincoln township and now resides on a farm in Tazewell county, Illinois. Four children have been born to our subject and his wife, namely: John married Louella Woland, a daughter of Emanuel Woland, deceased, and they live in Orvil township, on section 21; George married Lousia Nall, a daughter of Richard Nall, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this work, and they live on section 15, Orvil township; Bertha and Mamie are at home.

In politics Mr. Shirley is a Republican and upholds the candidates of his party, and he and his wife are earnest members of the Bethel Christian church of Orvil township. In both church and social circles they are very highly respected and have many friends in the community where they make their home.

JAMES R. BRAWLEY.

The greatness of a state depends not on its government but on the good qualities of its citizens and their devotion to the public welfare. Prominent in his adopted county stands the name of James R. Brawley, who was born in Tennessee October 20, 1824. He was one of a family of six children who came to brighten the home of Thomas and Martha (Russell) Brawley. The father was from North Carolina, where he was born and reared on a farm. Joining

the tide of emigration which came to Illinois from the border states of the South he located in Logan county in 1834; where he engaged in agriculture until his death.

James R. Brawley was a lad of ten years when brought by his parents to this county, and here he received his education in the common schools. He assisted his father and gained his practical knowledge of farming. When he was thirty years of age he began farming for himself on land which he rented for four years. His first purchase was that of forty acres. By industry and economy the following year he added forty acres more, for which he paid one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. He was of a kind nature and because of his generosity in assisting friends he lost all he owned. With energy and perseverance he began life anew, and as the result of his labor he is now the possessor of one hundred and seventy acres of fine farming land where he and his aged wife are spending their declining years.

His wife was formerly Miss Parmelia Attbery, a daughter of David and Polly (Adams) Attbery, of Logan county.

Mr. Attbery was a native of Kentucky, his wife of Tennessee, and they came to Logan county in the same wagon with Mr. Brawley. They always lived in Eminence township, where they both died.

Although the union of Mr. and Mrs. Brawley has been blessed with no children of their own, out of the kindness of their natures and their desire to make this world a happier place for others they have given the protection of home and parental affection to several helpless and needy children.

In politics Mr. Brawley is a Republican and has been a trustee of his district. He and his wife are members of long standing in the Christian church. This venerable

couple, who have shared the joy and bravely met the disappointments of life, furnish an example worthy of emulation.

WILLIAM CARNAHAN.

Among the prominent citizens of the village of Emden, Logan county, Illinois, is William Carnahan, a most worthy representative of one of the oldest families of this county. He was born in Darke county, Ohio, September 29, 1828, and is a son of Elias L. and Catherine (Martin) Carnahan, who were married in 1827. The latter was born July 11, 1808, in Ohio, and the former October 17, 1804, in Darke county, the same state. The grandfather was William Carnahan, who was born in Virginia, November 14, 1770, and moved from there into Kentucky, and later to Ohio, locating in Darke county, where he spent his last years.

Elias L. Carnahan, the father of our subject, was a farmer of Darke county, Ohio, until September 1, 1854, at which time he started westward, locating on section 3, Orvil township, Logan county, Illinois. On this farm Mr. Carnahan made many improvements and resided upon this land until he died, October 6, 1874. The children born to Elias Carnahan and wife were nine in number, and William, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest of the family, the others being as follows: Elizabeth, the wife of James Hayes, a farmer near Bloomington, Illinois; Sarah Ann, deceased; Martin, who now resides in Sedgwick county, Kansas; Frances, who married John Hall, of Greenville, Ohio; Elias, who is a resident of Sedgwick county, Kansas; Robert, who is also a farmer in Sedg-

wick county, Kansas; Charlotte, who married Henry C. Quisenberry, of Lincoln, Illinois; John, who died young; and Margaret C., who died in 1849, all of them being given a common school education.

While a resident of Darke county, Ohio, our subject, William Carnahan, was united in marriage December 26, 1848, to Miss Mary Mark, who was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of John Mark, who was a farmer in that locality. Mrs. Carnahan died in July, 1878, leaving nine children, these being: Elias, born on January 5, 1850, married Elizabeth Gallagher, of Logan county, Illinois, and is now engaged in a general merchandise business at Emden under the firm name of Bowles & Company. His three children were: Harry L., deceased, S. C. and D. B. Elizabeth, the wife of John Atkins, resides in Oklahoma. John resides in Sedgwick county, Kansas; Ellen is the wife of Z. McAllister and resides in Tazewell county, Illinois; Franklin died at the age of nineteen years; Clara, the wife of Douglas Thompson, lives in Sedgwick county, Kansas; Kenneth E. married Emeline Bennett and they reside in Boynton township, Tazewell county, Illinois. Alva G. married Catherine Nine, and they are farmers, living in Orvil township; and Lucy, who married Joshua Montgomery, resides in Orvil township.

In 1855 Mr. Carnahan followed his father to Illinois and settled on section 10, near his father's farm. At that time the town of Emden was not in existence and the nearest market was Peoria. The farm was without improvements and it required much and constant industry to place the land under cultivation, erect suitable buildings, set out orchards and attend to the fencing, but for eight years our subject attended to these

affairs. Moving then to another farm south of this one, he remained there for three years, just as industrious as ever, but at the end of that time tried the cultivation of the old Ware farm, in Tazewell county, returning the next year to Logan county. For the five succeeding years he lived on a farm on section 11, moving then to what is locally known as the Alexander farm, remaining on it for two years.

Mr. Carnahan then moved his family into the village of Emden and for several years engaged in running a thresher and corn sheller, later going back to farming for several more years. In July, 1881, however, he returned to Emden and was engaged until October, 1898, in the hotel and dray business. Selling out his interests at that time he is now living in well-earned retirement. For six years he efficiently performed the duties of constable, in connection with his other business. During the past three years he has done some buying and shipping of stock, being a man whose energy will not permit him to be entirely idle.

The second marriage of Mr. Carnahan was in 1881, to Mrs. Mary A. (Johnson) Snyder, who was born in Scioto county, Ohio, on July 2, 1835, and was a daughter of James O. and Phebe (Jeffries) Johnson, the former of whom was born in 1808, and the latter June 1, 1817. Mrs. Carnahan was the widow of Andrew J. Snyder, who was a native of Scioto county and moved to Logan county, Illinois, in 1868, settling in Emden, where he built the present Emden Hotel, conducted this hostelry, taught school and also engaged in farming. His death occurred on July 30, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder had seven children, as follows: J. Henry, who married Mary E. Stafford and resides at Mount Pulaski, where he is engaged in a general mercantile business;

William O., who married Jennie Peck and resides at Irma, Wyoming; Oscar J., who resides at Emden, Illinois; J. Milton, a hotel man of Emden, who married Laura Edwards and has two children, Alma and Arthur; E. J., who resides in Irma, Wyoming; Charles, who died young; and Phoebe, who died in 1877.

In politics Mr. Carnahan has been an ardent Republican ever since the Civil war, and socially he is connected with no orders, although Mr. Snyder, his step-son, belongs to both Knights of Pythias and Woodmen. Both are also members of the Christian church. Through life Mr. Carnahan has been energetic and progressive, interested in the progress and development of his section. He is one of the prominent citizens of the township and county and is highly esteemed.

ROBERT PECH.

Robert Pech, of Oran township, was born in Germany on Christmas day, 1846, and is one of five children who came to the home of Ferdinand and Dora Pech. Ferdinand Pech, who was a millwright, died when his son Robert was eight years old. Owing to the death of his father our subject was obliged to assist his mother in the support of her family and did not have the opportunity to obtain as good an education as he desired. Being ambitious to make his start in life in a less crowded country than his native one, in the year 1870, when twenty-four years of age, he took passage for the United States of America. He landed in New York, then journeyed to Pennsylvania, where he learned the trade of a mason. As he was a good mechanic he was successful in obtaining employment.

In 1871 he came to McLean county, Illinois, where he worked at his trade till 1875, when he located in Logan county. When Mr. Pech first settled in this county he started a brick yard, which he continued to run for thirteen years. The first three years proved very unsuccessful, but since that time it has been just the reverse. When he first started in this industry he had eighteen hundred dollars, but lost every cent in six weeks on account of the heavy rains. A little at a time he accumulated property till he is now the possessor of two hundred and forty acres of fine farming land on section 4, Oran township, with a good residence on it. He is very successful as a stock raiser and the great herds grazing in his wide pastures are a pleasing sight.

On October 29, 1871, Mr. Pech was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta Stark, a daughter of Jacob Stark, who was a native of Germany, but died in Waterloo, Wisconsin. The marriage ceremony of Mr. Pech and Miss Stark was performed at Bloomington, Illinois, and to them were born ten children, of whom two died in infancy. Their living children are: Frederick W., born May 29, 1874; William F., born June 3, 1877; Henry C., born October 1, 1880; Adolf J., born April 16, 1882; Dora, born November 9, 1883; Anna E., born November 5, 1885; Henrietta, her mother's namesake, born July 29, 1889, and Arthur, the baby, born May 29, 1896.

Mr. Pech, his wife and their children are strict members of the Lutheran St. Louis church. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a man who has never sought publicity but by his honesty has won the confidence of the citizens of his community who have honored him with the presidency of the school board and also made him a director, which place he has held

for three years. He is one of Logan county's most honest and industrious farmers. His mother, who resides in Iowa at the ripe old age of eighty-three years, may well be proud of her boy who began his life work with no capital but his own strong hands and brave heart, and in a strange land has won financial success and an honored name. He is truly a self-made man. Always just in his dealings, he merits the success which has attended his well-directed efforts.

ANTHONY J. LUDLAM.

One of Eminence township's old and honored citizens is Anthony J. Ludlam, who has been identified with the agricultural interests of this county for almost half a century. A native of New Jersey, he was born at Dennis Creek, July 6, 1827, and is a son of Jeremiah J. and Deborah A. (Fortiner) Ludlam. Our subject's maternal grandfather was Joshua Fortiner, who was born at Cape May, New Jersey, and followed the occupation of a farmer. He was lost at sea. Jeremiah J. Ludlam, the father of our subject, was also born at Cape May of English ancestry and made his home in the east until 1843, when he removed to Sangamon county, Illinois, where he operated a rented farm of one hundred and fifty acres for five years. In the meantime he had saved enough money to purchase one hundred and sixty acres, which he improved and successfully carried on until the death of his wife, which occurred December 2, 1874. He then made his home with our subject for a time, but spent his last days with his son Rhiner in Iowa, where he died. He had a family of six children, five of whom still survive him.

The subject of this sketch was reared in his native state and remained under the parental roof until fourteen years of age, when he went to sea and spent three years on the briny deep. In 1843 he accompanied the family on their removal to Sangamon county, Illinois, and was engaged in farming there for five years. He was married in 1848 to Miss Priscilla S. Hand, a daughter of Nathaniel Hand, who was originally from New York and died in New Jersey.

Immediately after his marriage Mr. Ludlam removed to Springfield, where he found employment in a general store, serving in the capacity of clerk for five years. In 1854 he came to Logan county, and resumed farming in Atlanta township, where he resided until 1880, with the exception of three years spent on a farm of three hundred acres in Mt. Hope township, McLean county. Since then he has made his home in Eminence township, where he owns a fine farm of one hundred acres on section 10. This place is under a high state of cultivation and well improved, and its neat and thrifty appearance testifies to the careful supervision of the owner.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ludlam were born eleven children, of whom five are living, namely: Ann Julietta, born September 17, 1850; Deborah A., born June 6, 1852; Anthony J., Jr., born July 25, 1854; Edward E., born May 15, 1862; and Letitia S., born October 2, 1864. Those deceased were Nathaniel H., who died May 17, 1888; Elton G., who died April 25, 1865; Sharon T., who died October 14, 1868; Henry H., who died September 12, 1870; Ada P., who died September 22, 1874; and one who died in infancy. Besides their own children Mr. and Mrs. Ludlam have reared three others from infancy. This worthy couple are noted for their kindness of heart and generosity,

and are universally respected and esteemed. They are earnest and faithful members of the Methodist church, to which their family also belong, and Mr. Ludlam is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic fraternity, being a Sir Knight. He cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay, the Whig candidate, and is now identified with the Republican party. He was connected with the legislative work at the state house in Springfield in an official capacity for eighteen years, and has always conscientiously discharged any duty devolving upon him, whether public or private. He is a well educated and well read man, who takes an active interest in public affairs, and is regarded as one of the valued citizens of his community. He has passed the allotted age of three score years and ten but is still energetic, and with exception of occasional touches of rheumatism still enjoys good health.

JOHN T. GREEN.

John T. Green, a skillful and up-to-date farmer living on section 15, East Lincoln township, was born in Scott county, Illinois, on the 16th of December, 1848, his parents being Thomas and Mary (Morrison) Green. The father was a native of England, but was only a year old when brought by his parents to America, the family locating in Scott county, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. By occupation he was a farmer and led a quiet and useful life. He was an active worker and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. After residing in Scott county for many years he came to Logan county and spent his last days in East Lincoln township, where he passed away in

August, 1897, at the age of about seventy years. His wife is still living, at the age of seventy-six, and makes her home with a grandson. She is a native of Ohio, and the mother of four children, namely: John T., of this review; James N., who is a machinist employed in the car shops at Jacksonville, Illinois; Mary E., widow of A. Kilpatrick; and Daniel. The two younger live with their mother on the home farm.

The subject of this sketch attended the district schools of his native county to a limited extent until sixteen years of age, and remained at home, giving his father the benefit of his labors until twenty-four. The following two years he engaged in farming on his own account. On coming to East Lincoln township in 1876, he located on the southeast quarter of section 16, which land belongs to Uncle Dan Curry, and here he has since successfully engaged in general farming. He has always kept up the improvements on the place, and its neat and thrifty appearance testifies to his careful supervision.

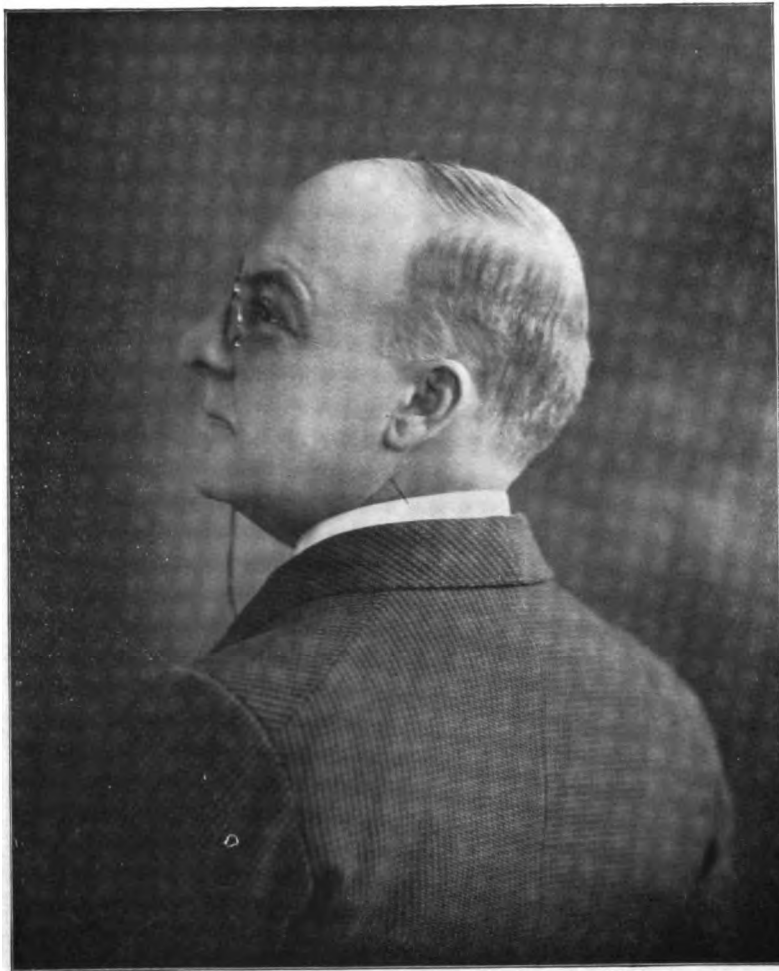
Mr. Green was married in Scott county, March 15, 1871, to Miss Carrie Meatheringham, who was born in England, August 24, 1845, and came to this country when a child of two years. She was reared and educated in New York, where she lived until the removal of the family to this state. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Green were born seven children, but two died in infancy. Those living are Thomas C., a farmer of East Lincoln township; Clara, Ethel, Pearl and Jay, all at home. They were educated in the district schools of East Lincoln township.

Mr. Green gives his political support to the Republican party, and for eleven years he has efficiently served as school director in his district, having ever taken an active interest in educational affairs. Both he and

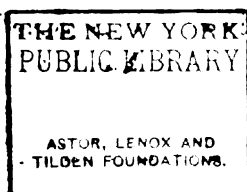
his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Green has served as steward and is at present the chorister, and are people of prominence in the community where they reside.

FRANK W. COTTLE.

Frank W. Cottle, cashier of the Bank of Elkhart, was born in Somersetshire, England, March 15, 1847. When but four years of age he embarked with his parents, Francis F. and Anne (Bourchier) Cottle, on the sailing vessel Clara Wheeler, and after a journey of sixty-one days landed in Boston harbor. His parents were natives of England, and the father was an officer in the British navy, but in America devoted his energies entirely to mercantile pursuits. Until 1865 he continued to live in Boston and vicinity, in the meantime having made frequent trips to Illinois, where he purchased considerable farm land. After locating in Chicago at the end of the Civil war, he engaged in business on a large scale, and at the time of his death, in December, 1884, was a man of wealth and prominence in the financial world. He was a Quaker in religious belief, and a Republican in national politics. The senior Mr. Cottle, as well as his wife, who died in 1896, are buried at Mount Greenwood cemetery, Chicago. They were the parents of two children, Frank W. and Jordan B., who were born in England, and came to America in 1851. Jordan B. married Louise Burnett, of Los Angeles, California, and is now the general manager of the National Metal Company, of the old City of Mexico.



F. W. COTTLE.



The education of Frank W. Cottle was acquired at a primary school in Boston, at the corner of Revere and West Cedar streets, conducted by Miss Corthell; at Phillips Grammar School; and at the Park Latin School, conducted by Mr. Chandler. At the outbreak of the Civil war, while still a boy, he left school, and in 1872 went to Lake Superior, becoming bookkeeper in the First National Bank at Marquette, Michigan. In 1877 he came to Lincoln, Illinois, as teller in the First National Bank of that place, remaining there until he came to Elkhart in 1890. His name will ever be associated with the organization of the sound commercial institution of which he has since been the cashier, as well as stockholder and director.

At Marquette, Michigan, November 5, 1873, Mr. Cottle married Mary Eleanor daughter of Stephen R. and Sarah E. (Bancroft) Gay, natives of Derby, Connecticut. Mrs. Cottle was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, March 20, 1852, and comes of old Revolutionary stock, and is herself a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In 1857 she went to Marquette, Michigan, with her parents, where her father became a large iron manufacturer. He erected the first blast furnace on Lake Superior, and was the first to demonstrate that pig iron could be manufactured from the ore of Lake Superior in a blast furnace. In 1864 he visited New York and on the return journey was stricken with pneumonia at Detroit, Michigan, from which he never recovered. He is buried at West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and his wife is living with her oldest daughter, Mrs. Van Cleve, at St. Louis, Missouri. Of the children in the family three only are now living, and be-

sides Mrs. Charles Van Cleve, who has three children, there is Harry B., who is a bachelor, and Edward, who married Anna Kellogg, now deceased, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, and who now resides in St. Louis, Missouri. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Cottle, Jordan B. is assistant cashier of the Bank of Elkhart, and is an extremely popular and capable young man. He was born December 14, 1874, in Marquette, Michigan, and has developed numerous talents, not the least of which has resulted in his reputation as one of the finest horsemen in the state, if not in the United States. He is known especially as a crack Rough Rider, and no broncho browses upon the plains with a will too stubborn to be controlled by this unequalled student of equine nature. A great favorite with Buffalo Bill, and the Wild West people in general, he often assists them in giving exhibitions of prowess, to the delight and wonderment of spectators. To assist in carrying out his diversions he possesses the finest possible collection of bridles and saddles and general equipment. Of the other children, Philip Gay was born in Lincoln, Illinois, March 21, 1882, and read law with Senator Johnson, of Chicago, and is now practicing at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; John G. was born June 1, 1884, in Lincoln, Illinois, and is attending high school in his native town; Francis W., born October 9, 1887, died July 23, 1888; Robert S., was born in Lincoln, June 10, 1889, and is attending school at Elkhart; and Oliver B. was born January 15, 1895, at Elkhart. Mr. Cottle is president of the village of Elkhart, and is now serving his second term as justice of the peace of Hurlbut township.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Cottle are Episcopians, both being descended from archbishops

of Canterbury, the former from Archbishop Bouchier and Mrs. Cottle from Archbishop Bancroft.

DAVID H. HARTS.

David H. Harts, a well-known attorney of Lincoln, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in the Neppanoose valley amid the Alleghany mountains of Lycoming county, November 9, 1839. The family is of Swiss lineage and was founded in America in colonial days. Philip Hartz, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1745, and retained the original spelling of the family name which, however, has since been changed to its present form. David Harts, the grandfather, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1778, at which time the Revolutionary war was in progress. He married Miss Elizabeth Bixler, and followed farming as a life work. His son, John Harts, was born at the family home in Berks county, in 1809, and also became an agriculturist, his home being in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. He wedded Mary M. Epler, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1814, and died in 1840. She was a daughter of Peter Epler, a native of York county, that state, who married Eve Christ. The Epler family is of English descent and representatives of the name are now resident of Jacksonville, Illinois. Mrs. John Harts was survived by two sons, David H. and P. W., the latter a resident of Springfield, Illinois. In 1846 the father married again and in 1856 removed with his family to Illinois, where he purchased a tract of prairie land in Logan county.

Our subject spent the first sixteen years of his life amid the mountains of his native

county and there aided in the cultivation of a small farm. Lessons of industry, perseverance and determination were early learned and have largely shaped his destiny, proving important factors in his success. His educational privileges were limited, but through a four-months winter term he pursued his studies in a school house which stood in the midst of the forest and which was supplied with westle or stool benches, without support for the back and too high by eight or ten inches for the children's feet to reach the floor. Instruction was principally given in the "Three R's—readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic"—and grammar and geography were not taught, so that the education which Mr. Harts obtained there was very meager. He was very fond of trout fishing and hunting among the mountains, and gained many lessons from nature, at the same time developing through his outdoor life a strong constitution.

After coming to Illinois he labored on the farm and engaged in teaching school until 1862. He was not content with his own knowledge, however, and while upon the farm he laid a solid foundation for his own education by pursuing the study of English grammar, geography, plain surveying and algebra, and was so far advanced in the German language that at the age of twenty years he was able to read, write and speak it well. He mastered the other studies mentioned and during the same period wrote numerous articles of a local character for the local press. His father was in limited financial circumstances and was thus unable to give his son opportunities for advanced education. There was a mortgage upon the farm and between 1856 and 1861—the hardest times ever experienced in Illinois, a debt of twenty-five hundred dollars was paid off by the proceeds from the farm

and the labor of our subject and his brother, who worked out by the month.

When the country became involved in civil war Mr. Harts could not content himself to remain in the fields, for his patriotic spirit was aroused and he enlisted as a private in Company C, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Infantry, under Colonel R. B. Latham. On the 22d of July, 1862, at Carroll Station, Tennessee, the company was surrendered by the captain without fighting in defense and against the earnest protest of Mr. Harts and many of the men, for which he was soon afterward promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and when a little later a vacancy occurred he was made first lieutenant. In the fall of 1864 the captain was called before a court martial on the charge of cowardice, and rather than meet the charge he resigned, and in December following Mr. Harts was made captain of the company, in which capacity he served until July 12, 1865, when he was mustered out of service, but the company was not disbanded until Aug. 5, 1865. He was a prisoner under parole from December, 1862, until September, 1863, being confined to the Benton Barracks at St. Louis most of the time. Then he found employment by being detached as a clerk in the post adjutant's office, and on rejoining his command at Little Rock, Arkansas, he was placed in command of the first boat that ascended the Arkansas river to Fort Smith after the capture of Little Rock, and made the trip with two pieces of artillery and fifty men—a distance of six hundred miles—over shoals and sandbars, covering a period of thirty days or more, relieving the garrison at Fort Smith with provisions and clothing, with the loss of but a single man. He remained with the command in Arkansas and was for eighteen months constantly on duty, on

military commissions and court martials, in addition to the ordinary duties of a line officer.

After his return from the war Captain Harts entered upon the study of law in the Chicago Law School, in 1865, and was graduated the following year. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1866, although he was not graduated until July of that year. In August he established his office in Lincoln and awaited clients. It was not long before he had demonstrated his ability to successfully cope with the intricate problems of jurisprudence, but in the meantime he again entered military life, for in August, 1867, he was appointed by President Johnson a first lieutenant in the regular army, although the appointment did not reach him until October. He accepted, but owing to his father's death, which occurred soon afterward, he was compelled to relinquish the position. He then returned to practice in Lincoln, and was not long in gaining a lucrative business. His success affords the best evidence of his capabilities.

Mr. Harts has also become largely interested in the development of the coal mines of Lincoln, and has been instrumental in promoting any enterprises which have proven of value to the city as well as to the stockholders. He is now the owner of much realty, and while carrying on his own business interests and placing his investments he has aided materially in the improvement of the city.

In 1878 Mr. Harts was united in marriage with Miss Emma Brewster, of Lincoln, a native of New York and a daughter of Ethan Brewster, a direct descendant of Elder Brewster of Mayflower fame. They have two sons. David H., the elder, is a graduate of the State University at Champaign and is now pursuing his education

in Heidelberg, Germany, while John M. is a graduate of the high school of Lincoln. The family have a beautiful home, which is celebrated for its gracious hospitality.

Mr. Harts' early political training made him an Abolitionist and Republican. He received his anti-slavery sentiments from Erastus Wright, formerly of Springfield, of whom he was a great admirer and friend. He has never felt himself bound by party ties, but has supported such measures as he believed for the general good and voted for the men whom he has regarded as best qualified for office. In 1878 he was elected to represent the thirty-first district in the general assembly, and in 1881 he was chosen chief executive of the city of Lincoln. In 1888 he made the race for governor on the Prohibition ticket, and has long been widely known as an ardent advocate of the temperance cause. He has never used intoxicants and supports all objects which tend to the uplifting of his fellow men. In early life he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his life has been molded by his Christian faith. He is somewhat retiring, but always courteous and kindly in manner. He holds friendship inviolable and every trust sacred. Faultless in honor, fearless in reputation and stainless in conduct, the life history of David H. Harts is one which reflects credit upon his profession and the city of his residence.

SILAS H. DRAKE.

The Drake family of Logan county, Illinois, traces an English ancestry to the noted Sir Frances Drake, and later its members became distinguished in connection with the Revolutionary war, and prominent

in the early struggles and settlement of the American colonies.

Silas H. Drake, of this biography, who is a prominent and substantial citizen of Logan county, is a worthy representative of this honorable family. The birth of Mr. Drake occurred in Miamisburg, Montgomery county, Ohio, July 9, 1843, and he is a son of Charles S. and Lucy E. (Clayton) Drake, the former of whom was born August 11, 1802, in Montrose, New Jersey, and the latter at Glory Hole, Clayton's Mills, near Monmouth, New Jersey. January 9, 1811, their marriage taking place in August, 1826, in Monmouth.

For two years Mr. and Mrs. Drake resided in Monmouth, emigrating then to Miamisburg, Ohio, where for seven years Mr. Drake carried on a shoemaking business, going from there to Delaware county, the location of the Wesleyan University, and lived there until 1852. At that date he removed his family to Knox county, locating nine miles south of Mt. Vernon, that state, and coming to Illinois in 1855. The eight hundred acres of land which Mr. Drake then purchased was raw prairie, and much labor was required to place this land under cultivation. In doing this it was necessary to use four yoke of oxen, the machinery needed, also, being of a very primitive kind, according to the ideas of the present farmer. Neighbors were far apart, railroads few, and the nearest market was at Springfield. Here, however, he passed long and useful years, buying much land, at one time owning one thousand acres; filling all of the prominent and responsible offices in the gift of his fellow-citizens, and dying June 24, 1891, esteemed and regretted by the whole community. His whole life had been one filled with devotion to his family, church and country, his religious connec-

tion having long been with the Methodist church, at Williamsville. In the Masonic order he was highly valued, also in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was an ardent supporter of the Republican party.

The honored and beloved mother of our subject passed away January 19, 1896, and both parents were reverently interred at Fancy Creek cemetery. They were parents of ten children as follows: John, who went to California and died there in 1849; Theodore who died at the age of one and one-half years; Charles, who died in infancy; Moses C., who married Miss Jennie Van Osdell, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, and both are now deceased; Henry, who married Columbia A. McKinney, of Springfield, where they reside; Charles (2), who is a graduate of Yale College and Drew Theological Seminary and is a merchant in New Haven, Connecticut; Silas H., of this sketch; Octavius, who married Alice Weaver and later went to California, where he died; Zachery T., who married Maggie Lockridge and resides on the old homestead; and Lizzie, who is the wife of Charles Clampet and resides in Jacksonville, Illinois.

The early education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the Linn Grove district school, but his studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war. Although but seventeen years of age, he left his books to become a defender of his country, enlisting in her service August 29, 1861, in Company B, Fifth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and he was accompanied by his brother Octavius, who was but fifteen years old. The loyal spirit of both paternal and maternal ancestry burned in their veins, Grandfather Clayton having been a soldier in the Patriot army and suffering imprisonment at the bat-

tle of Princeton; Thomas Kane, another ancestor, also serving in the same army; still another valiantly serving under Commodore Perry, while his father was a member of the militia called out once a year after the Revolutionary war. Mr. Drake, of this sketch, served faithfully through three years and three months, and took part in the battles of Champion Hills, Jackson, Mississippi, and the siege of Vicksburg, being honorably discharged November 14, 1864.

During the two years following his return from the army Mr. Drake was a student at the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, and then went as far west as Nebraska, where he took up a homestead claim and lived upon it for three years, but later returned to Illinois and exchanged his farm there for one he now occupies, and resided with his father for ten years.

On December 11, 1879, at the old homestead in this county, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Wright, who was born in Watseka, Illinois, August 11, 1860. She was a daughter of Samuel T. and Laura (Washburn) Wright, the former of whom was a native of New York, and the latter of Prairie City, Illinois. Father Wright was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, after which time the mother came west and located at Prairie City and there married James Chandler, both being now deceased. The three children of the first marriage were as follows: Clara, who married Joseph Lindley, later Joseph Pratt, the editor of a newspaper in Webster City, Iowa; Meta, the wife of David Bacon, who is a large mine owner and resides in Webb City, Iowa; and Sarah, the wife of our subject.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Drake located on the farm which they have since occupied and which is one of the very best in Logan county. It consists of two hun-

dred and forty acres of the best land in Hurlbut township, and his elegant, modern residence, just completed, is an ideal country home. Mr. Drake is a fine farmer and stock raiser, and has served in many representative offices in his township. For fifteen years he was the most efficient commissioner of highways and one of the township trustees. He is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen and Farmers' Alliance orders, and in politics is one of the staunch Democrats of this section.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Drake are as follows: Clara, born April 20, 1881; Lucy, born June 14, 1883; John C., born July 30, 1886; and Cora, born September 27, 1889.

FRANK ATLASS.

Success is determined by one's ability to recognize opportunity and to pursue this with a resolute and unflagging energy. It results from continued labor, and the man who thus accomplishes his purpose usually becomes an important factor in the business circles of the community with which he is connected. Through such means Mr. Atllass has attained a leading place among the representative business men of Lincoln.

He was born in the village of Grivia, Germany, August 5, 1868, and in 1871 accompanied his parents, Moses and Rebecca Atllass, on their emigration to America. The family landed in New York, and proceeded at once to Indianapolis, Indiana, where they resided for fifteen years, and then removed to Lafayette, that state, where the parents made a permanent home and still reside.

Frank Atllass attended the public schools

of Indianapolis, completing his education in the high school of that city. He then began his business career at Lafayette, Indiana, as a member of the firm of Max Atllass & Brother, dealers in poultry. At the end of four years he sold his interest in the company and removed to Decatur, Illinois, where he carried on the same business, buying out the firm of Bills & Mason. After two years spent at that place he disposed of his interests there, and in 1890 came to Lincoln and opened an establishment in a building owned by Frank Frorer, as a wholesale dealer, packer and shipper of poultry, eggs, butter, hides, wool and junk. When that building was burned he bought property in Lincoln, and subsequently purchased his present store house, which he has enlarged and remodeled, making it one of the best buildings adapted to his business to be found in this section of the state. It is a large, substantial brick structure. Mr. Atllass' business in Lincoln has grown so rapidly that he now furnishes employment to fifty people, and ships annually from this place two or three hundred carloads, his principal markets being New York City and Boston, Massachusetts. He has established branch houses at Carlinville, Delavan, Mt. Pulaski, Bone Gap and New Holland, Illinois, and has a manager at each place. His business at Lincoln now amounts to over a quarter of a million dollars annually. He is one of the directors of the Lincoln National Bank, and has already accumulated considerable property. At present he is erecting an elegant residence on North Logan street, which will be modern in all its appointments and will cost at least fifteen thousand dollars.

Mr. Atllass married Miss Sarah Barnard, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and they now have two children: Irma and Harry Leslie. Politically Mr. Atllass is a staunch supporter

of the Republican party and its principles; and socially is a member of Lincoln Lodge, No. 204, I. O. O. F. As a business man he is best known, however, and in all his undertakings he has prospered thus far, his excellent success being but the logical result of his careful and painstaking business methods. He is still comparatively a young man, but has already won an enviable position in commercial circles.

GEORGE H. SMITH.

Among the prosperous farmers of Broadwell township, Logan county, Illinois, is George H. Smith, who resides on a fine farm on section 27. He is the son of George J. Smith and Elizabeth (Luckhart) Smith. The father was the son of Balthaser Smith, who never came to America but resided in Germany all his life. George J. Smith was born in Hesse, Germany, in 1842, and after coming to America in 1864 he married Elizabeth Luckhart, who was also born in Germany in 1838. They settled in New York City, where they lived for eight years. They had eight children, namely: Lewis H., who resides at home in Broadwell township; Elizabeth, wife of Lincoln Eisiminger, also of Broadwell; George, our subject; Martha, who died in childhood; Katie, wife of Frank Davison, of Clinton, Illinois; Mary H.; Annie, wife of James R. Wroughton, of Broadwell township; and Frank R., at home.

George J. Smith is a shoemaker by trade and has carried on this calling ever since coming to America, and he is one of the few who have made a success of this line of business. Many years ago he settled in the village of Broadwell, where he has become quite prominent and has long been a

member of the school board. He is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a consistent member of the Christian church, in which he is serving as a deacon and trustee, and is very highly respected by all who know him. He is well educated in the German language and has learned to speak and write English since coming to America through his own unaided efforts.

George H. Smith, our subject, was born March 26, 1870, and during the winter months attended the district school, receiving a good common education. In the spring and summer he worked by the month upon the farms in the surrounding district until he became of age. During all this time he was very frugal and saved his money and was thus enabled to engage in farming for himself, now operating a farm of three hundred and eighty-six acres of land, which he devotes to general farming and stock-raising. He has operated this farm since 1898 and has made a number of improvements upon it. The farm is in a well cultivated state and shows the results of good management. Mr. Smith is a member of the Christian church of Broadwell, and is a liberal supporter of the same. Being a young man of energy, a hard worker and understanding farming thoroughly, he is very successful, and has also won the respect and esteem of all who know him by his many excellent qualities.

GEORGE W. VONDERLIETH.

One of the representative and prominent business men of Mt. Pulaski was George W. Vonderlieth, a well-known and successful dealer in windmills, pumps and governors to

the same. A native of Logan county, he was born in Mt. Pulaski township on the 4th of July, 1859, and a son of Henry and Catherine Vonderlieth, who are mentioned more fully in a sketch of his brother on another page of this volume.

Mr. Vonderlieth was reared and educated in this county, and was married in 1881 to Miss Catherine W. Miller, of Mt. Pulaski, a daughter of Christian and Caroline (Wittig) Miller. Two children blessed this union, namely: Alma G., a graduate of the Mt. Pulaski high school; and Leonore, now seven years of age.

For several years Mr. Vonderlieth was in partnership with Charles F. Schafer in the hardware and implement business at Mt. Pulaski, and together they built up a large and profitable trade. As manufacturers of and dealers in windmills they have a good business, and when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent Mr. Vonderlieth took that branch of their business, to which he since added many specialties, until he carried a large and varied stock. He was one of the most extensive dealers in his line in this part of the country, and enjoyed a large trade, extending over several states. His windmills became noted for their efficiency and durability, and therefore found a ready sale. For some years Mr. Vonderlieth manufactured the "Yankee" windmill, which proved a success, and was also dealer in other kinds. Besides his business property Mr. Vonderlieth owned a fine farm situated within the corporate limits of Mt. Pulaski, and a handsome residence, surrounded by a large lawn ornamented by native forest trees. Socially he was a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, and was a charter member of the Mt. Pulaski fire department, in which he always took an active interest. While inde-

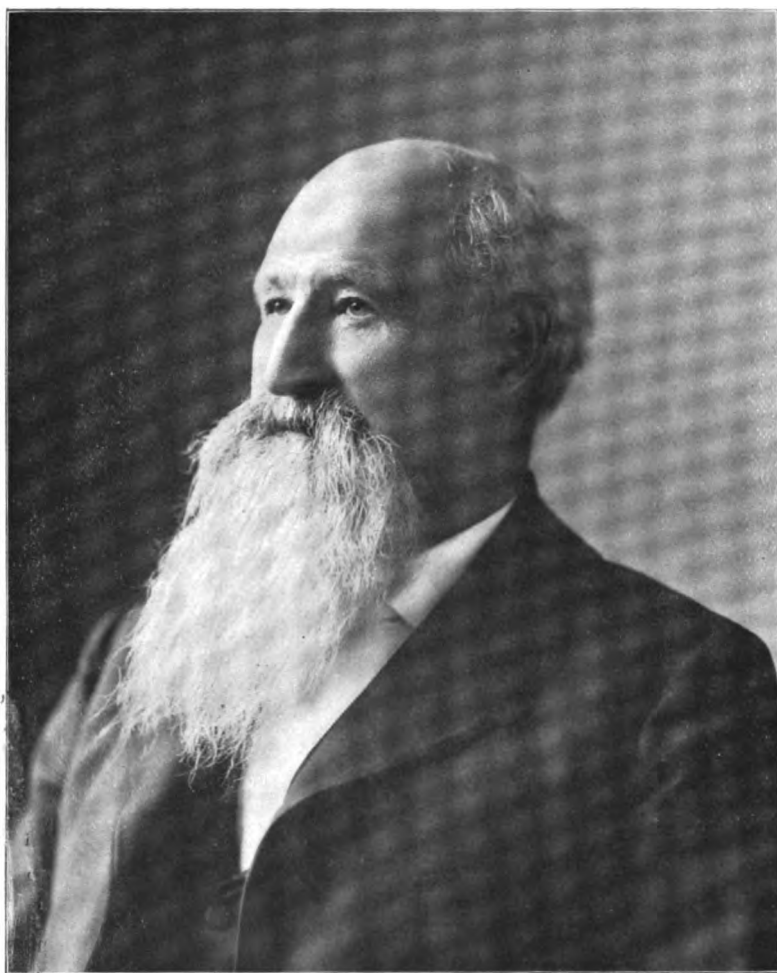
pendent in politics, he had been township treasurer many years but refused other offices. He was widely and favorably known as an upright and honorable man, and, with his wife, was a member of the Second Lutheran church. Mr. Vonderlieth died October 7, 1901.

ALFRED C. SCROGGIN.

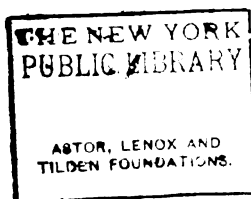
Alfred C. Scroggin is a prosperous farmer and the efficient supervisor of Mount Pulaski township. His residence in the county covers fifty-nine years—the entire period of his life, for he was born upon a farm in Mount Pulaski township, May 14, 1842, and throughout the years of his business activity he has been connected with agricultural interests here. His father, Leonard K. Scroggin, is a prominent and wealthy banker of Mount Pulaski. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Lavinia Buckles and was the daughter of Robert Buckles, was born and reared in Logan county and is a representative of one of its honored pioneer families.

Amid the quiet scenes of rural life Alfred C. Scroggin spent his boyhood and youth, assisting in the work of the fields from the time of early spring planting until the harvests were garnered in the late autumn. He then entered the district school and after mastering the preliminary branches of English learning, continued his studies in a select school at Mechanicsburg. Upon the home farm he remained until twenty-one years of age and then started out upon an independent business career, but made no change in his occupation.

As a companion and helpmate for the



A. C. SCROGGIN.



journey of life Mr. Scroggin chose Miss Mary Frances Phillippe, a native of Champaign county, Illinois, and a daughter of John and Jane (Busey) Phillippe. The wedding was celebrated in 1865, and the young people began their domestic life upon a farm, but soon removed to the village of Mount Pulaski, where Mr. Scroggin engaged in the grain and stock business for several years. He then went to Champaign county and devoted his time to farming and handling stock, but after a few years he returned to Mount Pulaski township, where he purchased two hundred and forty acres of choice land on sections 3 and 4, his residence being on section 4. Here he was actively engaged in the tilling of the soil for twelve years, when, wishing to provide his children with better educational privileges than the district schools afforded, he again went to Augusta, Kansas, where he remained two years, and then returned to the village of Mount Pulaski, where he made his home for eleven years. On the expiration of that period he again took up his residence upon his farm and has since conducted it with gratifying success. In 1876 he erected here a fine residence and has since built good barns, sheds and all the necessary outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. He raises hogs and cattle of high grades, breeding from thoroughbred males. He also buys and feeds a large number of cattle and hogs, shipping from two to three car loads annually. The farm upon which he resides is one of the old ones of the county, having been improved by William Copeland about 1832,—ten years before the birth of our subject. Mr. Scroggin has made it one of the valuable farming properties in the county, improved with all modern accessories and conveniences and character-

ized by neatness and order in every particular.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Scroggin has been blessed with three children: Nettie A., now the wife of W. E. Birks, a resident farmer of Logan county; Orin O., a farmer of Minnesota; and Mary F., at home. In his political views our subject is a staunch Democrat, unfaltering in support of the principles of the party. In 1892 he was elected supervisor of Mount Pulaski township for a term of two years, and since that time has been three times re-elected, so that he has served for eight consecutive years, discharging the duties of the office in a manner above suspicion or reproach. He is a genial, cordial gentleman, with a host of warm friends and as one of the representative farmers of the community he well deserves mention in this volume.

PETER MAUS.

Peter Maus, who is now successfully engaged in the grain and coal business in Latham, Illinois, was born in Nassau, Germany, on the 20th of October, 1838, a son of Conrad and Eva Catherina Maus. In 1855 the family emigrated to the United States, and after stopping for a short time in New York city came to Illinois and made their home in Peoria for a while. In January, 1856, they removed to Logan county, and the father purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in what is now Laenna township, to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted his energies throughout the remainder of his active business life. He lost his wife in 1888, and his death occurred ten years later. They were the parents of six children, two sons and

four daughters, who grew up, namely: Philip, now deceased; Mary, wife of John Fishbach; Peter; Margaret, wife of Chris Suedmier; Katie, wife of Paulus Horn; and Minnie, wife of George Stoll.

Peter Maus was educated in the public schools of his native land, which he attended from the age of six to fourteen years. He came with the family to the new world and assisted his father in the operation of the home farm until the inauguration of the Civil war. Prompted by a love for his adopted country, he enlisted in 1862 in Company B, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Latham commanding the regiment and Captain John Asher the company. He did mostly guard and garrison duty, and was in active service three years, being honorably discharged in July, 1865, at Springfield, Illinois.

Returning to his home in Logan county, Mr. Maus resumed farming upon land which he rented from his father. On the 1st of February, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Louise Zimmerman, of Logan county, a daughter of John Zimmerman. They have two children: Henry, who was a student in the Lincoln high school for three years and is now aiding his father in business at Latham; and Henrietta, wife of L. E. Hunt, a confectioner and baker, of Latham.

After his marriage Mr. Maus resided on the old homestead for three years, and then purchased eighty acres of land in Laenna township, to which he subsequently added a tract of one hundred and sixty acres. He was successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising there until 1878, and still owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in that township. He then removed to Latham and formed a partnership with Z. K. Wood under the firm name of Z. K. Wood & Company, and as such they have since success-

tully engaged in the grain and coal business, no other firm in his line having continued in business as long.

Socially Mr. Maus is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. The Democratic party has always found in him a staunch supporter of its principles, and his fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, have called upon him to serve four terms as a member of the city council and two years as county supervisor. Though born on the other side of the Atlantic, he is thoroughly American in thought and feeling, and is patriotic and sincere in his love for the stars and stripes. His career is identified with Logan county, where he has acquired a comfortable competence and where he is an honored and respected citizen.

SAMUEL H. McLEAN, M. D.

Dr. Samuel H. McLean is the present efficient superintendent of the Asylum for Feeble Minded Children at Lincoln, and is one of the most successful physicians of the county. A native of Illinois, he was born in Montgomery county, April 12, 1849, and is a son of Robinson and Emily (Barry) McLean, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. They were married near Hillsboro, Illinois, and on their farm near that place spent their entire married life. The father was educated in the subscription schools of his native state, and always engaged in agricultural pursuits. In politics he was first an old-line Whig and later a Republican, but was never an aspirant for office, though he was called upon to fill minor positions of honor and trust in his locality. He died on the old homestead in Montgomery county, in January, 1877, and his wife

in January, 1895. They were the parents of nine children, of whom seven reached maturity, namely: John C., a farmer of Bond county, Illinois, who enlisted at the age of seventeen in the Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war and served four years; Samuel H., our subject; Nina, wife of Jesse Seybert, of Macoupin county, Illinois; Mary, wife of Charles H. Brown, of Montgomery county; Joseph R., who lives on the home farm in that county; Melissa, wife of Emory Barr, of Greenville, Illinois; and Ida, wife of Henry Mitts, of Hillsboro. The children were all educated in the public schools of Montgomery county.

Dr. McLean grew to manhood upon the home farm. His early education, acquired in the common schools of his native county, was supplemented by three years' attendance at Hillsboro Academy. He also took an elective course at Lincoln University, where he spent one year, and then entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1874. He began the practice of medicine at Donnellson, Montgomery county, and after spending three years at that place removed to Hillsboro, where he built up a large and lucrative practice, remaining there until appointed to his present position by Governor Yates in 1901. He has much natural ability, but is withal a close student and believes thoroughly in the maxim "there is no excellence without labor." His devotion to the duties of his profession, therefore, combined with a comprehensive understanding of the principles of the science of medicine, has made him a most successful and able practitioner, whose prominence is well deserved.

At Hillsboro, in 1875, Dr. McLean was united in marriage with Miss Lina Kerr, who was born in Ohio, in 1850, and was educated in the public schools and Hillsboro

Academy. Her parents both died in this state. The Doctor and his wife have one son, Benjamin O., born in February, 1886. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is connected with several fraternal orders, including the Masons, which he joined in 1876. As a Republican he takes quite an active part in politics, and is very prominent in medical circles. Dr. McLean has for many years been active in Republican circles, having been mayor of Hillsboro three terms, chairman of the county and congressional Republican central committees, and during the campaign of 1900 was on the McKinley electoral ticket.

JOSEPH A. SNOOK.

Joseph A. Snook, who carries on farming most successfully on section 24, Atlanta township, has spent most of his life in that locality, and is a worthy representative of one of its honored families, being a son of John A. and Allsha (Hendrickson) Snook. The father was born in Maryland, March 11, 1820, and in early life engaged in the distilling business for a few years, but the greater part of his attention was always devoted to agricultural pursuits and he became one of the extensive farmers of Logan county. In 1864 he removed from Indiana to McLean county, Illinois, and subsequently took up his residence in Logan county, having property in both counties. Here he died July 20, 1900, leaving a large family and a host of friends to mourn his loss. He was what the world terms a self-made man, having started in life with no capital save that acquired through his own unaided exertions. He was left an orphan at a tender age and was reared by strangers. His wife departed this

life August 7, 1890. They were the parents of thirteen children, seven of whom reached years of maturity.

The subject of this sketch was born in Jay county, Indiana, August 16, 1859, and in 1864 came with his parents to this state, being reared on the farm in Atlanta township, Logan county, where he still resides. He now owns one hundred and fifty acres of land, and is quite successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. He received a good common school education, is industrious, enterprising and progressive, and is regarded as one of the best citizens of his community.

Mr. Snook was married, February 19, 1882, to Miss Emma Morford, a daughter of Robert Morford, of DeWitt county, Illinois. The only child born of this union died in infancy. Mr. Snook affiliates with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He has never sought publicity, but is considered one of the up-to-date farmers of the community, and is ready to assist all enterprises for the public good.

WILLIAM G. PAYNE.

William G. Payne, proprietor of the only livery and feed stable in Hartsburg, has for more than a third of a century been a resident of Logan county. He was born in Monroe county, Indiana, March 20, 1847, his parents being Noah and Lucinda Payne, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, whence after their marriage they removed to Monroe county, Indiana, where the father devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred February 3, 1883, when he was seventy-two years of age. His wife was born November 25, 1816, and died August 10, 1901.

They had a family of five children, as follows: Frank, who resides upon a farm in Monroe county; John, who is living on the old homestead there; Maggie, the wife of Joseph Mattingly, a resident of Council Bluffs, Iowa; William G. and Daniel, who died in the army in 1863.

Like the other children of the family, Mr. Payne pursued his education in the public schools near his home and in his youth he assisted in the labors of the home farm. At the age of nineteen he came to Logan county, where he secured employment on the old Sheets farm in Orvil township, remaining there for six years. Then with the money he had saved from his earnings he purchased a small farm on section 36, Orvil township, making it his home for four years, when he bought another tract of land on section 4 of the same township. Establishing his home thereon, he was there engaged in farming for seventeen years, carrying on his work with good success, the well tilled fields yielding to him golden harvests in return for his labor. At length, selling the farm, he removed to Hartsburg and opened the livery and sale stable of which he is still the proprietor. It is his earnest desire to please his patrons, and, therefore, their trade once gained is always retained. He has a nice line of rigs and some good horses, and his business is constantly growing. He is also engaged in the stock business, buying and shipping cattle and hogs.

Mr. Payne was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Sheets, a native of Monroe county, Indiana, and a daughter of John Sheets, who was also one of the early settlers of Logan county, Illinois, taking up his abode upon a farm here in 1855. Both he and his wife have now passed away. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Payne have been born ten children: Myrtle, the wife of James Berry, who

is living in Prairie Creek township Logan county; Miggie, at home; Frank, who assists his father in the livery stable and is also town marshal; Samuel, Nettie, Noah, McDonald, Odie, Lulu and George, all with their parents. For several years Mr. Payne has served as school director of Orvil township, and in his political affiliations he is a stanch Democrat. He and all his family are members of the Bethel Christian church, and in the community they have many friends.

GEORGE A. KRETZINGER.

G. A. Kretzinger, postmaster at Latham, Illinois, and one of the prominent citizens of this locality, was born in Latham, March 16, 1869, and is a son of W. H. and Sarah E. (Leib) Kretzinger, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The father is still living, aged sixty, while the mother died at Latham in April, 1889.

W. H. Kretzinger, with his family, came to Illinois soon after his marriage in Ohio, and for a short time farmed near Warsaw. Later they removed to Logan county, long before the construction of the railroad in this locality. The father was a farmer and our subject's boyhood was spent on a farm. He not only received a common school education but also was given the advantage of attending an excellent business college at Springfield, Illinois, when he was about nineteen years of age. After finishing this course he worked at various callings, among other things clerking in a Chicago hotel for two years, and one year he spent in Kansas City, Missouri.

Returning to his early home Mr. Kretzinger was married in 1894 to Miss Eunice

Clark, of Latham, and two children have been born of this union, namely: Harold and Mary Fern, both of whom were born in Latham.

The elder Mr. Kretzinger has always been a stanch Republican and prominent in the councils of the party. For two terms he served with distinction in the state legislature and was sergeant-at-arms of the senate for several years as well as clerk of the house two terms. Naturally our subject should from boyhood take an active interest in politics, and just as naturally that he should be as strong a Republican as his father. In 1897 he was appointed postmaster of Latham, and he has been re-appointed to the same office, and enjoys the distinction of being the first to receive appointment under President McKinley's first administration in this congressional district. Mr. Kretzinger is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, No. 321, and has served as venerable consul, and he is also a member of the Farmers' Federation. Mr. Kretzinger has also added a stock of groceries to his business.

JACOB NIX.

Jacob Nix, a substantial and prominent farmer of Logan county, operates a fine estate of two hundred and twenty-six acres in Elkhart township, and is one of the most respected citizens of the district. The birth of Mr. Nix occurred in Germany, May 17, 1849, and he was a son of Jacob and Katie (Schaefer) Nix, both natives of Germany. The parents passed their lives in their native country, where the father died in 1890 and the mother in 1886. They had a family of four children, these being: Philopene, who resides, unmarried, in Oran township, this

county; Mary, widow of Gustave Knecht, of the same township, who died in 1890; Annie, who is the wife of Henry Tisenger and resides on the Rhine in Germany; and Jacob, the youngest of the family.

Until he was fourteen years of age Jacob Nix was a schoolboy in his native land, after which he followed farming until he was drafted into the German army, in December, 1869. His services covered two years and he took part in the Franco-Prussian war, surviving nine fierce battles. The year following the war he spent in his Fatherland, but in October, 1873, he came to Elkhart township, Logan county, Illinois, and engaged in farm work by the month, finding plenty of employment. For some two years Mr. Nix rented land, gradually preparing to locate in a desirable part of the county and establish a home.

Mr. Nix was united in marriage, February 12, 1882, in Springfield, Illinois, to Miss Barbara Tanbenreiter, who was born in Germany, February 6, 1852. She was a daughter of Henry Tanbenreiter, also a native of Germany, where both of her parents died, having lived upon a farm all their lives. Mrs. Nix came to Springfield, Illinois, from her German home in 1881. She was one of a family of twelve children, as follows: Conrad, who resides in Germany; Katie, who married and died in Germany; Barbara, who married Conrad Bellman and resides in Springfield, Illinois; Effie, who resides in Germany and receives a pension from the German government, her deceased husband having been an official; while the others, with the exception of Mrs. Nix, still remain at the old home.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nix, as follows: Avey, wife of David Cowhick, of Winchester, Scott county, Illinois; Henry, at home; and Anna B.,

who also remains at home. After his marriage Mr. Nix continued to farm, and now operates a large estate in section 30, Elkhart township, where he has been particularly successful in raising high-grade stock for market. He is considered one of the best farmers in his locality and is surrounded with every comfort. His political belief is in the Democratic party, and he is a leading member of the German Lutheran church, in Lincoln, Illinois.

PATRICK MURPHY.

Patrick Murphy, one of the substantial farmers of Hurlbut township, Logan county, Illinois, was born in County Carlow, Ireland, July 25, 1825, a son of John and Bridget (Roach) Murphy, natives of Ireland, the latter born in County Wexford. The parents were married in their native land, where the father engaged in farming and stone-cutting, and where he died in 1827, his wife surviving him until 1856. Into this family were born the following children: Catherine, who married Michael Welsh, the former of whom died in Menard county, Illinois, and the latter in Texas; Ann, who became the wife of Lawrence Murphy and died in Ireland; Julia, who is the widow of Michael Ryan and lives in Freeport, Illinois; Patrick; and Thomas, who married Maggie Walters, both of whom died in Freeport, Illinois.

In his native land Patrick Murphy attended the public schools until his fourteenth year, after which he worked for his stepfather, Patrick Burns, until he was eighteen years old. Following this he lived with his sister for a time, and April 8, 1849, in company with his brother, he embarked for

America from Wexford. The sailing craft *Don Brodie* had a calm and pleasant voyage, under command of Captain Williams, and the brothers landed in New York May 1, 1849. For a day and a night Mr. Murphy remained in New York City, and the following Sunday morning arrived in Bennington, Vermont. In that state he worked by the month on a farm for seven dollars and a half, his hours of service extending from four in the morning until nine in the evening. At the end of a year he sought to better his condition by removing to Hoosick Falls, New York, where he worked for one man on his farm for five years. In the fall of 1854 he went by rail to Chicago, Illinois, and from there to Springfield, being unsuccessful in finding work in either place. Somewhat discouraged, he went to Chatham, but was soon sent for to fill a position in the American Hotel, at Springfield, at twenty-five dollars per month. Springfield was then but a small village, and the hotel was located on the southeast corner of the square. After a year and a half Mr. Murphy repaired to Freeport, Illinois, where, after a long illness, he engaged in different occupations, among them being that of hardware, contracting and railroading.

On August 9, 1855, at Galena, Illinois, Mr. Murphy was united in marriage with Ann Barrons, a native of County Meath, Ireland, born August 15, 1836. The parents of Mrs. Murphy, Thomas and Catherine (Tallon) Barrons, were natives, respectively, of County Meath and County Louth, Ireland. The father was a farmer in his native land, and emigrated to America in 1850 on the sailing vessel *Fidelia*, the voyage consuming five weeks and three days. The trip was a stormy one, and there was one death aboard ship. Landing in New

York May 10, 1850, the Barrons family came to Illinois after a visit of a month, and located fifteen miles southwest of Freeport, on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, where they passed the remainder of their days. The father died April 9, 1878, at the age of seventy-one years, and the mother May 31, 1894, at the age of eighty-eight years. They were successful farmers, and left to their children over four hundred acres of valuable land. Mr. Barrons held almost all of the township offices. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Catholic church, and was well thought of all through the county. Of the children born to this couple, Dennis married Mary Mahan and lived in Freeport, and both are dead; Mary is also deceased, as is her husband, Israel Sheets, of Stockton, Illinois; John died from the effects of exposure while serving in an Illinois regiment during the Civil war; Ann is the wife of Patrick Murphy; Catherine died at the age of fifty-three years; Patrick, who never married, served during the Civil war, was assistant postmaster at New Orleans, and died at the age of forty-eight years; Lucy resides at Freeport and keeps house for her brother, Joseph Barrons, the next of the family; and Eliza died at the age of eleven years.

After his marriage Mr. Murphy lived for five years in Freeport, Illinois, and then went to Sangamon county, where he remained for a year and a half. In Menard county he then purchased forty acres of land, upon which he lived for seven years, and then sold the same and rented land for two years. He later came to Hurlbut township, Logan county, and bought the farm upon which he now lives, and which contains two hundred acres on section 9. He has a fine home, situated on a high knoll, and raises the best marketable stock and engages in general

farming. In politics he is a Democrat, and with his family is a member of the Catholic church.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are: Bridget, born May 28, 1856, is the wife of Michael Grennan, has ten children, and lives on a farm of ten hundred and eighty acres in Whiteside county; John, born December 8, 1858, married Bridget Murphy, has four children, and lives at Glenarm, Sangamon county; Eliza, born November 7, 1861, died June 5, 1890; Mary, born February 2, 1864, is not married, and has engaged in educational work in the public schools of Elkhart for fifteen years; Thomas, born April 12, 1866, lives on a farm in Whiteside county, Illinois; Lucy, born May 11, 1868, is the wife of John Randall and lives near McCook, Nebraska; William, born September 25, 1869, lives on a farm in Logan county; Catherine, born January 17, 1872, lives with her parents; James, born January 28, 1875, is time-keeper on the canal being built through Illinois; and Joseph, born August 5, 1878, lives with his parents.

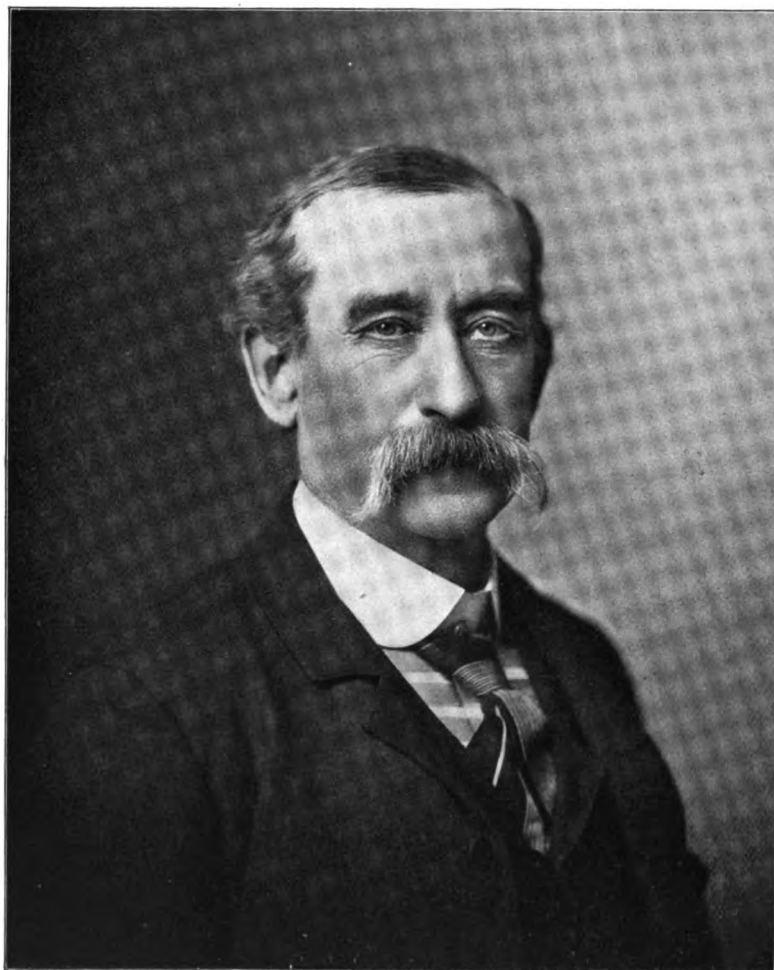
CHARLES W. TYLER.

Logan county is fortunate in having in its offices men of well known business ability and of unquestioned loyalty and probity. Such a one is Charles W. Tyler, who has served as county supervisor from Prairie Creek township. He is variously connected with the agricultural and industrial interests of the county, and in every relation of life has borne himself in a manner to win the confidence, good will and respect of his fellow citizens.

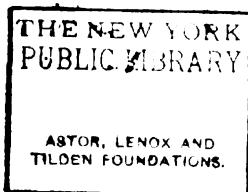
Few people can trace their ancestry in authentic line to a more remote period than

Mr. Tyler, who is descended from the famous Wat Tyler of England, who, in the year 1831, labored to free the poorer class of England from the excessive burden of taxation placed upon it by the aristocracy. He is mentioned in Longfellow's poem entitled *Miles Standish*. He had three sons, Samuel, John and William, who emigrated to this country and from the last named the subject of this review is descended. Prominent representatives of the name have been connected with events shaping the history of the country and the posterity of the three brothers is now a very numerous one. Captain John Tyler, the father of Charles W., is known to every old inhabitant of this part of Illinois, being numbered among the pioneers of the locality. He was born in Penn Yan, Yates county, New York, July 10, 1810, and was united in marriage to Miss Susan Battle on the 1st of January, 1838. After her death he was married again, September 1, 1844, in Raysville, Henry county, Indiana, his second union being with Mahala Willits, and their first child was Charles W. Tyler, whose name introduces this review, and who was born in Raysville, November 9, 1845.

In 1852 Captain Tyler and his family started westward, traveling in a "prairie schooner" until they arrived at Middletown, Logan county, Illinois, February 2, 1852, which was then an important trading point. There a settlement was made, but after two years they removed to Prairie Creek township, locating upon a farm where the subject of this review was reared to manhood. The schools of the neighborhood were of a rather primitive character and therefore his educational privileges were limited, but experience, reading and observation in later years have made him a well informed man. With the other members of the family he



C. W. TYLER.



experienced many hardships and trials of pioneer life in the early days. The settlers lived largely upon wild game—deer, ducks and geese, all of which were plentiful. The nearest market was Pekin, which was twenty-five miles distant, two days being required to make the trip. Corn sold for ten cents per bushel and coal cost ten cents per bushel. It was principally used for fuel, for the timber in this locality was very scarce.

Mr. Tyler assisted in the work of the home farm, the planting and plowing, and in all other departments of the labor necessary for the development of the land and the cultivation of the crops. On the 16th of September, 1866, however, he started out to make his own way in the world, and after traveling for two weeks in a prairie schooner through rain and mud he arrived at Columbia, Boone county, Missouri. In that locality he carried on farming until September, 1867, but at that time the country in that region was still full of bushwhackers, and he still bears the scar from a wound received while chasing a gang of those lawless men. The conditions of the country led him to return east, and he went to Wellington, Lorain county, Ohio, but soon afterward removed to Cleveland. There he learned the carpenter's trade, and after completing his apprenticeship he removed to Anderson, Madison county, Indiana, where he mastered the German language. His next place of residence was Indianapolis, Indiana, and in February, 1877, he returned with his family to Prairie Creek township.

In the meantime he had been married to Miss H. J. Aldrich, who was a teacher in the institute for the blind, in Indianapolis, the wedding taking place October 7, 1874. She lived little more than four years

after their marriage, dying January 16, 1879, and leaving him with two small children: Bessie E., who married James Weaver and they reside at Oakford, Illinois; Simeon A. married Mina Teagarden, of Steuben county, Indiana, and they reside at San Jose, Illinois. On the 24th of December, following, he married Miss Catherine Woehrle, of Forest City, Mason county, Illinois, and by this union there have been born five children, four of whom are living: Byron F., Lillian W., Frederick C., and Mary C., all at home.

Upon again coming to Logan county Mr. Tyler resumed farming and is now the owner of a valuable farming property near San Jose. This is under a high state of cultivation and is supplied with all modern accessories and conveniences for facilitating his work and rendering it more effective. While he is a progressive and energetic agriculturist, he does not confine his attention along this line of endeavor, being one of the directors and the vice-president of the Citizens Coal & Mining Company, of Lincoln, and a stockholder in the San Jose Bank, of San Jose. His fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, as well as his patriotic citizenship, have elected him to public office. In 1880 he was chosen for the position of town clerk, in which capacity he acceptably served for eight years, and in 1889 he was elected supervisor of Prairie Creek township, filling that position continuously for nine years. Over his public life there falls no shadow of wrong, for at all times he has been loyal to his duty. In business transactions his course is ever straightforward, and in all life's relations he has commanded the respect of his fellow men. The success he has achieved is the result of his own ef-

forts, for in early manhood when he started out in life he had no capital, and it has been the years of industry and enterprise which have brought to him prosperity.

EDWARD B. NICHOLSON.

One of the most progressive farmers and reliable and esteemed citizens of Logan county, Illinois, is Edward B. Nicholson, who was born May 4, 1851, in Elkhart Grove, this county, and is a son of John and Mary E. (Constant) Nicholson, the former a native of Yorkshire, England, and the latter of Sangamon county, Illinois, born on Wolf creek.

John Nicholson came to America and located in this state. He met and married Mary E. Constant, in Springfield, Illinois. He engaged in farming near Elkhart Grove and became the possessor of two hundred acres of fertile land. His death occurred in 1854. His widow later married R. C. Lloyd, a native of Virginia, and they lived on the farm owned by the widow until 1866, when they removed to the farm known in this neighborhood as the Miles Leach farm, where they remained until 1886, when they made a trip to Iowa, prospecting, but shortly after Mr. Lloyd was taken ill at a hotel and died, in 1890. The mother of our subject died December 21, 1900.

Edward B. Nicholson, of this sketch, was one in a family of three children by the first marriage of Mrs. Lloyd, his one sister and one brother being,—Hattie, who died at the age of seventeen years; and J. T., who married Anna Bogardus, of Elkhart, Illinois, and resides at Dexter, Kansas. The children by the second marriage were as follows: Julia, who died at the age of seventeen years;

Henry L., unmarried, a retired farmer living in Lincoln, Illinois; Garrett, who died at the age of twenty years; Robert, who died at the age of two years; and John B., who is married and resides at Wellman, Iowa.

Edward B. Nicholson, of this biography, passed his boyhood attending school, being an apt and ambitious student in the Prairie College school-house in Elkhart. He assisted his father on the farm until he was twenty-three years old, preparing for his later successful agricultural life.

Mr. Nicholson was united in marriage, October 20, 1873, at Elkhart, Illinois, to Miss Lizzie Chick, who was born in Springfield in 1852, and was a daughter of Robert Chick, a native of Kentucky. Her death occurred March 20, 1884. Mr. Nicholson was married February 20, 1886, at Winfield, Kansas, to Miss Jennie Cochran, a native of Saybrook, Illinois, born November 29, 1866, and the daughter of John Cochran, who was born in Palestine, Illinois, February 14, 1830, and his wife, Lizzie (Jordan) Cochran, who was born in Gosport, Indiana, February 22, 1837, and in that city was married March 20, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran remained for a time in Gosport, and then removed to McLean county, Illinois, locating at Saybrook, where he engaged in farming, but later removed to Winfield, Kansas, where he owns two hundred and forty acres of land. The mother died November 20, 1894, and she was laid to rest at Prairie Ridge, Kansas. In 1862 Mr. Cochran enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering Company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth Volunteer Infantry, and served gallantly through four years, accompanying General Sherman in all of his campaigns. He was mustered out as orderly sergeant, in June, 1865. He is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and attends

and liberally supports the Christian church. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mrs. Nicholson is one of a family of three sons and three daughters born to her parents, namely: Alfred, who married Minnie Caster and resides at Eatonville, Kansas; James, who married Hattie Oertington and resides at Eatonville, Kansas; Jennie L., the wife of our subject; Nellie, who married Newton Julien and resides at Blackwell, Oklahoma; John W., who married Eliza Thompson and resides at Eatonville; and Julia, who died in infancy.

Four children were born to Mr. Nicholson by his first wife, namely: Hattie M., born November 16, 1875, died January 24, 1880; John E., born August 15, 1878, resides with his father; Hallie M., born August 24, 1880, married, March 8, 1898, Orf French, resides at Mt. Pulaski and has one son,—Harold; and Thomas J., born October 12, 1882, resides with his parents. The children of the second marriage were: Constant, who was born January 5, 1887, and died July 26, 1888; Nellie, born December 10, 1889; and Myrtle, born December 18, 1892.

After his marriage Mr. Nicholson went to Kansas and soon became identified with public affairs in Winfield, being made marshal there and holding the position for three years. The next year and a half were spent in Illinois, but he then went back to Kansas, where he bought a farm of three hundred and sixty acres, upon which the family lived for fourteen years, until 1894. Our subject then returned to Logan county, selling all his business interests in Kansas and renting the farm he now occupies from his step-brother, L. H. Lloyd. Here he has two hundred and four acres, located in sections 31 and 32, Elkhart township, with an excellent residence, barns and all kinds of im-

provements; in fact, this is one of the most desirable country homes in the locality. He is everywhere held in the highest esteem as a man of integrity and honor.

Mr. Nicholson has always taken an active part in politics as a Republican, has been a member of the executive committee and was elected as supervisor in 1898, and although it was a Democratic board he was placed on the poor farm committee for two years, one of the active committees of the board. He was re-elected in 1900, running ahead of his ticket, and has taken an active part in the work of the board. In educational affairs he also takes his part, having been a member of the school board for some years and president of it for the past two years.

JOHN F. TALMAGE.

As a farmer, speculator and all-around business man and enterprising member of society Mr. Talmage is destined to fill an important place in the history of Lincoln and vicinity. At present living on his farm of one hundred and ninety acres in Broadwell township, he is contemplating a speedy removal into the city of Lincoln, where he is a large property owner and has many interests to engage his many-sided ability. He was born in Logan county, September 15, 1864, and in his youth had ever before him the example of an industrious and progressive father, Benjamin F. Talmage, who was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1832. The elder Talmage was reared in his native state, and when partially grown served an apprenticeship of four years to a carpenter. He came to Illinois about 1856 and settled in Lincoln, where he built some of the first houses in the village, but he eventually re-

moved to Broadwell township, where he became the possessor of two hundred and ninety acres of land, and where he lived until he was able to retire from active labor, when he returned to Lincoln, and he resided there for about fifteen years prior to his death, which occurred in 1891. He was a remarkably prosperous man, a good financier and a man of high moral principle, and started out to make his way in the world from the bottom round of the ladder. At the time of his death he owned, besides his farm property, considerable real estate in the city of Lincoln. The paternal grandfather of our subject was of English descent, and died in Newark, New Jersey, about thirty years ago, the grandmother living to be ninety-one years of age.

Benjamin Talmage was married, in 1860, to Elizabeth C., daughter of Charles C. Ferris, who came from Ohio. Of this union there were two children, of whom John F. is older and Charles D., now living in Lincoln, is the younger. John F. Talmage was educated in the district schools of Logan county and the high school of Lincoln, and also took a course at the business college at Burlington, Iowa. He aided his father in the management of the home farm, and developed, when quite young, ambitious and industrious tendencies. After his father's death he came into the possession of his present properties, which he has managed with skill and upon strict business principles. He has built a pleasant home at the corner of Wyatt avenue and Hamilton street, Lincoln, where he has made his home since the autumn of 1901.

In 1893 Mr. Talmage married Louise Friend, a daughter of Hiram Friend, now deceased. Mrs. Talmage was born in 1874, and had one sister, Mattie, who is now the wife of J. P. Dehner, of Lincoln. Two chil-

dren have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Talmage, Hiram F. and Marie L., who were born, respectively, in 1894 and 1900. Mr. Talmage is a Republican in politics, but has never sought office. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias and with the Modern Woodmen of America.

JOHN C. GRAHAM.

John C. Graham, one of the prosperous and well-known farmers of Logan county, was born in County West Meath, Ireland, October 10, 1836, a son of William and Ann (Lowe) Graham, natives of the same part of Ireland. The parents were married in their native land, and there the mother died in 1844. The father, entertaining large hopes of life in America, emigrated with his family of five children, in 1849. The journey was undertaken in a sailing vessel, and lasted three weeks, the voyagers settling in New Jersey, where the father purchased forty acres of land where the town of Clayton is now located. Life in the new country so auspiciously begun was destined to be overtaken with misfortune, for when three months had elapsed the father sickened and died and the children were face to face with the dire problem of their own support. John C. had received a limited education in Ireland, but he was an industrious lad and faced the great calamity of his father's death with fortitude and practical assistance, for he at once began to work on a farm by the month. Hoping to better his prospects, he came to Illinois in 1855, locating in Menard county, where for four years he continued to do farm work by the month. From the savings of his labors he was enabled to purchase forty acres of partly improved land, which he proceeded to culti-

vate, and to this was added from time to time until he became the possessor of four hundred and twenty-five acres of land. Part of this was in Menard and the balance in Logan counties, and at the present time it is splendidly improved, with an excellent residence and modern barns, fences and outhouses. Mr. Graham moved to his pleasant home on section 8, Hurlbut township, in 1892. While it was an improved farm, which he had rented for some time, he has practically renewed all of the buildings and made a beautiful home.

At Lincoln, Illinois, October 16, 1879, Mr. Graham married Margaret F. Goodpasture, who was born near Petersburg, Menard county, May 10, 1846. Her parents, Jefferson and Margaret (Masters) Goodpasture, were natives of Tennessee, in which state they were married, September 9, 1832, and from there they removed to Illinois soon afterward. They at first located near Petersburg, and then spent some time in Missouri, returning to Menard county, Illinois, where the father bought land. At the time of his death, November 6, 1881, he had disposed of his farm and purchased property in Lincoln, Illinois, where his declining days were spent. The mother, who died April 18, 1862, was the mother of a large family of children, seven of whom are living: Thomas, who is living with Mr. Graham; Sarah, who is the wife of Robert Graham, of Athens, Illinois; Winburn, who married Adaline Dennis and lives at Adams, Nebraska; Hester, who is the wife of James Madison Masters, of Tobias, Nebraska; Mary, who is married to Isaac Masters, of Menard county, Illinois; Margaret, who is now Mrs. Graham; and Jennie, who is the wife of Andrew Comstock, of Lincoln, Illinois.

After his marriage Mr. Graham began

housekeeping in Menard county, Illinois, and in 1892 moved to Logan county, upon the farm of one hundred and twenty acres left him by his uncle, and which has since been his home. In addition to general farming he raises a high grade of cattle and horses for market. Mr. Graham is a stanch Democrat and interested in local and county affairs, but has never been willing to accept political office. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Irish Grove, and stands high in the community as a man whose word is as good as his bond, and who is a progressive influence in all departments of life.

To Mr. and Mrs. Graham have been born the following children: Addie, born December 16, 1880; William John, born February 22, 1882; Gracie, born December 8, 1883; Robert, born June 2, 1885, the twin of Bertha, who died October 28, 1894; Frank, born February 27, 1889; and Josie, the twin sister of Frank, all of whom have been given good educational advantages.

Much credit is due Mr. Graham, who was left an orphan at the age of thirteen years in a strange land, dependent on his own resources. He was the second child and eldest son of a family of five children. Thus beginning with nothing but a determination to succeed, Mr. Graham has come to be not only one of the prosperous men of Logan county, but, what is more,—one of its most highly esteemed citizens for his integrity and sterling worth.

JOHN KIICK.

Among the prominent farmer citizens of Logan county, Illinois, now living retired after a life of industry, is John Kiick, the

owner of eight hundred acres of land and one of the county's most substantial residents. The birth of Mr. Kiick occurred in Hanover, Germany, March 26, 1833, and he is a son of Hans and Margaret (Brochers) Kiick. Our subject was reared on a farm in his native country and was a school-boy until the age of fifteen years, spending the time between that age and his majority in various kinds of work, and at the same time making plans to emigrate to the United States. His means were very limited, but he finally accumulated enough to start on the trip and landed in New Orleans, soon after reached St. Louis, and went from there to Mount Pulaski. Almost immediately he found work among the neighboring farmers and by industry and energy was prepared to set up a home of his own by 1857.

It was in this year that Mr. Kiick was married to Miss Catherine Christman, who was a step-daughter of Adam Shick, and by this union nine children were born, as follows: Margaret, who married Paul Heiserman, and lives in Macon county; John Herman, who lives in the same county; Frank William, a farmer of Logan county, living in Latham; Jacob Ernest, who is a merchant of Latham; George E., who is a farmer of Latham; Clara Emma, who married Lynch James, of Latham; Mary A., who married George Culp and lives near Latham; Esther Catherine, who married O. J. Lucas, of Latham; and Walter, who died at the age of fifteen years.

In 1865 our subject rented a farm and worked it faithfully for three years, at the end of this period purchasing his first forty acres of land, near Burr Oak grove, Laenna township. In 1874 he sold this tract and bought one hundred and sixty acres adjoining Latham, which he still owns, and as the years went by Mr. Kiick kept on adding

land to his fine farm until now he is the owner of eight hundred acres in this vicinity. All of this property has been well improved and is under cultivation with the exception of the last tract purchased two years ago.

Mr. Kiick has been a lifelong Democrat and for two terms was the efficient road commissioner, during which time he rendered his township excellent service. Although reared in the Lutheran church, he has become identified with the Evangelical denomination, where he is most highly regarded.

WESLEY A. KOCH, M. D.

Among the prominent and successful young professional men of Middletown, Logan county, Illinois, is Dr. W. A. Koch, who also took part in the Spanish-American war. The birth of Dr. Koch occurred at Pekin, Illinois, and he is a son of Henry L. and Catherine (Eckhart) Koch, both of whom were natives of Germany, although married in Pekin, Illinois, where Mr. Koch is engaged in a prosperous furniture and undertaking business, under the firm name of Albertson & Koch. His father was John Koch, and with him Henry came to the United States from Germany when he was but six years of age. The trip across the ocean required seven weeks, as it was made in a sailing vessel, which landed its passengers at New York City. Later Mr. Koch came west and located at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where Henry attended school until he was fifteen years of age. Then he accompanied his parents on their removal to Peoria, Illinois, where he was given educational advantages until nineteen years of age, leaving school at that time to become a mem-

ber of a volunteer company. He served faithfully as a soldier in the Civil war, after which he made his home in Pekin, Illinois, where he learned the trade of upholstering. Three years later he embarked in the business for himself and carried it on until 1880, when he enlarged his stock to embrace wall paper, paints, etc., and in 1886 associated with him Mr. Albertson, in the furniture and undertaking business.

Dr. Koch was given excellent educational advantages, his younger years being passed at school in a private German institution in Pekin. Later he attended the ward schools, passing with honor through the high school, from which he graduated in 1896. For one year the young man studied the science of medicine with Dr. John I. Skelly, of Pekin, and thus prepared, entered the medical department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the University of Illinois, graduating with well-earned honors May 28, 1901.

On April 28, 1898, Dr. Koch enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war, entering Company G, Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Springfield. From there he went direct to Chickamauga Park, then on to Newport News, Virginia, whence the regiment went on a transport under orders for Porto Rico. The Doctor was mustered out at Springfield, October 15, 1898, having been corporal of his company.

Dr. Koch is one of a family of eight children, the others being as follows: Rudolph married Lydia Margarete, a daughter of a minister of the German Methodist church, and resides in Omaha, Nebraska, where he is in the agricultural implement business. They have one child. Lewis, unmarried, is a resident of Pekin. George attends the public schools of Pekin. Celia is the wife of Louis De Vries, of Hepler, Kansas. Clara

is at home. Etta died at the age of three years.

On June 28, 1901, Dr. Koch came to Logan county, Illinois, and located for the practice of his profession in Middletown, where in this short period he has built up a very encouraging practice. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and is an able, energetic and scholarly young man, who has every promise of becoming distinguished in his profession. In politics he is a Republican, and he is a consistent member of the Methodist church.

ZADOC W. GRAFF.

A prominent citizen of Logan county, Illinois, is found in Zadoc W. Graff, a resident of Middletown, where he is highly esteemed. His birth occurred in Morgan county, Illinois, October 23, 1861, and he is a son of Washington and Elizabeth (Flynn) Graff, both of whom were natives of the state of Kentucky, although they were united in marriage in Jacksonville, Illinois. The father engaged in farming all his life, his death occurring November 7, 1895, the mother having passed away in 1864. The second marriage of Mr. Graff, senior, was in 1865, to Elizabeth Owen, who died in 1883, and in 1884 he married Minnie Christian, who now resides on the old homestead farm near Jacksonville.

The children born to the first union were as follows: Molly, who is the widow of Marcellus Crum, and resides in Virginia, Illinois; William, who married Matie Berry and resides in Morgan county, Illinois; Marguerite, deceased, who married Harmon Fisher, and later John McCawley and resided in St. Louis, Missouri; George, who

died at the age of one year; Frank, who married Elvira Cogdell, and resides at Springfield; Zadoc W., of this biography; and General Grant, who married Emma Lewis and resides near Jacksonville.

Zadoc W. Graff, the subject of this biography, attended the district school at the Graff school, remaining there until he attained the age of fifteen years, then becoming a student in the Jacksonville Business College, and leaving that institution at the age of nineteen years. He began his business career in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he was mail agent between that city and Pon Dowe, where there was a stage line of eighty miles with but one stop, which was at a smelting mill. At the end of a year he returned to Virginia, Illinois. The year following his southern trip Mr. Graff was engaged in the butcher business and then went to Chandlersville, where for one and one-half years he was in the mercantile business, but was then induced to remove to Fort Pierre, South Dakota, and open up a real estate business, which for two years was a successful business venture. When he located there the flourishing town of Canning was only "on paper," but during his residence there he did much to promote its interests, and at this time the population of this growing little city is fully one thousand citizens. Although he still feels an interest in the locality, Mr. Graff has sold all of his holdings there.

Returning to Illinois, he purchased a farm of two hundred and thirty acres in Cass county, and lived upon that place, with his brother, about one and one-half years, when the brothers sold this property and bought two hundred acres in Morgan county, living there about two years. Mr. Graff then saw a fine opportunity to embark in the grain business, and carried this on in Na-

trona, Mason county, for four years, returning then to the old homestead, where he lived until 1897. In November of that year he moved to Middletown, after settling up his father's estate, and again embarked in the grain business, in which he has been eminently successful. He owns one large grain elevator in Middletown, and another at Fancy Prairie, Illinois, being one of the leading grain buyers of this section.

Mr. Graff was married, September 15, 1898, at Middletown, to Edna Glenn, who was born here August 17, 1880, and is a daughter of J. A. Glenn, whose biographical sketch appears in another part of this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Graff was born one son,—Glenn W., on May 4, 1899.

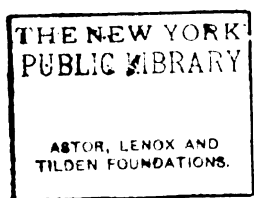
Socially Mr. Graff is connected with Ashland Lodge, K. P.; Myrtle Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Middletown, and the Court of Honor. In politics he is a Republican, and ably performs the duties of a member of the town board of the prosperous little city of Middletown. He is president of the Middletown Mutual Telephone Company and one of its organizers, it being a prosperous company with over one hundred 'phones. He is also captain of the Rough Riders, a branch of the Anti-Horsethief Association, and has held the position since its organization, two years ago.

CHARLES S. LAWRENCE.

The name of Lawrence is identified with the early days of Illinois, and with the large and successful agricultural undertakings which have placed the state foremost in the production of sustenance for the nation. Charles S. Lawrence, whose useful and well balanced life spanned the distance between his birth, September 8,



CHARLES LAWRENCE.



Mr. Gasaway is also prominent in a number of fraternal orders, particularly the Masonic, and was raised in Lodge No. 521, A. F. & A. M., at Illiopolis, but dimitted and became a charter member of the Latham Lodge, No. 853, in 1898, and has been its treasurer ever since its inauguration. He took the degrees of Knight Templar and Royal Arch at Mount Pulaski, No. 39 and No. 121, respectively. He is also a charter member of the Knights of Pythias, of Latham, where he has passed all of the chairs, and he has been sent as a representative to the grand lodge.

Mr. Gasaway is one of the leading citizens of Latham, where his private, business and political life has redounded only to his credit, and no record of Logan county would be complete without a biographical mention of this representative citizen.

MRS. MARGARET ELLIS.

A representative social leader in the town of Lincoln, Mrs. Margaret Ellis is also a large property owner, and a business woman of more than ordinary ability. The widow of Nicholas Ellis, remembered as one of the most substantial and successful of the agriculturists of Logan county, Mrs. Ellis is the youngest child born in Europe to Jacob and Katherine Fuhs, who emigrated to America in 1856 with their four children. The children in the order of their births are: Christ, who is now living about a mile and a half from Washington Heights, Cook county, Illinois; Emma, who resides on the home place in Cook county; Mary, who is the wife of Frank Kieffer, and lives at Washington Heights; Margaret, now Mrs. Ellis; Charles F., who also lives at Washington

Heights; and Joseph, who lives on the home place.

Mrs. Ellis received excellent educational training in her youth, and in 1876 married Nicholas Ellis, a son of Martin E. Ellis, who emigrated from Germany with his wife and six children about 1856. Martin Ellis was one of the very early pioneers of Chicago and vicinity, and the first work in which he engaged after coming to Illinois was cutting logs from the present site of Chicago. Subsequently he worked as a farm hand on the prairies, a not too profitable undertaking, for when he arrived in Springfield with his family he was the possessor of the inspiring sum of twenty-five cents. His wife seems to have imbibed the courageous and free spirit of the plains, for she put her shoulder to the wheel and worked with her husband in a hemp factory in Springfield. After a time the father became interested in a pork packing concern in the town, and gradually made his way to the front, and in time owned considerable land in Logan county. As may be imagined, his son, Nicholas, was obliged to shift for himself at a very early age, and he fortunately possessed industry and application sufficient to overcome whatever of discouragement or obstacles came his way. In the family, besides himself, were: Catherine, who died in Broadwell township; Mary, who was the wife of Frank Risley, and died in 1874; Fred, Christine, and Josephine, who all died in childhood.

After her marriage Mrs. Ellis came to Logan county, where her husband bought a farm in Broadwell township, upon which they lived for about seventeen years. Mr. Ellis died on the home farm January 8, 1894, after which Mrs. Ellis closed up her farming interests and purchased a pleasant home at 515 North Logan street. To Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were born four children, two

sons and two daughters, namely: John M., who was born February 17, 1883, and is living at home; Mary, who was born August 25, 1885; Susan J., who was born September 18, 1886; and Allen J., who was born August 3, 1888. The children are being educated in the public schools of Lincoln, and it is the intention of their mother to give them every opportunity in her power to improve their talents and general ability. The property of Mrs. Ellis consists of one farm of four hundred and thirty-three acres in Broadwell township, and another farm of one hundred and forty-seven acres in the same township, and a farm of one hundred and twenty-three acres in Chester township. The farm property is all rented out to tenants. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were among the early communicants of St. Mary's Catholic church of Lincoln and assisted liberally in building both church edifices.

JAMES AYRES.

James Ayres, a well-known retired farmer of Mt. Pulaski, is a native of Ohio, born on a farm in Miami county November 15, 1834, and is a son of Darius and Orpah (Rosebrough) Ayres. The father was born in Madison county, that state, in 1800, while the mother was born in Kentucky in 1804. They were married in Hamilton county, Ohio, and later removed to Miami county, that state, where the father was engaged in general farming until his death in 1839. The farm which he left to his widow was small, but it was all paid for. In 1852 she and her family came to Logan county, Illinois, and settled on a farm of one hundred and twenty acres three miles northeast of the village of Mt. Pulaski, where she con-

tinued to make her home throughout the remainder of her life. She lived to rear her children and see them all comfortably settled in life, and passed quietly away in 1891, at the ripe old age of eighty-six years, loved and respected by all who knew her. She had seven children who lived to be grown, namely: Richard F., deceased, who once served as sheriff of Logan county; Mary, wife of J. C. Webster; Alfred, a resident of Chestnut, Logan county; John R., a retired farmer of Mt. Pulaski; Susan, wife of Thomas S. Clark, of the state of Washington; James, our subject; and Rebecca, who married John H. Dement and both are now deceased.

Mr. Ayres, of this review, spent the first seventeen years of his life in his native state, and is indebted to its district schools for the greater part of his education. He attended a subscription school for one term after coming with the family to Illinois. His early life was passed upon the home farm and he assisted his mother in caring for the family.

On October 17, 1883, Mr. Ayres married Mrs. Christina Webster, of Logan county. Her first husband, J. C. Webster, was an early resident of this county, having located near Chestnut in 1849. He was a very prominent man and was elected circuit clerk of the county, to which office he was subsequently re-elected, serving in all eight years. Later he was elected as the first mayor of the city of Lincoln. He died leaving four children, namely: Elmer L., who is now in the employ of the government and is stationed at Fort Sheridan, Illinois; Estella, wife of George A. Mayer, of Mount Pulaski; Alice, wife of W. C. Purviance, of Mount Pulaski; and Joseph C., a resident of Fulton county, Illinois.

Mrs. Ayres is a native of Schoharie

county, New York, and a daughter of Henry I. Warner, who was born in the same state in 1796 and came to Illinois in 1857, locating in Lincoln, where he made his home until his death, in 1884. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Becker, died in Lincoln in 1858, leaving five children: George and David, who are now deceased; Mrs. Florine Lawrence, a resident of Syracuse, New York; Mrs. Sarah C. Jones, of Lincoln, Illinois; and Christina, wife of our subject. Five children died previous to the mother's death.

After his marriage Mr. Ayres remained on the old homestead, having purchased the interests of the other heirs in the place, and to it he added a tract of forty acres, making one hundred and sixty acres in all. It is now under a high state of cultivation and improved with good and substantial buildings. Renting the farm in March, 1893, Mr. Ayres removed to Mt. Pulaski, and has since lived a retired life, though he still looks after his property interests. While living in the country he was a member of the school board for several years, and has always taken a deep and commendable interest in all enterprises calculated to advance the social, moral or material welfare of the community in which he lives. He is a man of the highest respectability, and is well liked by all who know him.

WILLIAM SHAW DUNHAM.

Prominent among the business men of Atlanta is William Shaw Dunham, who for over forty-five years has been closely identified with the history of the city, while his name is inseparably connected with its commercial and financial records. In business affairs he has been wonderfully successful,

and is now president of the Atlanta National Bank, and one of the largest land owners in Logan county.

Mr. Dunham was born in Washington county, Ohio, September 28, 1827, and is one of a family of six children whose parents were William W. and Mary G. (Green) Dunham. The father was a native of England, and came to the United States with two brothers at an early day. Having learned the trade of a compositor and done considerable newspaper work in England, he immediately located in Providence, Rhode Island, on his arrival in this country, and became editor of the Providence Journal. After publishing that paper for several years he removed to Marietta, Washington county, Ohio, and assumed the editorship of the Marietta Gazette, carrying on that paper until two years before his death, when he came, in April, 1831, to Waynesville, DeWitt county, Illinois, where he purchased a farm and engaged in its operation until his death, in October, 1833. His wife survived him many years and died in August, 1877.

Our subject was only six years old at the time of his father's death, and as the family was left in limited circumstances he was forced to seek a livelihood for himself and mother at the age of twelve. As his time was then spent in following the plow, his education was necessarily limited. He followed farming until eighteen years of age, and was then bound out by his mother to A. B. Lewis as clerk in his dry-goods store at Waynesville, where he worked for three years, at a salary of five dollars per month the first year; second year, ten; and the last year was paid a salary of two hundred dollars. During that time he managed to save enough, with the assistance of his brother, to embark in a similar enterprise with C. H. Ormsby, this partnership existing for two

years. He afterward took his two brothers in with him, the firm being known as J. P. Dunham & Company, and they carried on business together at Waynesville for twelve years.

In June, 1856, Mr. Dunham came to Atlanta and opened a mercantile establishment under the name of Dunham & Maltby, which partnership continued until the fall of 1858, when he sold out and established another business, which he carried on alone. In 1861 he formed a partnership with James Shores and Jacob Hawes. The latter subsequently sold out to William Milliner. This firm existed some eighteen years, but in 1879 purchased the entire business and admitted his son to partnership, the firm having since been known as W. S. Dunham & Son. They enjoy an excellent trade and have one of the largest clothing establishments in Atlanta. Mr. Dunham owns ten hundred and forty-two acres of valuable farming land, six hundred and forty acres of which adjoin the city of Atlanta, while the remaining four hundred and two acres are on the outskirts of Pontiac. Besides this property he has considerable real estate in Atlanta, and has just completed one of the most handsome and modern residences in the place, at a cost of seven thousand dollars. The plan was taken from a California mansion, and the work was carried on day by day under his watchful eye, the interior woodwork being a piano finish.

Mr. Dunham was first married, November 5, 1851, to Miss Adeline Branson, of Sangamon county, and to them was born a son, William W., who died in infancy. The wife died May 29, 1853, and was interred with her little child in the Waynesville cemetery. On the 5th of September, 1855, Mr. Dunham was married to Miss Martha E. Harrison, a daughter of Dr. F. F. Harrison,

of Waynesville, and they became the parents of five children, of whom Samuel C. died at the age of six years, and Meneta E., an accomplished and highly educated young lady, died in her twenty-ninth year. The surviving children are Addie, now the wife of Thomas H. Slaughter, who conducts a musical conservatory in Louisville, Kentucky, and is a graduate of the same; Kate D., wife of Samuel K. Huston, an expert diamond cutter and jeweler of Chicago, Illinois; and William S., Jr., general merchant of Atlanta.

Mr. Dunham has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1848, and president of Union Hall Association of Atlanta. He cast his first presidential vote for General Winfield Scott, the Whig candidate, and since the organization of the Republican party in 1856 has been one of its staunch supporters. He has been called upon to fill various official positions of honor and trust, being a member of the state legislature in 1894, and serving on a number of the important committees, including that of state buildings, agriculture and banks. He was also on the committee that visited all the state institutions. He served with distinction as mayor of the city, alderman and trustee for one term each, and was president of the school board for three years. Owing to advancing years, he now declines all political honors which the people would confer upon him, preferring to spend his remaining days in ease and quiet. Mr. Dunham is noted for his liberality, giving generously at all times to any enterprise calculated to advance the interests of his fellow citizens or promote the general welfare. His career has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, for he has ever conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor

and integrity. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellow men. Religiously his wife is a member of the Methodist church, and they are people of prominence in the city which has so long been their home.

HUGH A. BINNS.

One of the leading business men of Middletown, Logan county, Illinois, who is prominently identified with many business enterprises, is Hugh A. Binns, a descendant of an old English family which located in Virginia at a very early day. He was born in Pike county, Ohio, January 30, 1855, and is a son of Lee Durham and Jane (Johnston) Binns, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania, their marriage taking place in the state of Ohio. The father of our subject was a gallant soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, serving for three years in the Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After the close of the war he returned to Ohio and engaged in farming there until 1870, at that date moving to Logan county, Illinois, and locating on a farm in Corwin township. Until his death, August 11, 1874, he followed farming and became a well-known and respected citizen of the community. His widow survived until December 31, 1900, passing out of life with the old year. Both were laid away in the Pleasant Valley cemetery, in Corwin township, Logan county.

Hugh A. Binns is one in a family of seven children, as follows: Philip, who married Molly Pittman, resides in Nebraska; Johanna resided with her mother until her

death; Susan, who married James K. Warren, resides in Marion county, Kansas; Hugh A. is the subject of this sketch; Lee D., who married Rosie Martin, resides in Sheridan township on a farm; James, who married Truda Worth, resides at Red Oak, Iowa, engaged in farming and cattle-raising; and Charles, unmarried, resides in New Holland, Illinois, where he has held the position of cashier in the Merchant's Bank for the past eight years.

The educational opportunities afforded our subject in his youth were limited to the seasons during the winters, as the summers were occupied in work on the farm, but until he was twenty years old he managed to pass a part of each winter in the district schools of the neighborhood, obtaining an education. He came to Logan county, Illinois, with his parents, and was on the home farm until about 1893, when he purchased eighty acres of land in Corwin township, on section 6, living on section 5, on his mother's farm. This farm he still owns, as well as three shares in the home farm.

Mr. Binns was married, November 11, 1893, in Sheridan township, at the residence of his brother-in-law, to Miss Fannie Windle, who was born in 1865 in that township, and is a daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Hagen) Windle. Her father was a farmer of that place, but is now in York county, Nebraska.

Mrs. Binns is one of a family of five children born to her parents, namely: Douglass, Joseph, Clarence, Katie and Fannie.

The children born to our subject and his wife are Mildred, Howard, Alma and Hugh, the two eldest being in school.

After marriage Hugh A. Binns remained on the homestead farm and his mother moved into New Holland. He had purchased all of the machinery, implements and

stock and continued the operation of the farm for the following two years, removing then to New Holland, where he engaged in the business of stock buying for a period of three years, coming then back to the farm, where he remained for two years more. He next moved to Middletown, where he opened up a grain business and has prospered exceedingly. Mr. Binns owns eighty acres in Corwin township, and a part of the old homestead, while he also owns in Kansas a fine property comprising two hundred and forty acres. For a number of years he has been one of the stockholders in the German American National Bank of Lincoln, Illinois, while he is socially connected with Camp No. 5713, M. W. A. A Republican in politics, he has been active in the ranks of his party and is a very efficient member of the Middletown village board. The religious connection of the family is with the Methodist church, where all are held in high esteem.

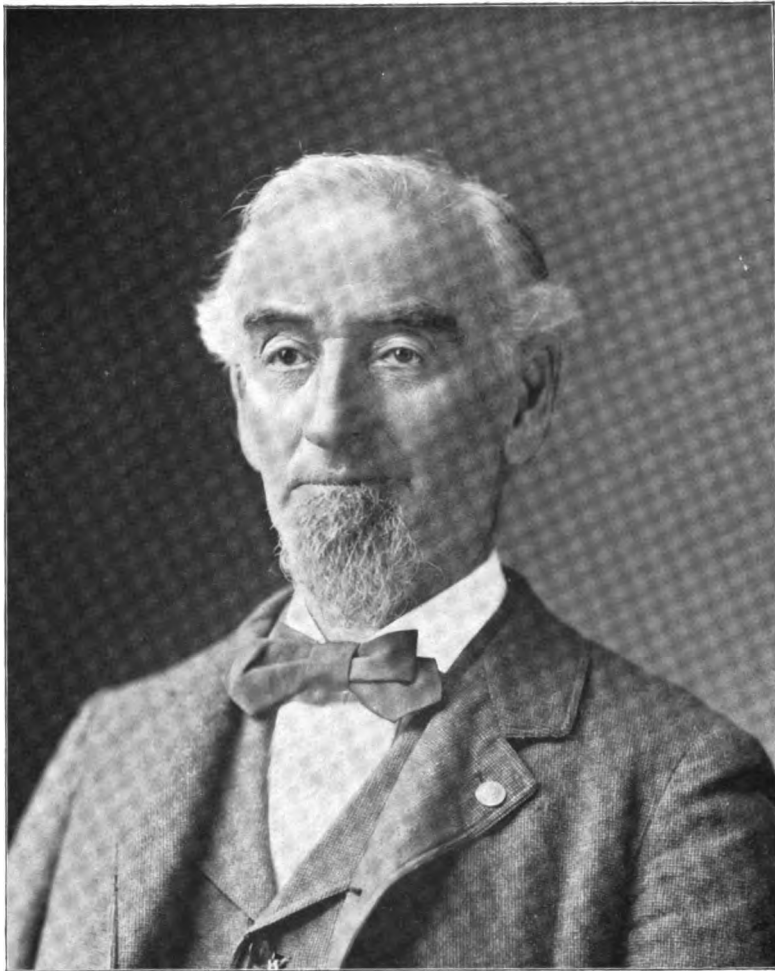
DANIEL SHOCKEY.

Among the soldiers of the Civil war whom it is our duty and pleasure to honor, none stand higher in his community than Daniel Shockey, who resides on section 12, Hurlbut township, Logan county, Illinois. He was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1831, and is a son of John and Catherine (Momm) Shockey, both of whom were natives of the same state as our subject.

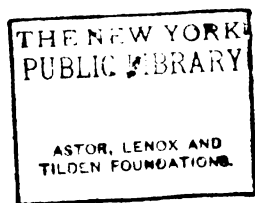
The parents were married in Pennsylvania and lived there until 1856, where the father operated a farm and raised stock, but at that date the family removed to Elkhart, Illinois. John Shockey purchased a great many Mexican land warrants, and at

one time owned over four thousand acres of land, the greater part of which was south and west of Elkhart, in Logan county, Illinois. He resided on the hill now occupied by Mrs. John D. Gillette, and here he died in 1858, his wife having died one year prior to his death. He had refused to hold public office, but took an active interest in all that pertained to the advancement of the community in which he lived. In politics he was a Republican and he attended the Dunkard church, of which his wife was a member. He is remembered to this day as one of the most highly respected and public-spirited men of that locality, and his death was mourned as a public calamity. To himself and wife were born seventeen children, as follows: John, who married Catherine Beck, and resides in Bates county, Missouri; Daniel, our subject; Christopher, who married a Miss Hoover and resides in Franklin county, Pennsylvania; Susannah, who married John Reinhart and first resided in Illinois and then returned to Pennsylvania; Jerry, who enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and died of fever while in the service; Henry, who married Miss Susannah Shockey, deceased, now resides in Pennsylvania; Mary, who married John J. Moore and resides near Mount Pulaski, Illinois; Lydia, who died at the age of seventeen; and nine other children who died in childhood.

Daniel Shockey had limited educational advantages, but attended a district school in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, until he was nineteen during the winter and then assisted his father upon the farm until he was twenty-one. In 1853 he came west to Illinois and located in Logan county, where he prospered and accumulated over three hundred acres of land.



DANIEL SHOCKEY.



In March, 1861, Mr. Shockey was married at Lincoln, Illinois, to Mary Gehr, who was born in February, 1844, in Maryland, and was the daughter of Ulrich and Sophia (Young) Gehr, natives of Maryland. The parents were married at Ringgold, Maryland, but came west in 1856 and settled in Tazewell county, Illinois. Here the father purchased eighty acres. This he sold after a short residence in Tazewell county and came to Logan county, where he rented land for several years and then he bought a farm, but later retired from active life, removing to Elkhart, Illinois, where he resided until his death, which occurred August 15, 1885, and his wife died January 28, 1889. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gehr, as follows: Mary, who married our subject; Martin, who enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and died at Little Rock, Arkansas, of fever contracted in the service; and Amanda, who married Charles Adams and resides in Elkhart, Illinois.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shockey have been born a family of five children, as follows: Amanda, who married Patrick Brennan and resides in Hurlbut township, Logan county; Edward, who resides with his parents, and Minnie, who is the wife of J. C. Boyd, of Peoria, Illinois.

On August 5, 1862, Mr. Shockey enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at Lincoln, Illinois. His command was ordered to Jackson, Tennessee. Although the regiment was in several skirmishes during the three years it served, none of the men participated in any of the great battles, although they were often in the vicinity, doing skirmish and guard duty and exhibiting as much bravery as those in the thick

of the fight. On August 12, 1865, the regiment was mustered out at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and honorably discharged at Springfield, Illinois, August 3, 1865.

After the war was over Mr. Shockey returned to his home and family and engaged in farming, renting a farm the first year from John D. Gillette and afterwards of Judge Logan. For twelve years he rented farms from several parties, and then he purchased eighty acres in Hurlbut township. He is energetic, industrious and saving and has been very successful and now owns three hundred and nineteen and one-half acres of fine land all well cultivated, on which are good buildings and a comfortable house. This has all been accumulated by Mr. and Mrs. Shockey unaided, and is a strong object lesson to the younger generations of what may be accomplished by a man of determined purpose and ability.

In politics Mr. Shockey is a Republican and always supports the candidates of his party. Naturally, as he is an old soldier, he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and takes a deep interest in all its affairs. In this order, as throughout the community, he is well liked for his many excellent qualities and is justly regarded as one of the substantial men of Logan county.

JOHN SHERMAN ALEXANDER.

John Sherman Alexander, proprietor of the livery stables and blacksmith shop at Latham, is one of the prosperous men of the village. He came here about 1887 from his native place in Clarke county, Ohio, where he was born August 27, 1861, and reared to manhood. He is the son of Jesse

C. and Hannah (Pullins) Alexander. The father was a contractor by occupation.

The boyhood of our subject was spent at Urbana, where he attended the public schools. When he was seventeen the father died, and two years later our subject went to Springfield, Ohio, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, serving a two-years' apprenticeship and receiving sixty dollars a year in payment for his services. He then went to Indiana and shod mules for a street car company, but after a few months he went to Springfield, Illinois, where for a few months he worked at his trade. The next calling he engaged in was that of farming, and worked by the month in Buffalo Hart, Sangamon county.

In 1887 Mr. Alexander removed to Latham and worked in the blacksmith shop of which he is now proprietor. In time he purchased the business and continued it, although at first upon a small scale. As time progressed he steadily added to his appliances and enlarged his fields of operations until in 1894 he became the owner of the adjoining livery stables, and since then has also added the handling of farm implements to his other extensive interests. In 1901 he organized the telephone system in Latham and now has in about seventy miles of wire and about one hundred telephones—it being an independent line that he owns. It connects with the Logan county line and is developing business every day. The success which has attended Mr. Alexander's efforts is wonderful and in addition to his residence and business property he is the owner of a business structure in the center of the town which he rents.

On March 10, 1889, Mr. Alexander was married to Miss Mary E. Blackford, of Latham, a daughter of J. C. and Mary (Howe) Blackford. Three children have

been born of this union, namely: Grace, Ethel and Lena.

Mr. Alexander was reared a Republican and is still faithful to that party, and although he has never sought office he has served most acceptably as alderman several terms. He was made a member of Latham Lodge, No. 853, A. F. & A. M., and of the chapter and commandery, K. T., of Mt. Pulaski. He was also made a member of the order of Odd Fellows at Barclay, Illinois, No. 550, and now holds membership in the lodge at Mt. Pulaski. He is a member of Latham Lodge, No. 35, K. P., and has filled all the chairs and attended the grand lodge as representative. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Few men have had their efforts crowned with success as has he, and no one deserves more praise for faithful labor intelligently applied. He has numberless friends and his future looks very bright and promising.

JOSEPH T. WILLBANKS.

One of the leading self-made men of Logan county is Joseph T. Willbanks, who has for a number of years been a leading representative of the agricultural interests of Hurlbut township. Although he started out upon his business career without capital, dependent entirely upon his own resources, he has worked his way steadily upward, brooking no obstacles that could be overcome by persistent and honest purpose, and to-day he is the owner of five hundred and seventy acres of valuable farming land.

Mr. Willbanks was born in Jefferson county, Illinois, February 10, 1829, a son of William and Ann (McCann) Willbanks.

His paternal grandparents were Daniel and Jane (Thomas) Willbanks, who were married July 31, 1794. The former was born June 15, 1770, and the latter July 16, 1773. They had a large family of children, of whom the following record is preserved: John, born October 22, 1796, was shot at Union Court House, South Carolina, July 28, 1835. Thomas, born December 11, 1798, was drowned at St. Louis, Missouri, April 11, 1830. James was born March 19, 1801, William, the father of our subject, was the next of the family. David was born April 6, 1805. Peggy, born October 27, 1808, was married, August 18, 1824, to James Black, and after his death was married, in November, 1837, to Uriah Compton, her death occurring in August, 1842, when she was thirty-six years of age. Judith, born August 8, 1813, became the wife of I. S. Robinson, November 19, 1839, and died June 18, 1848. Daniel, born May 13, 1817, was married, about March 7, 1841, to Margaret E. Campbell, and died at Memphis, about 1851. The father, Daniel Willbanks, Sr., died August 27, 1844, and his wife, Mrs. Jane Willbanks, died May 7, 1851, at the age of seventy-eight years. He conducted a tavern and postoffice on the stage route between Mt. Vernon and Shawneetown, was also the magistrate and county surveyor and the leading man of that section. The postoffice was conducted by members of the Willbanks family until President Lincoln's administration.

William Willbanks, the father of our subject, was born near Sparksburg, North Carolina, March 19, 1803, and after arriving at years of maturity married Ann McCann, in March, 1823. She was a native of Sinclair county, Illinois, born within eleven miles of Lebanon. For many years the father engaged in farming in Jefferson coun-

ty, Illinois, making his home there until his death, which occurred in 1851. In his political affiliations he was a stanch Democrat. His wife survived him until 1873. They were the parents of nine children: Martha, the eldest, died at the age of eight years; Margaret Jane became the wife of William Bartholomew and lived in the Indian Territory, but died in Iowa; Joseph is the next younger; Sarah A. became the wife of Riley Knowles and died in Menard county, and he is also deceased; James B. is married and resides in the Indian Territory; Hannah L. is the wife of William Knowles, of Dakota; Rachel, who died in Alton, Illinois, was three times married, to Martin Hale, Abraham Deck and Christopher Lehr, successively; Marian became the wife of Daniel Wagoner and died in Petersburg, Illinois, while his death occurred in Montgomery county, this state; and Judith A. is the widow of William Lehr and resides near Seguin, Texas.

Joseph T. Willbanks pursued his education in a little log schoolhouse which stood on the bank of a tiny stream of water in Jefferson county. The seats were split logs, placed upon wooden pins, and similar pins driven into the wall served to uphold a split-log which served as a writing desk. Later he attended school in a log house which was also used as a Presbyterian church. Rattlesnakes were quite numerous in the forests and all was wild and primitive. At the age of twenty years he put aside his text-books, and for a year and a half he engaged in driving a team for his uncle, after which he returned to the homestead farm. He took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Jefferson county, and as a companion and helpmate for the journey of life chose Miss Menesa Knowles, who was born in Gibson county, Indiana, March 24, 1833, a daugh-

ter of Wiley and Minerva (Scott) Knowles. On the paternal side her ancestry can be traced back to the early part of the seventeenth century, when two men of the name of Knowles, probably brothers, came from England to America, settling first in Virginia, and later removing to Delaware. One of these, Eddy Knowles, was the ancestor of Mrs. Willbanks. His son, Richard Knowles, was born, lived and died in Delaware. He was twice married, and by his first union had a son Eddy, who left Delaware in 1795 and settled in Greene county, Georgia, where he reared his family of ten children, including James Knowles, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Willbanks. He was born in Delaware and was married there in 1778 to Patience Marvel. They afterward removed to Greene county, Georgia, but not until after the birth of five of their children, the eldest being Prettyman Knowles, the grandfather. He married Patsy Greer, who was brought to America from Ireland when only a year old. They had ten children, the fourth being Wiley Knowles, who was born April 25, 1809, and married Minerva Scott, a native of Kentucky, by whom he had six sons and five daughters, among the number being the wife of our subject. She was born March 24, 1833, in Gibson county, Indiana. Her parents had been married in that state, July 28, 1830, and in 1845 they removed to Jefferson county, Illinois, where they spent their remaining days, the father dying March 4, 1893, in his eighty-fourth year, the mother February 10, 1899, at the age of eighty-seven. Their children were as follows: William married Hannah Willbanks and resides in Dakota; Mrs. Willbanks, of this review, is the next younger; Patsy is the wife of George Parish, of Oregon; Martin, of Jefferson county, married Alvira Kirk, and after her death wedded Ellen

Jones; Asa married Margaret Garner, now deceased, and resides in Utah; Susannah died at the age of seventeen years; Annanias married Harriet Smith and resides in Jefferson county; Francis, who is living on the old homestead ten miles south of Mount Vernon, Jefferson county, married Florence Smith, and after her death wedded Miss Pace; Leander, who married for his second wife Amanda Morgan, also lives in Jefferson county; Sarah is the wife of Richard Davis, who is living near Spring Garden, Jefferson county; Malissa Caroline, now living in Wyoming, has been married successively to J. Gambrel, James Bascom and Dr. S. Miller, the physician of the state penitentiary of Wyoming, having lost her first two husbands.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Willbanks, which occurred February 16, 1851, has been blessed with eleven children: Mary Evaline, born May 2, 1852, became the wife of James Ash and died November 14, 1877. There were two children, the living one being Amy M., who resides with her grandparents. William R., born December 11, 1853, died March 13, 1855. John M., born December 13, 1855, married Grace Ellis, by whom he has four children, and resides in Springfield, Illinois. Robert L., born January 17, 1858, is with his parents. Stephen A., born February 10, 1860, resides on a farm in Menard county and married Ada Council, by whom he has four children. Francis A., born September 6, 1862, is at home. Charles B., born February 8, 1865, married Maggie Hammond, by whom he has three children, and resides at Lake Fork, Logan county. Cornelia C., born July 8, 1867, is the wife of Josin Ferguson, by whom she has two children, and their home is southeast of Elkhart, Illinois. Joseph H., born January 2, 1870, and living

southeast of Mount Pulaski, married Merches Dean Gillespie, by whom he has two children. Wiley T., born March 27, 1872, died at the age of ten years. Alexander D., born December 27, 1875, is now in the State University of Wyoming. Mr. and Mrs. Willbanks celebrated their golden wedding February 16, 1901, at which was present their eight children.

For five years after his marriage Mr. Willbanks carried on farming in Jefferson county and then removed to Menard county, where he remained for four years, when he came to Hurlbut township, Logan county, March 10, 1860. Here he has since made his home, his time and attention being given to farming until of recent years, when he has turned over the operation and management of his farm to his sons. He has prospered in his undertakings and as his financial resources have increased he has added to his property until he now owns five hundred and seventy acres of valuable land. He has refused to hold office, but is a staunch Democrat in politics and always exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the party. He and his family attend the Presbyterian church. He is genial, jovial, kind-hearted and liberal, and has many warm friends. For more than seventy years he has traveled life's journey and has always enjoyed and merited the respect and confidence of those with whom he is associated, and can number his friends in Logan county by the scores.

JOHN C. THOMPSON, JR.

Prominent among the successful, progressive and scientific farmers of Logan county, Illinois, is John C. Thompson, Jr., who resides on a valuable tract of one hun-

dred and seventy-eight acres of land, located on section 15, Elkhart township. His birth occurred in Menard county, Illinois, August 13, 1855, and he is a son of John C. and Malissa Jane (Wasson) Thompson, the former of whom was born November 3, 1825, in county Antrim, Ireland, and the latter in Greene county, Illinois, their marriage taking place in Jacksonville, this state.

The father attended the schools in his native land, finishing his education after coming to the United States. In 1836 he set sail from Liverpool on a fine sailing vessel bound for America, and was six weeks on the water, encountering severe storms of every kind, and finally landing in New York. He went immediately to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where many of his countrymen were employed. There he remained for some three years and then accompanied his parents, George W. Thompson and wife, to Scott county, Illinois. They located near Manchester, where the father engaged in farming, but he survived the change of home but a short time, dying in a few years. The mother retained the farm and operated it with the assistance of her two sons, who remained with her as long as their services were needed. At the age of twenty-two years Mr. Thompson went to Menard county, Illinois, and during his residence there was married to Malissa Jane Wasson.

Following his marriage he continued to pursue farming in Menard county, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which he remained for eight years, removing then to Logan county, Illinois, where he bought two hundred and eighty acres, and about 1867 his wife died on this farm, leaving eight small children. The father married for his second wife Melissa Whitehead, by whom he had four children. He continued his farming operations

until about ten years ago, and then retired from active exertion, making his home with his son, his namesake, and our subject.

Mr. Thompson has always supported the Republican party and has thoroughly believed in its principles, but he has never been willing to hold political office. His religious connection has long been with the Presbyterian church. Eight children were born to the parents of our subject, as follows: Emma, deceased, who was the wife of Joseph Whitman, and resided in Iowa; William, who married Minnie E. Duncan, and resides in Granada, Colorado; George, who married Fannie Bullard, and resides in Syracuse, Hamilton county, Kansas; J. C., of this sketch; Henry, who died at the age of eighteen; Ella, who is the wife of David Havens, and resides in Mountain City, Oklahoma; Jennie, who married J. J. Thompson, and resides in Helena, Montana; and Lucinda Belle, who married William Buster, resides in Colorado Springs, Colorado. To the second union were born the following children: Thomas, who lives near Mattoon, Illinois; Amy Ann, wife of Meeker Shaw, of this county; La Fayette, also a resident of this county; and Harrison, who is a resident of Elkhart township.

John C. Thompson, the subject of this biography, attended school in the Rankin district in Logan county, and later embraced the educational advantages offered in the Central Point school, in Oran township, laying aside his school books at the age of seventeen years. Until he was twenty-one years of age he remained on the home farm, assisting his father, and was then employed in the neighborhood by other farmers who desired a capable and willing employe. One year was spent on a rented farm near Mason City, Illinois, and he then took

charge of and for seven years operated the Boardman farm in Oran township.

On August 13, 1882, at the home of John T. Fowler, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Phebe Fowler, who was born in East Lincoln township May 30, 1865, and is a daughter of John T. Fowler and Sarah (Miller) Fowler, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Pennsylvania, and who were married in Lincoln, Illinois. With the exception of nine years passed in Kansas, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler spent their married lives in Logan county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. After the death of the mother of Mrs. Thompson, in 1892, Mr. Fowler was again married, to Ruth Layton, and they now reside on a farm east of Lincoln. In politics Mr. Fowler is a Democrat and has long been connected with the Christian church, and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mrs. Thompson was one in a family of two children, her younger sister being Harriet, who married Carl D. Shepler, and resides east of Lincoln. The following children surround the family hearth of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, bright, intelligent and full of promise: Charles, born June 13, 1885; John, born December 24, 1888; Goldie, born December 4, 1892; Grace, born December 9, 1895; Hazel, born February 25, 1898; and Reuben, born April 26, 1900.

After his marriage our subject continued to operate the Boardman farm until the spring of 1900, when he purchased the fine estate he now occupies, consisting of one hundred and seventy-eight acres in Elkhart township. Here he has demonstrated his ability as a good farmer and successful raiser of fine stock for market. He has made such excellent permanent improvements in the way of buildings, fences, etc.,

as to place his farm in the front rank among desirable ones in Logan county.

Mr. Thompson is an ardent Republican, is fraternally connected with the Modern Woodmen, and both he and family belong to the Baptist church. His standing in the community is high, and he well represents the honest and capable as well as substantial citizens of Logan county.

JAMES A. GLENN.

One of the prominent citizens of Logan county is James A. Glenn, a self-made man who started out in life with little capital except health, energy and good habits, and is now reckoned among the substantial and responsible men of this great county.

The birth of Mr. Glenn occurred in Middletown, Illinois, July 28, 1845, and he is a son of David and Lucy (Church) Glenn, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Massachusetts, and their marriage taking place in Bureau county, Illinois. David Glenn lived here with his parents, but later went to Bureau county to work in a store, and it was during this period that he met the most estimable woman who later became his wife. After his marriage he brought his wife to Middletown and embarked in the stock and mercantile business, and so continued until a short time previous to his death. His health had failed and his physician ordered a sea voyage, and he had but started when death overtook him, in 1852, at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.

The mother married, in 1863, George Glenn, who was a brother to her first husband, and they resided here until his death, her own demise occurring in 1893. The family was small, consisting of our subject, one brother, Charles, who died in 1892, and

a half-brother, Winfield, who resides in Chicago.

The boyhood of our subject, James A. Glenn, was passed in attendance at school, in Corwin township, where he remained until he was fourteen years old, being then sent to Sangamon Academy, at Indian Point, for a period of two years, and later to the Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, for three years.

After his school days ended and he was mentally equipped for almost any career, Mr. Glenn left Middletown and went to Mendota, Illinois, where he remained for two years, as a clerk in a mercantile business, returning then to Middletown and amid old surroundings embarked in a general merchandising. By the exercise of his excellent judgment, by unceasing industry and energy, as well as by his integrity in commercial life, Mr. Glenn succeeded and became the owner of the largest business in his line in the place, owning also extensive holdings of land, notably five hundred and ninety-five acres in Corwin township, on sections 20, 21 and 28, and three hundred and twenty-five acres in Menard county, seven residence lots and two business lots, in Middletown, besides several residences. His own beautiful home, supplied with all modern conveniences, was built in 1894. After being in business longer than any other man in the village he sold out on the 1st of October, 1901, and is now practically living a retired life, though he still looks after his investments.

Mr. Glenn was married, December 18, 1873, in Menard county, to Zebella Robbins, who was born in that county in June, 1853, and is a daughter of Edward and Anna (Redsucker) Robbins, the former a native of Holland, and the latter of Menard county. Mr. Robbins was a large farmer and

stock-raiser in Menard township, owning eight hundred acres of land there at the time of his death, in September, 1899. In politics he was an active member of the Republican party, and was connected with the Catholic church. The mother of Mrs. Glenn lives on the homestead farm in Menard county. Her children are: Susan, who married Edward Grimes, and resides in Arkansas City, Kansas; Zebella, the wife of Mr. Glenn; Sarah, who married John Kayler, and lives on the homestead farm; and Georgia, who is the wife of Charles Spence and also resides on the homestead farm.

The four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Glenn are as follows: Edward, born on March 8, 1875, and Anna, born on March 27, 1877, reside at home; Edna, born on August 17, 1880, married Z. W. Graff, of Middletown, and has one son,—Glenn; and Paul, born on April 21, 1889, is at home.

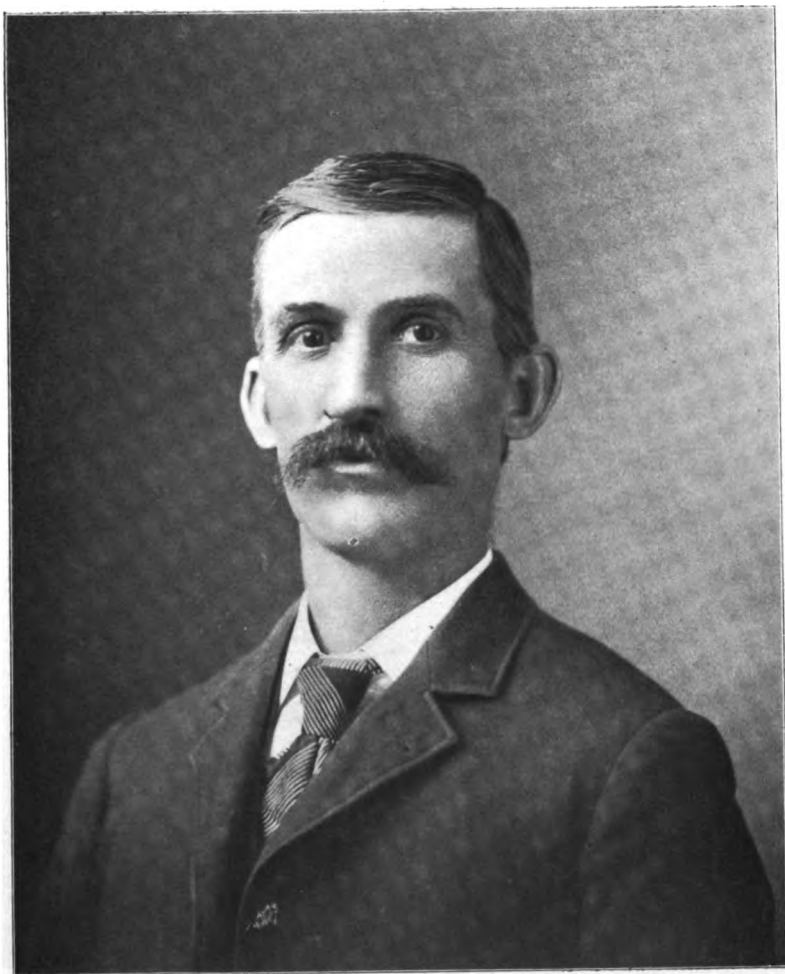
During his successful career in Middletown Mr. Glenn has taken a leading part in public affairs and has been called upon to fill many responsible positions. For a number of years he was clerk of Corwin township, and has been school treasurer for twelve years. In politics he is an active Republican. In every position in life he has acquitted himself with credit and no one in Logan county is held in higher esteem. Mr. Glenn was made a Mason at Greenview Lodge, No. 653, of Greenview, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a liberal supporter.

JAMES R. LOGUE.

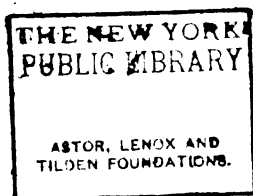
The science of farming as understood and applied by Mr. Logue constitutes a truly ideal and satisfactory method of livelihood. Robbed of the crudity and inces-

sant grind of former days, farming now offers as large a scope for the exercise of large ability, financial and otherwise, as is to be found in nine-tenths of the occupations awaiting the enterprise and progress of latter day brawn and brain. The fingers of the world ceaselessly rest upon the pulse of the farmer, and his success or failure is felt in every corner of the universe. It is therefore fitting that men of culture and understanding should apply themselves to systematize and simplify methods of soil cultivation, and should appreciate to the full the opportunities by which they are surrounded. It is in this connection that Mr. Logue has attained to special prominence, and has tilled his large possessions after the most approved and scientific methods. The farm which constitutes his home is on section 17, Hurlbut township, and contains two hundred and forty acres, and he also owns eighty acres in Menard county, and a half section of land near Curran, Sangamon county, Illinois. In addition to a general farming industry he raises large numbers of fine stock for market purposes.

The family of which Mr. Logue is a member came originally from Scotland, settling first in Virginia and later in Tennessee. He was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, November 6, 1856, a son of Tapley G. and Nancy E. (Bass) Logue, natives of the same county. The father was engaged in the tanning business through his active life, although the last few years were spent on the farm in partial retirement in his native state up to the time of his death, July 28, 1882. He was a Democrat in politics, and an Odd Fellow, and a devout member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. His wife died February 12, 1890, and both parents are buried in Tennessee. Eleven children were born into the family: Emma,



J. R. LOGUE.



who is the wife of Samuel Jennings, deceased, and who lives in Tennessee; Tennessee, who is the wife of J. T. May, of Wichita, Kansas; J. C., who married Lucy Carver and lives in Wilson county, Tennessee; Lucy A., who is the wife of William Thompson, of Tennessee; Ellen, now deceased, who married James Omohundro, of Tennessee; T. G., Jr., who married Maggie Davis, and lives at Waxahatchie, Texas; Catherine, who is married to Thomas Wright, of Tennessee; Robert H., who married Miss Sullivan, of Tennessee; Frank L., who married Miss Cantrell and lives in Tennessee; Mattie, who is the wife of Samuel Adkerson, of Tennessee; and James R., our subject.

Until his fourteenth year Mr. Logue attended the public schools of Wilson county, Tennessee, after which he studied at the public schools of Franklin, Tennessee, still later entering the Pleasant Hill Academy, supplemented by a year at the Cumberland University, of Lebanon, Tennessee, one of the finest schools of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Coming to Lincoln, Illinois, in December, 1878, and entering the university at that place, he was graduated with the degree of Ph. B. in June of 1881, and following this returned to his southern home for a few months, after which he permanently located in Hurlbut township, Logan county, Illinois.

On December 21, 1881, in that township, he married Effie M. King, who was born on the farm upon which Mr. Logue is now living, March 31, 1864. Her father, J. Cooley King, was born in Ohio, and her mother, Letitia (Kagle) King, was born in Illinois. The parents were married in Menard county, Illinois, and engaged in farming, finally removing to the farm now owned and occupied by their son-in-law, Mr. Logue. Mr. King

retired from active life in November, 1899, and located in Springfield, where his death occurred March 28, 1901. To Mr. and Mrs. Logue have been born three children: Hattie, born July 4, 1883; J. Homer, born December 21, 1891; and Florence M., born February 22, 1895. In political affiliation Mr. Logue is a Democrat, and is at present township school treasurer, the township having a fund of eighteen thousand, nine hundred dollars, the second largest in the state. He is fraternally associated with the Elkhart Camp, M. W. A., and the Elkhart Court of Honor. He is an attendant at the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Logue taught school for three years in his township, after which he engaged in farming with marked success. He represented his township as supervisor from 1897 till 1901, and was for three years on the judiciary committee, of which he was for one year chairman, this being the leading committee. He was also chairman of fees and salary committee for two years.

AUGUST F. REITERMAN.

One of the prosperous and influential farmers of Lake Fork township is August F. Reiterman, who resides on section 8. He was born in the village of Waverly, Pike county, Ohio, August 16, 1844, and is a son of Adam and Barbara (Shultz) Reiterman. The father later removed to a farm in Pike county and August's boyhood was devoted to agricultural work. His father died when he was about four years old and he worked for his mother until he was about twenty-one years of age. At this time he was married, December 7, 1865, to Miss Medora Newcomer, who was born in Green-

brier cotnty, West Virginia, and was but three years old when she was taken by her parents to Pike county, Ohio, where she received but a common-school education. For a few years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Reiterman lived upon his mother's farm, but in 1869 they removed to Logan county, Illinois, and for some time they lived near Lincoln. They then settled upon their present farm, where they have a very pleasant home.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Reiterman who are still living are as follows: William H., who was in California when last heard from; Oscar, who lives in Lake Fork township; Mrs. Armina Poe, of Calhoun county, Iowa; Mrs. Malinda Bicknell, of Lake Fork township; Carrie, who is at home; and Albert, who was born August 17, 1888.

Mr. Reiterman is a Democrat and has been commissioner of Lake Fork township three terms, and while on the board a number of the excellent bridges and roads in the township were built. He is a man of prominence in the community and his influence is always exerted towards the betterment of the condition of the people and the improvement of the existing conditions.

ALBERT QUISENBERRY.

Albert Quisenberry, one of the most progressive and industrious farmers of Logan county, as well as one of its oldest living pioneers, has made his home in this locality for two-thirds of a century, and has been an important factor in its development and prosperity. He was born in Christian county, Kentucky, on the 2d of June, 1828, a son of Edward S. and Nancy (Thorough-

kill) Quisenberry, who were Virginians by birth. The mother died when our subject was only two years old and the father subsequently married again, his second union being with Miss Lucy Clayton. Immediately after the death of his first wife he removed to Kentucky, and in 1835 came to Illinois. He made his home in Tazewell county for sixteen or seventeen years, when he took up his residence in Eminence township, Logan county, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1864. He left a widow and seven children to mourn his loss. In early life he was a Baptist in religious belief, but later joined the Presbyterian church, and was an active member of the same throughout the remainder of his life. In politics he was a Republican.

* The subject of this review began his education in the common schools of his native state, but at the age of seven years came with his father to this state and settled in Hittles Grove. The journey was made in a cart, and during the entire distance of four hundred miles they saw not a single bridge, all streams being crossed by ford or ferry. They found this section of the state almost an unbroken wilderness, few settlements having been made, and wild game of all kinds was plentiful. Wolf and deer hunting was then a common thing, and notices of these hunts would be given out from the pulpit two months in advance. They were well advertised in Bloomington and Lincoln as well as in the immediate locality and were attended regularly by two or three thousand people, who would close in around a circle a mile in diameter, with as many as one hundred hunters chasing the deer. Often so many deer were killed it was hard to give away the meat, venison being so very common at that time. The hide was then the only valuable part of the animal. It was the

regular custom on occasion of a hunt to hoist a flag on a pole to designate the meeting place. In his younger days Mr. Quisenberry was an expert hunter, and has brought down many a deer with his trusted rifle.

He completed his education in this state, conning his lessons in an old-fashioned log school house with its primitive furniture. On reaching manhood he was given one hundred and sixty acres of land by his father, who owned about two thousand acres and gave to each of his children a quarter-section of land. In the family were nineteen children, eight of whom still survive. In his farming operations Albert Quisenberry steadily prospered, and is to-day the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of valuable and highly productive land in Eminence township, his home being on section 4. He is considered one of the best farmers, as well as one of the most reliable men of his community.

On the 27th of February, 1851, Mr. Quisenberry was united in marriage with Miss Polly Allen, who was born in Ohio, of which state her father, A. W. Allen, was also a native. Of the five children born of this union, two died in infancy. Those living are Herman E. and Raymond F., twins, and William S. Raymond F. is now assistant cashier of the Peoples Bank of Atlanta. The family hold membership in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and our subject affiliates with the Republican party. He has never cared for political office, desiring rather to give his entire time and attention to his farming interests. In the summer of 1901 he met with a very painful accident, breaking three ribs. He had previously broken his ankle while in the woods. As one of the honored pioneers and representative citizens he is deserving of prominent mention in the history of his adopted county.

GEORGE T. RAYBURN.

Among the highly esteemed and much respected retired farmers of Logan county, Illinois, is George T. Rayburn, at present a resident of Middletown, where he is surrounded by every comfort, and is the center of devoted family affection.

The birth of Mr. Rayburn occurred in Menard county, Illinois, November 21, 1835, and he is a son of Joseph H. and Rachel (Bird) Rayburn, both of whom were natives of the state of Kentucky, their marriage taking place in Adair county, that state, where Mr. Rayburn carried on agricultural operations. Some time after 1820 the family removed to Illinois and settled on Baker's Prairie, near Petersburg, where they remained for one year, and then came into Logan county, locating three miles east of Middletown, changing at a later date to a farm one mile south of the town, and remaining there until the death of the parents.

Seven children were born to these most estimable old settlers of this county, some of them having passed away, the others being among the most respected residents of their localities. The family names and residences are as follows: Ann H., who married Henry Snyder, is dead, as is also her husband, and they were residents of Logan county; William J. married Eliza Jane Baxter, now deceased, and they resided in Oregon; Logan B. married Martha E. Boyce, both of whom are deceased, and they lived in Middletown; John M. is the next of the family; Malvina J. died at the age of four years; G. T. is our subject; and Margaret S. is a resident of Middletown.

During his youth until he was twenty-one years of age our subject attended the schools of his locality, and engaged in farming on the homestead farm until he was

thirty years old, at which time he was united in marriage, in February, 1864, to Miss Mary E. Kelsey, who was born in Ohio in 1836. She was a daughter of Jonas and Elizabeth (Martin) Kelsey, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of New York. Their children were as follows: Sarah, married Daniel Conklin, deceased, the widow now resides at Cerro Gordo, Illinois; Daniel, deceased, was married; Jemima, unmarried, resides on the homestead farm; Ransom D., who married Louisa Hunt, resides in Sterling, Kansas; and Annis, who married Philip Carver, resides at Decatur, Illinois.

After marriage our subject and wife settled down on the old homestead farm where they lived until 1895, when Mr. Rayburn moved into Middletown and has since then resided in this pleasant little city, retired from business activity, but prominent in social and religious circles. He owns some of the most desirable property in Logan county, his land in Corwin township being accepted as some of the most valuable in this section of the state, and here he has one hundred and fifty-five acres, on section 19, and he also is the owner of one hundred and fifty-six and one-half acres in Menard county, all of which is well improved and under a fine state of cultivation.

Although Mr. Rayburn has never been willing to accept public office, he is an active and ardent Republican, and much interested in the success of his party. Fraternally he is a member of Myrtle Lodge No. 470, I. O. O. F., of Middletown, with which he has been connected for many years, while he has long been a leading member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, to which he is a liberal supporter.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Rayburn are among the most estimable and re-

spected citizens of Logan county and all are located near their parents, the grandchildren growing up almost under their eyes, making pleasant their advancing years. The children are as follows: Edward F., who married Mary E. Reub, and they with their two children, reside on the old homestead farm; Deo J., who married Ethel Masters, resides on the old homestead also, in Menard county, with two children; and Arthur H., who married Lizzie Jacobs, resides in Corwin township, Logan county, with two children. Mr. Rayburn is well and favorably known in this vicinity and enjoys the highest esteem of the residents of Middletown.

PROFESSOR C. S. OGLEVEE.

The biological department of Lincoln College is presided over by a man who is well prepared for his work, so well in fact that in schools of the same size or even larger institutions we seldom find men better fitted for their position than Professor C. S. Oglevee, who is now professor of natural science in Lincoln College.

He was born in Dickerson Run, Pennsylvania, and began his collegiate education at Waynesburg College in that state. After having attended there for a short time he came to Lincoln University, now Lincoln College of the James Milliken University, Lincoln, Illinois, where he finished the scientific course in 1894. During his collegiate course he showed a tendency to make biology and botany a special study, and as a reward for efficient work in this line he was added to the Lincoln University faculty in the fall of 1894.

During the following summer he spent some time taking a special biological course

at Wood's Hole, Massachusetts. He also spent the summer of 1896 at the state biological experiment station at Havana, Illinois, thus letting no chance of advancement in this line pass. He is now after a few years of experience in teaching fast becoming an authority.

Besides being efficient in his special line, Professor Oglevee is also a fine singer, having a bass voice of great power and was for a time the director of the choir of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Lincoln.

HARDY COUNCIL.

Among the farmers of Logan county Mr. Council takes high rank, and is credited with conducting his general farming and stock raising after the most scientific and approved methods. He was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, January 24, 1859, and his parents, John H. and Edna (Lake) Council, who were born respectively May 19, 1822, and June 9, 1831, were also natives of Sangamon county. The parents, who are the owners of fourteen hundred acres of land nine miles north of Springfield, one thousand of which have been divided among his children, are now living a retired life, and are enjoying a deserved leisure. To them has been born four sons and one daughter, namely: Hardy; Charles, who married Augusta Jones, of Fancy Prairie, Illinois, and is now living at Springfield; George, who married Mary Carpenter, of Sherman, Sangamon county, and resides in Hurlbut township, Logan county; William, the twin brother of George, who lives on the homestead; and Anna Florence, who is the wife of Charles Cantrall, and lives at Athens, Menard county, Illinois.

Of ambitious nature, Hardy Council ap-

plied himself diligently to acquiring such knowledge as was obtainable at the public schools of Sangamon county, his tuition being interspersed with hard work on the home farm. Two years after he quit school he came to Hurlbut township and assumed charge of the farm which he now owns, and which contains two hundred and sixty acres, besides which he rents the adjoining sixty acres belonging to his father. He is one of the most successful farmers of the neighborhood, and his land is cultivated to the highest possible extent. He has a fine rural home, good barns and outhouses, and modern and convenient machinery. The greater part of his land is devoted to the stock raising business, although he raises grains and general farm produce. He is interested in general public affairs, and anything advanced for the upbuilding of the locality may be sure of his ardent support and co-operation. He is a Republican in national politics, is fraternally associated with the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 51, and he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

On December 5, 1883, occurred the marriage of Mr. Council and Julia Ann Cantrall, who was born near Cantrall, Illinois, April 11, 1860, daughter of Joshua L., son of Levi, who was born July 28, 1828, and Rebecca (Hedrick) Cantrall, who was born October 5, 1828, in Kentucky. The parents were married in Sangamon county, Illinois, and in 1864 removed to Sigourney, Iowa, returning to Illinois in 1866, where they purchased a farm one and a half miles west of Illiopolis, and where the father died March 17, 1882. He was a charter member of the Illiopolis Lodge, No. 521, A. F. & A. M. An elder in the Christian church for more than fifteen years, he also exerted a wide moral

influence as a temperance advocate. His wife, who is now a resident of Illiopolis, is the mother of thirteen children: LaFayette, born January 16, 1849, married Gus-sie Chambers July 23, 1874, the latter born April 1, 1856, and they live near Illiopolis, Illinois. Fannie C., born September 9, 1850, married B. F. Capps, August 12, 1869, and she was killed by a horse October 8, 1869. Carlisle, born May 26, 1852, married Alice Ina King, October 12, 1876, his wife having been born December 3, 1853. They have one child, Macie, born October 12, 1877, a graduate of the College of Music at Jacksonville in the class of 1896. Charles, born December 23, 1853, died in infancy. Barton R., born April 26, 1856, lives with his mother. Parthena, born May 30, 1858, died in infancy. Julia, born April 11, 1860, married Hardy Council. McDonald C., born January 1, 1862, lives with his mother. Laura E., born June 3, 1864, married Josiah Todd, March 22, 1883, and has one child, Fred, who was born May 24, 1884. After her husband's death, March 10, 1884, she married Erastus Dickerson, January 2, 1886, and they have two children, Amanda and Rebecca Blanch. Clara P., born September 8, 1866, married Charles J. Campbell, December 5, 1888, who was born March 29, 1859. Their children are Owen Henry, who was born September 12, 1889, and Helen, who was born September 16, 1895. Levi, born April 20, 1868, married Eva Colvin, July 20, 1892, his wife having been born March 16, 1872, and their child, Leah, was born July 16, 1893, and died July 25, 1894. Benjamin F., born August 25, 1870, married Fannie Burch Adams, January 8, 1895, the latter having been born January 27, 1873. They have one child, Grace, who was born April 2, 1897. Jennie, born June 13, 1872, died in infancy.

The Cantrall family is of Welsh, Scotch and Irish extraction, the first representative in America being Zebulon Cantrall, who emigrated from Wales in 1700, and, it is claimed, built the first brick house in Philadelphia. L. Cantrall was born in Virginia, October 1, 1787, and was a son of Joshua, who served with courage and distinction in the Revolutionary war, and removed from Virginia to Kentucky about 1789. To Mr. and Mrs. Council have been born four children, namely: John Russell, born April 2, 1885; Hardy E., May 4, 1890; LaFayette McD., July 27, 1892; and Clara Florence, December, 1893. Mr. Council is active in the Christian church, of which he is a trustee.

• WILLIAM UHLE.

This well known and highly esteemed citizen of Mt. Pulaski was for many years prominently identified with the agricultural interests of this county, but is now living a retired life, enjoying a well earned rest and the prosperity which should always attend honest effort in the line of one's chosen calling. A native of Germany, Mr. Uhle was born in the city of Ziegenrueck, Thuringen, Prussia, February 7, 1837, and is a son of Carl Frederick and Rosine Fredericka Magdalene (Vollrath) Uhle. The father was born in the same place, and was one of a family of seven children, while the mother was the only child of her parents. Throughout life the father worked at the blacksmith's trade, and he owned a nice home with nine acres adjoining the city of Ziegenrueck, where he continued to reside until death claimed him. He was then over eighty years of age, as were also both grandfathers of our subject when called to their final rest.

The father had three children. Of these Carl Fredric was a blacksmith by trade and was a soldier of the war of 1848. He came into possession of the old homestead, which since his death has become the property of one of his children. Wilhelmina, the only sister of our subject, married Heinrich Lind and is now deceased.

During his boyhood and youth William Uhle received a good practical education in the schools of his native land, and with his father learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked until coming to America. On the 8th of March, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Wilhelmina Friederick Noethlich, who was born August 9, 1836, in Ranes, a city about two German miles from his birthplace. Being left an orphan at an early age, she was reared by an uncle until fourteen, and then supported herself until her marriage.

On the 11th of March, 1857, Mr. Uhle and his bride sailed for the new world on a sailing vessel, and landed in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 2nd of May. They proceeded at once to this section of Illinois, and being in ill health, Mr. Uhle moved to Mt. Pulaski in the fall of that year. There he spent fourteen months working at anything which he was able to do, and enduring many hardships and privations. Returning to Laenna township at the end of that time, he worked as a farm hand by the month during the summer season for two years, and at various other occupations the remainder of the time. He next rented a small farm, which he operated until 1863, when he purchased sixty acres of land for two thousand dollars, and during the succeeding years as he prospered in his farming operations he has added to his property from time to time until he now owns six hundred and eighty acres of valuable land in Laenna

township, besides twenty acres within the city limits of Mt. Pulaski. He has always given considerable attention to the raising of stock, and was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Mt. Pulaski. He continued to actively engage in farming until October 2, 1890, since which time he has practically lived retired on account of partial paralysis of one foot.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Uhle were born eight children, namely: Theresa died at the age of fourteen months; Katherine Henrietta, born May 6, 1859, is the wife of Rev. F. E. Roth, of Pevely, Missouri; Mary, born January 10, 1862, died at the age of twenty-six years; Henry J., born July 31, 1864, was educated for the Lutheran ministry, served as pastor of the church at Pomeroy, Ohio, nine years, and is now holding a similar position at Shiloh Hill, Randolph county, Illinois; Nettie Christine is the wife of Charles Wehner, who lives on our subject's land in Laenna township; Annie Fredericka, born April 15, 1868, is now a resident of Chicago; Rosa Margaretta, born December 17, 1870, died at the age of twenty-six years; and Frederick, born June 16, 1874, is a well educated young man residing at home, and has made a specialty of penmanship. All of the children were baptized in the First Lutheran church of Mount Pulaski. The wife and mother died January 29, 1891, and Mr. Uhle was again married, December 26, 1899, his second union being with Magdalina Benzinger, who was born in Kirchberg, Oberamt Marbach, Wurttemberg, Germany, August 16, 1858, and came to the United States in July, 1889.

On the 18th of April, 1864, Mr. Uhle took out his naturalization papers, which were recorded in the county court at Lincoln. He and his first wife were among the earliest members of the Lutheran church

of Mount Pulaski, and assisted liberally according to their means in building both the first church and parsonage and also the later structures. Mr. Uhle has served as elder of the church, and his upright, honorable course in life has ever commended him to the confidence and respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

T. J. CHESTNUT.

T. J. Chestnut, better known as "Jeff" and one of the early settlers of this county, where he has made his home since 1852, is a son of Alexander and Mary (McCollister) Chestnut, both natives of Ross county, Ohio. The father was a farmer of that locality and resided there until 1849, when he moved to Christian county, Illinois, and bought a farm, living there until 1852. He then came to Logan county and settled in the southwest corner of Prairie Creek township and purchased a farm of four hundred and forty-six acres. This he improved and lived upon until 1869, when he removed to Morgan county, Illinois, and there engaged in farming the balance of his life, dying June 22, 1880. His wife died about 1866.

After the death of his first wife, the father married again, the maiden name of his second wife being Emily Bennett and she now resides in Kansas. There were seven children born of the first marriage, namely: T. Jeff, born in 1834, our subject; Nelson, deceased; Matilda, wife of Jeff Donovan, a retired farmer of Mason City, Illinois; Samuel, deceased; Webster, who died at the age of sixteen; Alexander, who lives in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and is a traveling salesman; Mary Ann, wife of John M. Jones, of

St. Louis, Missouri. All the children were well educated in the common schools of this county.

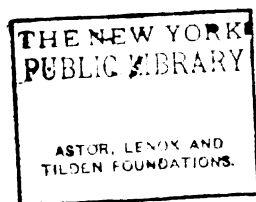
Our subject always remained on the old homestead and engaged in farming. For three years after his marriage he resided in Mason county, Illinois, but then located on his present farm, where he owns two hundred and forty acres of fine land, which he had greatly improved and on which he carries on general farming and stock raising. Understanding thoroughly all the details of his calling, he has been enabled to conduct his farm very successfully and is regarded as one of the leading agriculturists of Logan county.

In 1860 Mr. Chestnut was married to Margaret Caldwell, of Logan county, Illinois, daughter of Brice Caldwell, an early settler in this county, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Chestnut have had eleven children, namely: Ella, at home; Charles, who is married and resides in Nebraska; Lincoln, who is also married and is a resident of Nebraska; Albert and John Logan, at home; David, a hardware merchant of New Holland, Logan county, Illinois; Benjamin, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Jessie and Jennie, at home; and two, Harry C. and Mary E., who died in infancy. These children have all received good educational advantages, and are young people of whom their parents may well feel proud.

In politics Mr. Chestnut is a Republican and has been honored with all the minor township offices and for five years was township supervisor. Both he and his most excellent wife are earnest members of the Methodist church of Prairie Creek township, and are highly esteemed in the church as well as social circles. Mr. Chestnut takes great pride in the fact that he cast his first vote for Fremont.



T. J. CHESTNUT.



MURRY WORTH.

One of the progressive and public-spirited young farmers of Logan county is Murry Worth, who is a native son of the county, his birth having taken place at Sugar Creek, June 2, 1874. His parents were Charles and Ellen (Martin) Worth, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Logan county, their marriage taking place in Lincoln. The father is a farmer of this county, where he first rented land and then bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, in Corwin township. He now owns three hundred and twenty acres. His political sympathy has always been with the Republican party. Both father and mother of our subject are living, surrounded with affection and enjoying the esteem of the community.

Murry Worth of this biography is one in a family of seven children, six of whom still survive, these being: Florence, the wife of Wiley Jones, of Broadwell township; William, single, at home; Murry, of this sketch; Lily, the wife of Benjamin Rankin, of Broadwell township; Nellie, who resides with her parents; and Roy.

The early boyhood and youth of our subject were spent on the home farm and at school, the winters being devoted to study of books and the summers to the study of land and its proper management. Until the age of twenty-two years he remained with his father assisting him, his marriage at that age not interfering with the course of his business life, for he remained his father's assistant for the following year. Then he rented a farm in Broadwell township where he lived for two years and then returned to the homestead farm, living there one year. At the end of that time he passed one month in Middletown, but decided to again engage in farming, renting a tract upon which he

lived for one year and then removing to the valuable and desirable farm which he now occupies. Mr. Worth has erected a handsome residence and barns on this farm, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of fine land, on section 4, Corwin township, which he rents from his father.

Mr. Worth was married December 23, 1896, at Lincoln, Illinois, to Miss Anna Steinhauer, who was born at Williamsville, September 8, 1876, a daughter of William and Ellen P. (Brust) Steinhauer. Her father was born in 1843, in Germany, and to America in 1850. Her mother was born in Ohio, where they were married. Shortly after they came to Illinois, locating in Sangamon county, where Mr. Steinhauer engaged in farming and later coming to Logan county. He owns a fine farm of three hundred and ninety acres in Broadwell and West Lincoln townships and is considered one of the substantial and reliable men of the county. The mother of Mrs. Worth died September 4, 1891. A previous marriage of Mr. Steinhauer had been to Miss Mary Theobald, who lived but a short period, and then he married Phebe Ellen Brust.

Mrs. Worth is one in a family of fourteen children, the survivors being: Lizzie, a child of the first union, married Harvey Barker and resides in Menard county; John, also of the first union, married Anna Fulsher and resides in West Lincoln township; Molly married William Aery and resides in West Lincoln township; Anna is the wife of Mr. Worth; Minnie is the wife of William Fulsher, who reside on the old homestead farm in West Lincoln township; Maggie, Samuel, Iantha and Abraham all live at home.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Worth number but two and the older one, Murry, born on December 5, 1897, died in

infancy, while the other, Phoebe B. C., born on March 19, 1899, is a bright, intelligent child, the light of the household. Mr. Worth is an adherent of the Republican party, but he is not a seeker for political preferment, being satisfied as an excellent and successful farmer and respected citizen.

ALBERT S. CORTHON.

Albert S. Corthon, deceased, was for many years a highly respected citizen of Logan county, Illinois. Moving there at an early day when the facilities of railroad traveling were unknown, he with his family and that of his father-in-law made the journey from Ohio by wagon.

His parents, John P. and Elizabeth Corthon, were inhabitants of Virginia at the time of his birth, October 14, 1827. Shortly after they moved to Logan county, Ohio, where the father died when our subject was but five years old. The home was not broken up until seven years after, when he and his mother went to live with an uncle, J. W. Carter, and William R. Hamilton was then appointed his guardian. When a boy of sixteen he learned the carpenter's trade and from then on he took a man's place in life.

On November 14, 1850, Mr. Corthon was united in marriage with Miss Mary R. Willmurth, who is also deceased, her death having occurred July 2, 1901. She was a daughter of Joseph and Nancy Willmurth. Five years after his marriage, Mr. Corthon moved to Illinois, locating at Atlanta, Logan county, where he followed his trade of a carpenter for three years. In 1858, he formed a partnership with Andrew Downey and engaged in stock raising for ten years. He

subsequently formed a partnership with Alexander Downey, with whom he engaged in farming and stock raising for several years.

In 1873, he removed to the place which was known as his home at the time of his death. He placed the land under a high state of cultivation and by economy he was able to leave his family a comfortable competence. He departed this life May 2, 1901, and his death was a loss not only to his immediate family, but to the entire community. Six children mourn the loss of their parents, five sons and one daughter.

A life long resident of Logan county, the news of his death was a shock to the entire community in which he had so long made his home. He made a success of his life and when he was called to the great beyond he left a name that will long be honored by not only those with whom he was acquainted, but by future generations, for it is such men that have made this great west what it is today—the greatest country on the face of the globe.

Mr. Corthon was an active member of the I. O. O. F., and from the organization of the Methodist church in Atlanta he was one of its most active members, serving as trustee and steward for many years. In politics he supported the men and measures of the Democratic party, but could never be prevailed upon to accept office, preferring to give his undivided attentions to his own interests.

JOHN WIGGINTON.

Among the prominent early settlers of Logan county is John Wigginton, whose name is held in honor through the county, and who has been identified with much of its

progress and development. A man of large landed interests, connected with public affairs in many capacities, he most worthily represents a very highly esteemed ancestry.

The birth of Mr. Wigginton occurred August 23, 1827, and he is a son of Peter and Marguerite (Trumbo) Wigginton, the former of whom was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, and the latter in Kentucky, where they resided for ten years after their marriage. The father engaged in farming in Bourbon county, where our subject was born. In the year of his birth they removed to Illinois, and located at Sherman, Sangamon county, where the family remained until the death of the parents. Twelve children were born to them, namely: William, deceased, married Cordelia Hill, of Wisconsin, and the widow now resides in Lincoln, Illinois; Samuel died unmarried, in Galena, Illinois; Dortha, who married Stephen Clarno, died in Farmer City, Illinois; Martha married Wesley Council, and they resided at Williamsville, Illinois, but both are now deceased; Andrew, deceased, married Samantha Boyd, and they reside in Iowa; John, of this sketch, is the next of the family; Mary married Stephen Beck, and they resided in Logan county, but both are now deceased; James, deceased, married Mrs. Catherine Mead, who resides in Wisconsin; Elizabeth, married John Martina, deceased, and the widow resides in Lincoln; Nellie married William Council, and lived in Sangamon county, but both are now deceased; and Rachel died in infancy. Mr. Wigginton of this sketch, who is a man of superb physical development, weighing some two hundred and sixty pounds, has outlived almost all of his family, although his life has been one of almost ceaseless activity, both bodily and mentally, his large business interests requiring a clear head and proper mental

adjustment to conduct to the successful finish which has attended his efforts.

When our subject was a lad it was almost as difficult in his locality to obtain educational advantages as it now is to evade them, and he was given the best schooling obtainable. His father needed his assistance on the farm and it was freely given until he was twenty years of age, when he took a trip to Mississippi, in order to see something of the world. Upon his return he engaged in work in Sangamon county for the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and later took a contract for the grading of this road four miles north of Williamsville, later taking a contract for four miles of grading for the Illinois Central Railroad north of Pana. Having successfully carried out these contracts he then undertook to build four miles of road north of Bushnell on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, returning to Logan county after the completion of this contract.

Mr. Wigginton then rented the farm upon which he now resides and bought the same some five years later. He is one of the largest landowners in the county, possessing sixteen hundred acres in West Lincoln, Sheridan and Corwin townships, his residence being in West Lincoln, on section 6. Mr. Wigginton has had many wonderful and interesting experiences, coming to this county when game was still abundant and wild beasts still roamed in the forests. Perhaps some of his most interesting reminiscences are connected with the lamented President Lincoln, who was his warm personal friend. His trading was done at Springfield, at a time when he says he could have loaded all the dry goods of the town on his wagon, and he recalls that the only law suit he ever had was conducted in that city, when Mr. Lincoln was the lawyer on the

other side, but whose eloquence did not change the right of the case, our subject coming off winner. At that time Lincoln, Illinois, the flourishing and beautiful city of to-day, was not in existence, Postville being the trading point in that direction.

Mr. Wigginton is the owner of the original Lincoln pear tree, the seed of which was planted by Mrs. Maria Fleming, who brought it from Urbana, Ohio. The fruit of this tree has been sent to other countries, its perfect adaptability to almost all climates making it a very valuable species.

In 1855 Mr. Wigginton was united in marriage with Augusta Tipton, a native of Tennessee, who died shortly afterward, leaving no children. For his second wife he married Dicy Ann Fleming, a native of Champaign county, Ohio, by whom he had two children: Wesley, a farmer of Corwin township, who married Elizabeth Richards and has three daughters; and Peter, who died in childhood. Mr. Wigginton's third union was with Catherine Lucas, who was born in Corwin township, September 12, 1842, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Pence) Lucas, natives of Greene and Champaign counties, Ohio, respectively. Her parents were married, however, in Logan county, Illinois, where they located at an early day, and they made their home in Corwin township until the death of the father, which occurred July 19, 1895. The mother now makes her home with our subject at the age of eighty years. By his last marriage Mr. Wigginton has four children: John, who married Mamie Hender and resides on a farm which adjoins that of our subject; Calvin, who married Sadie Squires, and resides with our subject, assisting in the management of the farm; Belle, who married Owen Beaver, and resides in West Lincoln

township; and Elizabeth, who married Ono Beaver, and resides in Sheridan township.

Mr. Wigginton has been one of the prominent men of West Lincoln township, and has served in turn as school director, trustee, road commissioner, in fact has served his township and county in almost every capacity, always with efficiency and with an eye single to its benefit. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and in religious faith is a Methodist. He was made a Mason at Petersburg, Menard county, fifty-four years ago, and took an active part in forming the lodge at Williamsville, but later dimitted to Lincoln Lodge. In early life he followed carpentering to some extent and assisted in building the old state house at Springfield. He is held in the highest esteem in this county where he is widely known and universally respected.

JACOB BOST.

Jacob Bost, a prosperous farmer residing on section 19, Laenna township, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, February 15, 1843. His father, John G. Bost, was a native of Reading, Pennsylvania, and was a young man when he removed to Pickaway county, Ohio, where he married Miss Elizabeth Kurtz, who was probably a native of that county. Both were of German lineage. Leaving his old home in the Buckeye state, the father came to Illinois in 1851, and first located in Edgar county, near Paris, where he followed his chosen occupation, that of farming, until 1861, when he removed to Laenna township, Logan county, settling upon a farm about a mile east of the present home of our subject. There he died about 1868. His first wife, who was the

mother of our subject, had died in Ohio, and he subsequently married Sophia Fell, who died about 1866.

Our subject was only eight years of age when the family migrated to Illinois, but he remembers the trip distinctly, and although he walked the greater part of the way he had an enjoyable time. In this state he grew to manhood, and when the Civil war broke out he enlisted in 1862 in Company D, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain David Van Hise. He was in camp at Lincoln a couple of months and then the regiment was sent to Jackson, Tennessee. His experience in battle was on the river a little below Little Rock, and many times afterwards was under fire, but never in pitched battle. He was in the hospital at Helena, Arkansas, for about three weeks, and after a service of three years was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois. His war record is one of which he may well be proud.

After the war Mr. Bost returned to his home and resumed work on the farm. With his savings he purchased forty acres of land, which now forms part of his home farm. As there was no house upon his land he purchased an old school house, which he fixed up as a residence, but since then has built a comfortable house, barn and all necessary outbuildings and added to his acreage until his farm is a most excellent one of one hundred and thirty acres, upon which he has made all of the improvements, it being wild prairie land when it came into his possession. He sold a portion of his property to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which there established Narita station, formerly St. John's on the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad, and it makes a convenient shipping point for him, being only fifty rods from his home.

On the 24th of June, 1879, Mr. Bost married Miss Catharine Sims, a native of Laenna township, this county, and a daughter of David and Elizabeth Sims. Three children have been born of this marriage, namely: Sarah Etta is now the wife of Edward Diggins and lives in Iowa; Edward, who lives near his father, married Etta Stinnet, of Laenna township, and they have one child, David E.; Oscar D., the youngest of the family, is at home.

Mr. Bost is a Republican in politics, but not an office seeker. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity at Mt. Pulaski and is a Chapter Mason and a member of the Commandery of Mt. Pulaski. He is also a member of Samuel Walker Post, G. A. R., No. 87, of Mt. Pulaski, and both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star. They are very pleasant, hospitable people and enjoy the highest respect and esteem of all who know them.

CHARLES W. LEE.

Among the progressive farmers and estimable citizens of Logan county, is Charles W. Lee, who was born in Menard county, Illinois, December 4, 1871, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Centers) Lee, the former a native of County Wexford, Ireland, and the latter of Cass county, Illinois. The marriage of the parents of our subject was celebrated at Petersburg, Illinois, in the Catholic church, February 4, 1871. The father lived in that locality until in the spring of 1890, when he moved to Logan county, and located in Elkhart township, where he is one of the prominent citizens, a member of the Catholic church of Elkhart and a stanch Democrat in his political convictions, but no politician.

Charles W. Lee, our subject, was the eldest in a family of eleven children, the others being as follows: John, who married Anna Sturgeon, and resides on a farm in Elkhart township; Mary, the wife of Thomas Brennan, who resides on a farm in Hurlbut township; Hugh, unmarried, who lives in Wisconsin; Daniel, who conducts a livery business in Elkhart; Peter, unmarried, who is a partner with his brother, in the livery business, in Elkhart; James and Jennie, at home; Edward, who died at the age of two and one-half years; Walter and Lauretta, at home.

Charles W. Lee attended school in the district in which he was reared, in Menard county, remaining under instruction until he was sixteen years of age, and from that time until he was twenty-one assisting his father on the home farm. He then rented land for himself and started out as an agriculturist, immediately putting into practice the progressive ideas which since then have materially assisted in making his operations so successful.

On October 4, 1900, at Elkhart, Illinois, by Rev. Thomas Kennedy, in St. Patrick's Catholic church, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary G. Brennan, who was born at Elkhart, July 3, 1877, and is a daughter of Thomas Brennan, more extended mention of the family being made on another page of this volume.

After marriage our subject located on the farm which he has since occupied. For the past five years he has operated the fine tract of three hundred and twenty acres, on section 4, in Elkhart township, and is justly regarded as one of the most progressive and successful among the young farmers of this neighborhood. He adopts modern methods and machinery and breeds high-grade stock entirely.

In politics Mr. Lee is a Democrat and he is one of the leading members of St. Patrick's Catholic church. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, and carries life insurance in two excellent companies, the New York Mutual Life, and the New York Life Insurance Company. Mr. Lee has improved his farm since locating upon it and his comfortable residence, good barns and attractive surroundings give an idea of thrift which speaks volumes in favor of his excellent methods as a farmer. He is highly respected in the community, and in every way is an excellent citizen.

WILLIAM H. KIRBY, M. D.

William H. Kirby, M. D., one of the most prominent and successful members of the medical profession in Chestnut, was born in Farmer City, DeWitt county, Illinois, November 22, 1851. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Page) Kirby, were natives of New Jersey, and were married in Farmer City, Illinois, in 1850, whither the elder Kirby had removed with his parents when a young man, and where his death occurred in 1857. The mother also came to Illinois with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Phineas Page, in 1840, and is one in a family of eight children, who were born in New Jersey, Ohio, and Illinois. Jacob Kirby had nine brothers and sisters, who are now scattered over different parts of the United States.

Dr. Kirby received his education in the public schools of DeWitt county, and his medical training was acquired in the medical department of the Northwestern University, where he spent three years, and graduated

with honors in the class of 1877. For the following eleven years he practiced medicine in DeWitt county, and gained an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon, his services being in demand from one end of the county to the other. While living here he married Sarah P. Howard, and of this union there have been born three children, of whom two survive, Alfred D. and May K. The children have been educated in the public schools, and the son is now in the high-school of Mount Pulaski, an unusually bright and intelligent youth, who, for the past three years has had a standing in school of ninety-five. Mrs. Kirby is a daughter of Benjamin Howard, and was born in DeWitt county, Illinois, and educated in the public schools.

Dr. Kirby is not only a broad minded exponent of medical science, and one who keeps in touch with its progress all over the world, but he is also a man of broad and liberal general ideas, and practically applies them to the good of the community. He has witnessed many changes during his long residence here, and he has himself contributed in no small degree to the prosperity of the past and present. As a politician he upholds the traditions and issues of the Republican party, and has been a delegate to numerous county and state conventions. Fraternally he is associated with the Masons, at Mount Pulaski, being a Knight Templar, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which latter organization he has been a member for the past twenty-five years. His family and himself have for many years been members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is trustee.

In connection with his practice, Dr. Kirby has also been engaged in the drug business at Chestnut for the past fifteen years, and carries a fine line of drugs, as well as

the usual sundries found in a first-class drug store. He has taken an active interest in educational affairs and has acted as school trustee and treasurer for several terms. The Doctor was appointed postmaster under President McKinley's first administration and has filled the office nearly four years quite acceptably to the people and with credit to himself. The Doctor is a member of the Brainard District Medical Society, of which he is the present president, and is also a member of the State Medical Society and the National Medical Association.

ANDREW J. BRAMMAN.

One of the most highly esteemed citizens of Broadwell is Andrew J. Bramman, who has been identified with the business interests of this locality ever since the opening of his career. The birth of Mr. Bramman occurred in Mt. Pulaski township, September 5, 1866, and he is the son of two most highly respected old citizens, Patrick and Louisa A. (Cartmel) Bramman.

Patrick Bramman was born in County Longford, Ireland, near the city of Dublin, in 1842, and was seven years of age when he accompanied his parents to Sangamon county, and later to Logan county. His avocation has been farming, but he is now living retired, in Broadwell, where he owns valuable property. The mother of our subject was born in Logan county, January 28, 1844, and here she was educated, and met and married Mr. Bramman. Both parents are in the enjoyment of physical and mental health, and are surrounded by many of their children, in homes of their own. Twelve children were born to them, one of these dying in infancy. Terry M., whose

death occurred in Broadwell, in 1894, was the second of the family to pass away. He was well and widely known, far beyond the limits of this locality. He was in many lines a genius, and was a gifted musician. He was the inventor of the original model of what is now known as the Janney coupler, M. C. B. and Goul pocket hand couplers, now in use on almost all railroads in the United States, although he never realized any material benefits from it. In 1892 a tramp machinist was kindly received at the Bramman home, and Terry, with the kindness which ever influenced him, believed his story of bad luck, gave him food and shelter, and unwisely exhibited to him his invention. The glib tongue of the tramp induced him to part with the model, and this was exhibited at the World's Fair, in Chicago, under the name of the Janney coupler, the tramp claiming it as his own. Other valuable inventions from which he never realized anything were: a folding windmill; a patent float to regulate the height of water in a tank; and a hog trough. His trade was that of a barber, and he was also a painter, a musical performer and a critic of no mean order. He left one daughter, Essie V. The other members of the Bramman family are: William, who lives in Broadwell; Andrew J., our subject; Minnie L., who resides at home; Edwin F., who lives in Broadwell; Rosa, who is the wife of Frank Buckles, and lives near Mt. Pulaski; Patrick T., who is a barber by trade, and lives at home; James L., who is a graduate in the violin, under Prof. H. O. Merry, and resides at home; and Mamie B., Charles and Kitty, all at home.

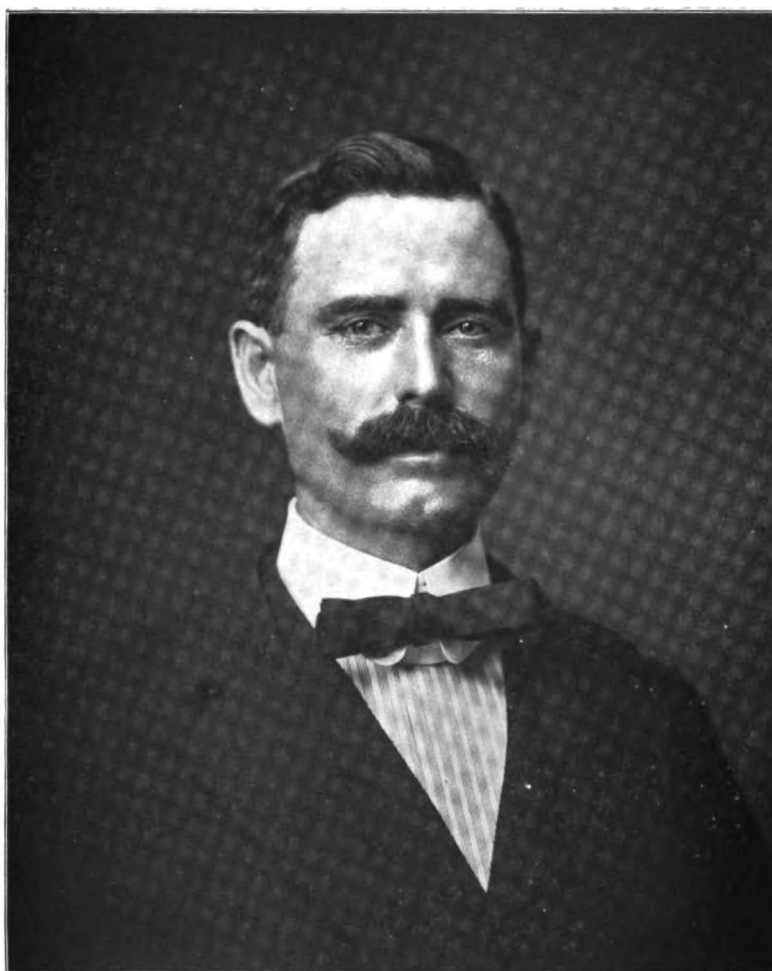
Andrew J. Bramman received his education in the common schools and later took a business course in stenography, by mail, from the Potter Business College, of Wil-

liamsport, Pennsylvania. He was an ambitious student and in his youth he cheerfully walked the necessary two and one-half miles to and from school. For the past sixteen years he has been engaged in clerical work, in the grain business, coming into the present office when it was managed by Randolph, Read & Company, and has remained under the present management of Spellman & Spitley. He has been active in political work and since 1896 has been town treasurer and is township clerk of Broadwell. His residence has always been under the parental roof, the family being a happy and united one.

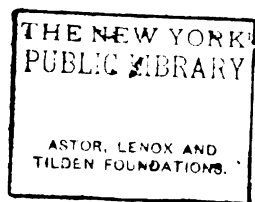
Fraternally Mr. Bramman belongs to Kenwood Lodge, K. P., No. 405, of Elkhart, Illinois; and is an associate member of M. W. A. Camp No. 5750, Broadwell. He has been one of the most satisfactory officials of the town, and in his private business enjoys the confidence and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact.

THOMAS F. HOLMES.

One of the leading citizens of Lincoln, Illinois, who is prominently identified with the city's most important industrial enterprises, is Thomas F. Holmes, the efficient superintendent of the Citizens' Coal Company. The birth of Mr. Holmes occurred in Brooklyn, New York, February 16, 1861, and he was a son of Thomas and Ellen (Reardon) Holmes, both of whom were born in Ireland. The former came to America when he was a young man of twenty-two years and during his life, prior to locating in Illinois, was connected with street car lines, but later became a farmer and the owner of property in Lincoln, Illinois, where



T. F. HOLMES.



his death occurred on July 9, 1901. The mother of our subject was born in 1841 and died in Lincoln, Illinois, in 1878, having been a most devoted mother, excellent wife and consistent Christian. From their earliest years both parents had been connected with the Catholic church. They had a family of seven children and five members still survive, these being: Thomas F., who is the subject of this review; William H., who is a bookkeeper in Lincoln; Ellen, who is the wife of J. Maloney, of Lincoln; John R., who is a resident of Chicago; and Stephen, who has his residence in Lincoln.

Until he was thirteen years of age Thomas F. Holmes attended the common schools and he later supplemented the education thus acquired by a period at night school. He remained on his father's farm until 1880, coming then to Lincoln, where he soon became connected with coal interests. Energetic and capable, he filled various positions in the different departments connected with the Decatur Coal Company, in Macon county, Illinois, where he remained for some time, returning to Lincoln to become superintendent of the Citizens' Coal Company, in 1889. Mr. Holmes has charge of one hundred and twenty-five men and possesses that excellent judgment and executive ability which enables him to deal justly by them, while still furthering his employers' interests.

In 1885, in Lincoln, Illinois, Mr. Holmes was married to Miss Jennie F. McCann, who was born in Pennsylvania, but received her education in Lincoln. To this marriage six children have been born, namely: Robert E., Edgar F., Walter R., Agnes, Ellen and Mildred, all of whom are attending school in Lincoln.

Mr. Holmes has long been an active Republican and has been ever ready to bear his part in public affairs for the benefit of

his community, but he has never sought office. Socially he is connected with the order of Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor, and also that of Improved Order of Red Men, and has held official positions in both organizations.

Mr. Holmes is a self-educated and self-made man, who has successfully made his way to the front rank in business life by the application of energy, honesty and industry to all his efforts. The world has need of such men and a close examination into the ranks of those who have become prominent in any line will almost always result in the discovery of just those elements which have contributed to the advancement of Thomas F. Holmes.

PETER LEE.

A prominent and successful farmer of Logan county is Peter Lee, who was born in County Wexford, Ireland, April 25, 1847, and is a son of Hugh and Margaret (Collins) Lee, natives of the same county, where the father died some nineteen years ago, the mother surviving but two years. Both were devoted members of the Catholic church. Six children were born to them as follows: John, who married Eliza Cavanaugh, since deceased, and lives near La Junta, Colorado; Patrick, who married Mary O'Hara, and lives in Logan county, west of Elkhart; Peter, the subject of this sketch; James, who married Johanna Cody, and resides in County Carlow, Ireland; and two babes who died in infancy.

Peter Lee, of this biography, attended school in Ireland until he was fifteen years of age and then for three years worked for his father on the farm. In 1865 he decided to find a new home for himself in America

and with this end in view took passage from Queenstown, Ireland, on the good ship *St. Bernard*, and after eight days landed in Castle Garden, New York. He went immediately to Springfield, Illinois, and soon found plenty of employment on the farms in that locality, and remained there for four years and seven months, later renting a farm for himself in Menard county.

Mr. Lee was married February 4, 1871, at Petersburg, Illinois, by Rev. Father Cluce, at St. Peter's church, to Miss Mary Centers, who was born in Cass county, April 5, 1852. She was a daughter of Levi Centers, who was a native of Ohio, her mother being Frances (May) Centers, a native of Kentucky. They were married in Mason county, where the father was a farmer and where the mother still lives, the father having died in January, 1898. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Centers were as follows: Mary, the wife of our subject; Jane, who married Thomas Gleason, and resides in Middletown, Illinois; James, who married and removed to Kansas City, Missouri; Daniel, who is married and lives in Peoria, Illinois; Josephine, who married Edward Oars and resides in Mason City, Illinois.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lee were: Charles, who married Mary G. Brennan; John, who married Anna Sturgeon and resides on a farm near Elkhart; Mary, who married Thomas Brennan, and resides on a farm in Hurlbut township; Hugh, unmarried, who resides in Wisconsin; Daniel, who is in the livery business in Elkhart; Peter, unmarried, who is a partner with his brother in the livery business, in Elkhart; James, single, at home; Jennie, also at home; Edward, who died at the age of two and one-half years; and Walter and Lauretta, at home.

Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Lee settled in Menard county, where he lived in different places until he decided to move to Logan county, where many friends and acquaintances were already located. On February 24, 1890, he located on a fine farm of three hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, on section 5, Elkhart township, Logan county, and since that time he has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is recognized as one of the leading farmers of his locality, and he has also been successful in the raising of fine stock.

Many political offices have been offered to Mr. Lee and he has been urged to become a candidate on many occasions, but he has invariably refused, although he has been active in the ranks of the Democratic party, supporting its men and measures. He came to America with limited means, but by the exercise of economy, honesty and energy, he has attained a most honorable position in the county, and has reared a family which in every way does him credit. Both he and family belong to St. Patrick's Catholic church.

JACOB STARR.

Jacob Starr, now deceased, was one of the prosperous farmers of Mount Pulaski township, who came from Germany to the new world to try his fortune and found here the opportunity he sought. His unremitting labor and capable management enabled him to overcome obstacles and to achieve a fair measure of prosperity.

Mr. Starr was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, April 9, 1815, and died March 3, 1884, when about sixty-nine years of age.

His childhood and youth were spent in the fatherland and his education there gained. It was in 1844 that he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, landing in Baltimore, Maryland, whence he made his way to Vandalia, Illinois, coming thence to Logan county in 1846. He enlisted at Mount Pulaski and served through the Mexican war. Returning to Mount Pulaski he took up one hundred and sixty acres on a soldier's claim. He had but little capital and went in debt for the farm implements which he purchased, but labor brings its reward and his efforts at length enabled him to discharge his financial obligation upon the place and also to extend its boundaries by additional purchase until he was the owner of two hundred acres, constituting a very valuable tract. He raised large corn crops and these he fed to his hogs and cattle upon which he realized a good profit when placed upon the market. As his financial resources increased he invested his money judiciously and made excellent improvements upon his farm, erecting a good residence and substantial barns, sheds and all the necessary outbuildings. His farm became one of the best improved in the neighborhood. In all his business transactions he was honest and thus won the confidence and respect of those with whom he was associated.

After his return from the Mexican war, Mr. Starr married Miss Carolina Erlenbosh, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and died in 1853, leaving two children: Henry, now a farmer of Kansas; and Mrs. Katherine Wagner, a widow living in Nebraska. Mr. Starr was again married January 18, 1855, his second union being with Miss Katherina Weinrich, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, October 4, 1831. In 1854 she came to the United States, landing in Baltimore, whence she came direct to

Logan county, Illinois. After his marriage Mr. Starr began farming in Mount Pulaski township. After some years he sold his first place of eighty acres and bought one hundred and twenty acres in the same township. A few months previous to his death Mr. Starr bought a farm of two hundred and ten acres in Broadwell township, but this was not paid for at the time of his death. Mrs. Starr, a lady of most excellent business ability and executive force took up the task of not only caring for and educating their children, but also of clearing the new farm of the mortgage and as the result of her capable management and her well directed labors the farm has been made to pay for itself and is now free from all incumbrance.

Nine children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Starr, five daughters and four sons, namely: George S., a farmer; John, a farmer of Mount Pulaski; Frederick, in saloon business in Mount Pulaski; Solomon, also a farmer; Mary, the wife of Henry Meister, a farmer; Christena and Ann, at home; Margaret, the wife of Samuel Grober, of Mount Pulaski; and Lena, the wife of John Spitly, a brick mason of Mount Pulaski.

Mrs. Starr is an acceptable and consistent member of the Second Lutheran church. After paying for the farm she removed to the village of Mount Pulaski, where she owns and occupies, with her son George, a good substantial frame residence. In the summer of 1901 Mrs. Starr, with her son John, purchased a fine farm in Mount Pulaski township for which they paid seventeen thousand dollars. Mrs. Starr superintends all the business interests of the estate and not until after her death will the property be divided, when it will go in equal shares to the children. She speaks both

German and English and can transact business affairs in either language. She is an excellent financier, sagacious and farsighted, and her judgment is rarely at fault. She has accomplished much since her husband's death and before that time they worked together, she being his advisor and counselor in all things. Like him she enjoys the high regard of many friends, the name of Starr being a respected and honored one in Logan county from the time Jacob Starr took up his abode here in 1846.

CHARLES B. TAYLOR, M. D.

The skill of Dr. Charles B. Taylor as a medical practitioner is by no means confined to Elkhart, but is recognized and appreciated throughout the whole of Logan county. He was born in Adair county, Kentucky, October 13, 1858, his parents, Dr. J. G. and Sally (Elliott) Taylor, being natives of the same state and county. Dr. J. G. Taylor had a professional experience covering more than fifty years, carried on principally in his native state. However, in 1872 he changed his field of effort to Elkhart, Illinois, and after practicing with much success for eleven years, returned to Kentucky, where his death occurred in August, 1889. His first wife having died in 1861, he was married in 1863 to Carrie Bright, a native of Ohio. A Republican in politics, he was fraternally associated with the Masons, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a thorough student of medicine, and received a large patronage wherever his lot was cast, and his many admirable traits of character bound to him the affection and friendship of all who knew him well. He was the father of five sons, viz: Dr.

George O., who married Augusta Harpole and resides in Chicago, Illinois; J. C., who is a druggist and merchant at Elkhart; Z. T., who married Dora Brady and is a member of the firm of Z. T. Taylor & Company, and has seven children, one of whom is Dr. George G. Taylor, of Hartsburg, Illinois; C. G., who married Sally Allen, has three children, and is a farmer and stock raiser living one-half of a mile east of Elkhart; and Charles B.

The education of Dr. Taylor was acquired in a subscription school conducted by the Presbyterian church at Columbia, Kentucky, and at the public schools in Elkhart. At the age of nineteen he entered Rush Medical College, at Chicago, and later graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville, in 1881. At the time he was regarded as one of the most promising pupils of the class. After graduation he came direct to Elkhart, and now has one of the largest and most lucrative practices of any of the physicians in the county. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society and the Capital City Medical Society. Fraternally he is associated with the Royal Court of Honor, of Elkhart, the Kenwood Lodge, No. 545, Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Royal Arch Masons. In politics he is a Republican.

On December 30, 1884, in Hurlbut township, Dr. Taylor married Katie Hunter, who was born in Kentucky in August, 1862, a daughter of James A. and Harriet (Peters) Hunter, natives of Kentucky. The parents came to Illinois about 1855 and settled in Hurlbut township, but the father died in Kentucky in 1895. The mother, who died about 1879 in Williamsville, Sangamon county, Illinois, was the mother of

five children: Mary, who was before her death the wife of John M. Poorman, of Williamsville; Elizabeth, who is the wife of James P. McConnell, of Versailles, Kentucky, and has one child; Katie, who is now Mrs. C. B. Taylor; W. A., who is married, has two children, and lives in Leadville, Colorado; Belle, who is the wife of James V. McConnell, has four children, and lives on a farm in Kentucky; and Harriet P., who lives in Kentucky. To Dr. and Mrs. Taylor has been born one daughter, Georgia Belle, whose natal day was August 14, 1891. Dr. Taylor has been prominent in the affairs of his village and township, has done active work on the board of health and was elected supervisor of Elkhart township in 1893, and, while it was a Democratic board, served on the leading committees.

WILLIAM W. WIGGINTON.

A prominent farmer and stock raiser of Logan county, Illinois, is William W. Wigginton, who resides on a large farm in Corwin township, where he has gained a reputation for his high-grade cattle. He was born in this county, June 1, 1859, and is a son of John Wigginton, of whom a sketch is given in another part of this volume. During his boyhood he attended school in Fairland district, later in Mill Grove district and still later at the Rabbit Flat school, remaining at school until he was twenty-one years of age, during the winters, but working on the farm in the summers. He assisted his father for still another year, but January 25, 1883, he was married in Corwin township to Miss Elizabeth Richards, who was born October 8, 1862, in this township. She was a daughter of A. Y. Rich-

ards, a native of Ohio, and his wife, Mary J. Hoffman, an native of Virginia.

In 1860 Mr. and Mrs. Richards were married, in Illinois, and he engaged in farming here until his death, August 18, 1898, being buried in Lucas cemetery. The mother of Mrs. Wigginton still resides on the old homestead farm. In politics Mr. Richards was a Republican, and a leading member of the Methodist church. In their family were four daughters and three sons, namely: Clarissa, who married O. P. Smith, of Corwin township, and died July 31, 1901; Elizabeth, the wife of our subject; Louise, single, residing with her mother; John, who married Lizzie Stultz and resides in Corwin township; William, who married Zella Beaver and resides in Corwin township; Della, who resides with her mother; and Albert, who married Lilly Ogilby and resides in Corwin township.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wigginton numbered three, and are as follows: Floy, born August 8, 1884; Ruth, born October 9, 1888; and Gladys, born December 14, 1895. After marriage our subject and wife settled down on the farm on section 1, Corwin township, which he still occupies, where he farms some two hundred acres and raises some of the finest stock shipped from this neighborhood. Mr. Wigginton is a progressive, up-to-date farmer, thoroughly understanding agricultural matters, using modern machinery and keeping posted on all matters pertaining to stock.

In politics he follows the example of his father, and votes and works with the Republican party, while he and his family are members of the Methodist church, to which he is a liberal contributor. Mr. Wigginton is held in high esteem in Logan county, of which he is a most estimable and valued citizen.

HENRY BECKERS.

Henry Beckers, one of the leading farmers of Logan county, was born in the Rhine Province of Germany, January 2, 1844, and is a son of John and Marguerite (Freesen) Beckers. In 1853 they emigrated to this country, landing in New York, after a stormy voyage of forty-four days. They at once came west and located in Cass county, this state, taking up their residence in Beardstown, where the father went to work at whatever he could find to do. He prospered in his undertakings, later buying a small farm near Beardstown, on which he lived until two years before his death, which occurred on his farm in Mt. Pulaski township, Logan county, May 4, 1870.

Henry Beckers remained at home with his parents and received a good common school education, which was mostly in German. He engaged in whatever he could find to do and remained with his people until a man grown. At the age of twenty-one years he decided to strike out in the world for himself. Having saved a portion of his wages, he went to Davis county, Iowa, and purchased one hundred and twenty acres. After residing there one year he was married, September 22, 1875, to Miss Maria Oppers, of Jacksonville, Illinois, and continued his residence in Iowa until 1880, when he sold his property there and returned to Mt. Pulaski, Illinois. Here he purchased the interests of the other heirs in his father's farm, consisting of eighty acres, and upon the place he built a good house and barn and made many other improvements. He has added to this property until he now owns one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 9, Mt. Pulaski township, all of which is well improved.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Beckers

has resulted in the birth of three children, all of whom are living. In order of birth their record is as follows: Maguerite, who is the wife of John Ophardt; John, who has taken up the study of law and is now a student of one of the leading law schools of Chicago; and William, who is at home.

In politics our subject is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, but has never been an aspirant for public favors, preferring to devote his entire time to his business interests. In religion he was reared in the German Reformed church, but is now a member of the Evangelical Association church.

Mr. Becker deserves a great deal of credit for the success that he has attained, as he started out in life with nothing but a firm determination to succeed, having never had the help of friends or inheritance. What he has made has, therefore, been acquired by his own honesty and industry.

JOHN C. THOMAS.

Among the progressive farmers and stock raisers of Hurlbut township, Logan county, Illinois, who have been largely instrumental in the development of this section of the country, is John C. Thomas, who was born in Germany, January 27, 1856, and is a son of Christopher and Anna (Jonas) Thomas, both of whom were natives of Germany. The parents were married in Germany, and there the father engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1889, and his wife died in 1873. They never left their native land.

John C. Thomas was one of a family of seven children, namely: Frederick, who married Miss Bumgort and resides in Ger-

many; Susannah, who married Frederick Jilgar and resides in Germany; Anna, who is married and resides in Germany; Annetena, who married Max Schirsch in Germany but came to America in 1895 and now resides in Elkhart township, Logan county, Illinois. The others died in childhood.

Our subject attended the excellent schools of Germany until he was fourteen years of age, when he assisted his father upon the farm for about three years. He then worked for other parties as a mechanic until he reached the age of twenty years. At this time he served for two years in the German army, and after his return home worked for himself for several years. About this time he decided that there were more opportunities for a young man in America than in his native country, and in 1879 he crossed the ocean and located at Lincoln, Illinois, for the winter. In the spring he went to New Holland, Logan county, where he worked as a farm hand for a year. His next employer was Henry Buck, who resided near Atlanta, and our subject remained with this man for two years, when he married.

After his marriage Mr. Thomas took charge of the farm owned by his wife, consisting of eighty acres, and since then has made it one of the finest farms in Logan county. It is situated on section 13, Hurlbut township. All of the buildings are in excellent condition, the barn is large and the house comfortable and fitted with modern conveniences. The fences are well kept up and the entire place shows that the man at the head is a thorough farmer, who understands all the details of his occupation. Mr. Thomas makes a specialty of raising high-grade cattle for the market, and his product finds a ready sale.

Mr. Thomas was married March 2,

1886, in Logan county, to Mary K. Kastens, who was born in Germany, September 29, 1853, and is a daughter of Jacob and Anna K. (Smell) Schneider, also natives of Germany, where they were married and where the father followed the calling of a farmer. They came to America in 1883 on a steam vessel and landed in New York. From that city they went to Menard county, Illinois, where they settled on a rented farm. There they resided, engaged in farming, until the death of the father, which occurred May 6, 1894. He is buried in Logan county, and his widow now resides with Mrs. Thomas.

Mrs. Thomas was one of a family of ten children, the others being as follows: Jacob, who is married and is now residing in Germany; Peter, who is married and lives in Germany; Minnie, who is the wife of Christian Riebel and resides in Chalfont, Pennsylvania; William, who died at the age of seven years; Julius, who resides in Lincoln, Illinois; Caroline, who married William Hanner and resides in Climbing Hill, Iowa; Elizabeth, who died at the age of sixteen years; Lewis, who died at the age of twenty-seven; Adolph, who married Isabella Davis and resides on the farm at Lawndale, Logan county, Illinois. Mary K. Schneider first married Frederick Kastens, also a native of Germany, at the Lutheran church, Lincoln, Illinois, February 26, 1874. They located on a farm in Hurlbut township and later moved to Menard county, where Mr. Kastens died in 1884, leaving one child, of four born, George, who is still at home. After the death of Mr. Kastens his widow bought the farm of eighty acres where she still lives.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were born the following children: John Frederick, born on December 20, 1886; and Anna Maria, born on June 29, 1889—two bright little

ones, the pride of their parents' hearts. They already give promise of becoming exceptionally fine children.

Mr. Thomas is independent in politics, believing it the best policy to vote for the best man and for the principles best suited to the needs of the people rather than to confine his influence to any particular party. The family all attend the German Lutheran church in Lincoln, and are very active in all good works. Mr. Thomas is very popular throughout the township, and his pleasant home is often a gathering place for the neighbors who enjoy the hearty hospitality extended them by the host and hostess.

EDWARD GIBSON.

One of the most responsible positions connected with the great buildings of modern days is that of the engineer, the complicated machinery which now brings comfort, combined with safety, requiring the services of those who have been carefully trained in this line of work. Particularly is this the case in the Home for Feeble-Minded Children, which is located in Lincoln, Illinois, where are sheltered hundreds of these helpless wards of the state. The capable incumbent of that office is Edward Gibson, who is the subject of this biography, and who was appointed to this position of responsibility by the late Governor Tanner, and whose efficiency has been recognized by a reappointment by the present executive.

The birth of Mr. Gibson occurred in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, February 5, 1842, and he is a son of Robert and Isabella (Cunningham) Gibson, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Robert Gibson came of a family of influence and means,

in Ireland, and was taught the profession of music, teaching prior to his marriage in his own country, and after locating in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1835, still successfully continuing it. Later he removed to Ohio, where he died in 1843.

The mother of our subject was born in Ireland in 1815, and came with her husband to America, in 1835. After the death of Mr. Gibson she married William Stewart, who is a resident of Emporia, Kansas. The two children of her first marriage were: Margaret, who is the wife of William Pollock, a farmer living in the vicinity of Emporia, Kansas, and Edward, who is the subject of this sketch. By her second marriage she became the mother of three sons and three daughters, all of whom reside either in Iowa or in Kansas. The death of the mother occurred in Logan county, Illinois, in 1869.

Edward Gibson, our subject, acquired his education in Illinois, coming to the state and locating in Pike county, in 1848. The trip was made overland and but one railroad was crossed during the long journey from Ohio. That was in the state of Indiana, for at that time no improvement of this nature had reached Pike county. There our subject remained until the outbreak of the Civil war. Until he was fifteen years old he lived with his step-father, but after that he managed his own career.

As a farmer boy, accustomed only to the most peaceful of pursuits, our subject enlisted as a soldier, in July, 1861, entering Company D, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but one year later he was discharged on account of disability. This did not dampen his youthful ardor or loyalty and in July, 1862, he re-enlisted, entering the One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Infantry and served faithfully until the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge August 1,

1865. Mr. Gibson proved his valor at Belmont, Missouri; Fort Henry, Kentucky; Fort Donelson, Tennessee; Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh. After re-enlisting he took part in the siege of Vicksburg; Clarendon, Arkansas; and Little Rock; and did his full share in guard duty and in the frequent and often dangerous skirmishes with the enemy.

Returning from the war safe and victorious, Mr. Gibson found his first opening for future usefulness in farming, although his natural inclinations led him in another direction. The opportunity had not yet come for perfecting his knowledge in engineering, toward which his tastes had always inclined him. In 1879 he went to Kansas, selling his farms in Oran and Aetna townships, consisting of two hundred and eighty acres of land, upon which he had passed fourteen years, but the following year he secured a position near Lincoln, Illinois, where he ran a stationary engine until 1892. Then he accepted the position of engineer and foreman of the Lincoln Excelsior Factory, efficiently performing the duties there for five years. In 1897 he was selected by the late Governor Tanner as chief engineer for the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, at Lincoln, and on June 3, 1901, he was re-appointed by Governor Yates. This is considered the most responsible position, with one exception, in the institution.

Mr. Gibson has been so careful and attentive to his duties that during his management no serious accident has ever occurred, and he keeps in his employ two experienced assistants and a steamfitter.

Mr. Gibson was married in October, 1863, in Logan county, to Miss Mary Frazier Ferguson, who was born in Gibson county, Indiana, in August, 1845, and is a daughter of John and Emily O. (Knowles) Ferguson, the former of whom died in the

same year Mrs. Gibson was born. The second marriage of Mrs. Ferguson was to Thomas Perry, the child of the first marriage being Mrs. Gibson, while two daughters and four sons were born to the second union. Elizabeth married Samuel Holmes, who lives at Beason, on a farm, and there the mother died in 1899, at the age of eighty-one years. The rest of the family have homes in Indiana and Oklahoma.

The education of Mrs. Gibson was pursued in the common schools of Indiana and Illinois, coming to the latter state in 1860. She has long been connected with the Methodist church, to which Mr. Gibson gives a liberal support. The family born to Mr. and Mrs. Gibson numbered eight children, three of whom died in infancy, the survivors being as follows: Clarence R., who lives in Lincoln, engaged in farming, married Elizabeth Willmert, who died in 1900; Florence E., who married Herbert Rockwell, lives in Lincoln, with one daughter,—Ruth; Lyman E. is a steamfitter in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and is single; and Amy and Alma reside at home. All these children have creditably passed through the common schools at Lincoln and are useful members of society.

In his political life Mr. Gibson has always upheld the principles of the Republican party and has taken an active interest in public affairs. He has served a number of times as school director, township clerk and township collector, and in 1890 he was appointed census enumerator of Sheridan township. His first vote was cast for J. M. Scott, for judge of the supreme court, and in national affairs he voted for President Lincoln, in 1864.

Socially our subject meets old comrades in the Leo W. Myers Post, No. 182, G. A. R.; is a member of the Union Veterans

Union, and is also connected with the camp of M. W. A., No. 109, and has passed all of the chairs. Mr. Gibson has shown himself to be a man of sterling business qualities, has filled public offices with efficiency and has won the confidence of the public in such a way that it feels satisfied that one of the greatest charities of the commonwealth will never be neglected in his special line while he holds his present position.

HON. JAMES C. TAYLOR.

The substantial career of James C. Taylor, president of the Bank of Elkhart, has lent solidity and strength to the political and commercial growth of Elkhart, and has placed him among the popular and influential citizens of the town. A southerner by birth and training, he was born in Adair county, Kentucky, May 26, 1850, and is a son of Dr. James G. and Sally (Elliott) Taylor, who were also natives of that county. For over half a century his father was successfully engaged in the practice of medicine, most of that time being spent in Kentucky, but in 1872 he came to Illinois, and followed his profession in Elkhart for eleven years. He then returned to Kentucky, where he died in August, 1889. He was a thorough student of medicine, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in the communities where he resided. Politically he was a Republican, and socially was a member of the Masonic order. He was also a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was held in the highest regard by all who knew him. His first wife died in 1861, and two years later he wedded Carrie Bright, a native of Ohio. In his family were five sons, namely: Dr.

George O., who married Augusta Harpole and resides in Chicago; James C., our subject; Z. T., who married Dora Brady and is a member of the firm of Z. T. Taylor & Company, of Elkhart; C. G., who married Sally Allen and is a farmer and stock raiser living a half mile east of Elkhart; and Charles B., a physician of Elkhart, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume.

Mr. Taylor, of this review, was reared in Kentucky, and his preliminary education was acquired in the early subscription schools, held in a little log school-house. Between the ages of fourteen and sixteen he also attended the high school of Columbia, Kentucky, and later worked on a farm for a couple of years. In the fall of 1872 he came to Elkhart, Illinois, and entered the employ of his brother, George O. Taylor, then a druggist of that place. Two years later he became a member of the firm, which then assumed the name of Taylor Brothers. Subsequently, when Z. T. was admitted to a partnership in the business, the firm name was changed to Z. T. Taylor & Company, as it now stands. The firm is now engaged in general merchandising, carrying a large and well-selected stock, and in another store-room deals in drugs and druggists' sundries. Besides his interest in this business our subject also owns some valuable farm land in Elkhart and Hurlbut townships.

Mr. Taylor is a Republican in national politics, and his influence is ever exerted for the best interests of his party. As a politician he is held in high esteem, and his integrity is never questioned. He has been a member of the Republican central committee, school treasurer, president of the village board and supervisor of his township. Although the county board was Democratic at that time, he was appointed on several im-

portant committees. In 1900 his ability to deal with the questions and issues of the day received recognition from his fellow citizens, who elected him to the state legislature from the thirty-second district, and while a member of that august body he served on the following committees: Finance, public charities, penal and reformatory institutions, parks and boulevards, retrenchment, county and township organization, soldiers' home, sanitary affairs and senatorial apportionment. He took an active part in the senatorial redistricting or re-apportionment, using his influence especially to have Logan county assigned to a Republican district, as it had previously been a Democratic district for ten years, and his efforts met with success. His various official duties have been discharged with a promptness and fidelity worthy of the highest commendation. Mr. Taylor is emphatically a man of enterprise, positive character, indomitable energy and liberal views, and is thoroughly identified in feeling with the growth and prosperity of his county and state. He attends and supports the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a member of the Court of Honor and Elkhart Lodge, No. 307, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand.

PAULUS HORN.

Logan county is the home of a great many prosperous farmers who started in life with nothing but a firm determination to succeed. To this class belongs the gentleman whose name heads this review. He first saw the light of day on a sailing vessel, May 23, 1844, when his people were emigrating to this country. He is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Krause) Horn. On

reaching the shores of America they landed at New Orleans, and from there came up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, where they resided for about one year. At the end of that period they came to Mt. Pulaski, Logan county, and after a short residence in this place the father went to California during the early days of the gold excitement and he engaged in mining, the family remaining in Mt. Pulaski. He also engaged in the manufacture of brick to quite an extent in California, which trade he had followed most of the time since landing in this country, although by trade he was a weaver. After some time spent in the west he returned to Logan county, Illinois, and he engaged in farming, buying land in Mt. Pulaski township, where he owned three hundred and eighty acres. In his family were eight children, all of whom lived to reach mature years. He was called to his final rest in 1883, at the age of seventy-three years, and his remains are interred in the cemetery at Mt. Pulaski. His wife is still living and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Mason.

Paulus Horn received a good common school education and remained with his father until he was eighteen years of age, when he enlisted, in 1862, in Company B, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After about three months which was spent in camp at Lincoln, this county, his regiment was ordered south to Jackson, Tennessee. While en route down the Mississippi river they were fired on by the rebels and one of their number killed. Several times the regiment was under heavy firing, but was never engaged in a pitched battle. Mr. Horn was in the service of his country for three years, and during this time was never an inmate of a hospital, but contracted diarrhea, from which he has never fully re-

covered. He was mustered out of the service in August, 1865, and honorably discharged at Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

After his return from the war he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Maus, a daughter of Conrad Maus, the ceremony taking place in February, 1866. She was a native of Germany, and came to this country with her parents when a child and was reared to womanhood in Logan county. Nine children blessed this union: Mary, who was born August 25, 1867, and is now the wife of Paulus Pfau; John, born June 27, 1871; Lizzie, born August 27, 1873; Emma, who was born December 15, 1875, and married George Romer; Tillie, who was born March 1, 1878, and is the wife of John England; Frederic, born January 31, 1880; Frank, born April 13, 1884; William, born May 11, 1886; and Louis, born August 25, 1888.

The succeeding three years after his marriage Mr. Horn engaged in farming on his father's farm, and the next three years were spent on a farm belonging to his father-in-law. At the end of that time he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, which is his present home. To this he has added until he now has a well-improved and highly cultivated farm of two hundred acres, which is located on sections 18 and 19, Laenna township. He has made all the improvements, including the erection of the buildings, etc. The farm is all well tiled, and is one of the best in the township where he has so long made his home.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Horn has been a strong believer in the Democracy and has taken an active part in the public affairs of his township and county. At the present time he is serving as highway commissioner, which position he held continuously for nine years. He was then out two

years and then re-elected, and has continued in the office ever since, his last election being the sixth time he has been elected to that office, or for a period of eighteen years. During this time there have been great improvements made and twelve new iron bridges have been erected in his township, to which he has given his personal attention.

Mr. Horn has made a success of life, and this success is due entirely to his own efforts. He is in every respect a self-made man. He and his wife stand high in the esteem of their neighbors, are people of importance in their community, and no review of the lives of the prominent men of the county would be complete without mention of Paulus Horn. He and his family are members of the First Lutheran church of Mt. Pulaski.

THOMAS FENTON.

Although by no means a resident of long standing in New Holland, Mr. Fenton has made many warm friends in the city of his adoption, and occupies a prominent place among the successful and conservative business men of the place. While conducting a large harness, saddlery, buggy and carriage enterprise, he has gained not only a large patronage but also the confidence of the community in general, who are glad to profit by his up-to-date and irreproachable commercial methods. A part of the present business was purchased by Mr. Fenton in 1895 from Mr. Lenville for a little over one thousand dollars, and he has since made many additions to his stock, and is able to supply all reasonable demands in his line.

A native of Shelbyville, Illinois, Mr. Fenton was born May 4, 1865, and received his early training and education in the vicin-

ity of his birthplace. His father, Patrick Fenton, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to the United States in 1861, settling in Shelbyville, Illinois, where he followed his trade of building and contracting, conducting his business on a large scale. The mother died April 28, 1900.

As a means of future livelihood Thomas Fenton turned his youthful attention to a mastery of the trade of jeweler, and became an expert in his line. Of an active temperament, the confinement incident to the manipulation of his trade soon began to tell on him, and he was forced to abandon his aspirations in that line. In 1885 he began to learn the trade of harness maker, and has since applied his knowledge of the same with credit to himself and with most substantial pecuniary results.

The marriage of Mr. Fenton and Emma White, daughter of Jonas White, one of New Holland's representative citizens, was solemnized February 11, 1897. Mrs. Fenton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and contributes generously towards the maintenance of the same. Mr. Fenton is a Democrat in politics, but he is not active in political matters. He is a man of pleasing address, tact and particular kindness of intention, and is esteemed by all who are privileged to know him.

JOHN C. WIGGINTON, JR.

One of the most progressive young farmers of West Lincoln township, Logan county, Illinois, is John C. Wigginton, Jr., who was born in this county, December 14, 1865. His father was John Wigginton, a sketch of whose life appears upon another page of this volume. During his boyhood

our subject attended the common schools of his district, and in the fall of 1881 entered the university at Lincoln, but his health, particularly his eyes, becoming weak, he was forced to give up the close application of the schoolroom, and returned to the homestead farm in 1883, and there remained until 1887. Then he accepted a position in a store located at Bellflower, Illinois, remaining there for three months, and during this time became acquainted with the lady who later consented to become Mrs. Wigginton.

Mr. Wigginton then embarked in business at Burtonview, under the firm name of J. C. Wigginton & Company, and he was also appointed postmaster, but he remained there but three months and then sold to his partner and returned to the homestead farm, where he remained until January 3, 1889.

On January 3, 1889, Mr. Wigginton was married to Miss Mamie Hender, who was born in Galesburg, November 17, 1867, and is a daughter of Frank Hender, who was born in England, on St. Valentine's Day, in 1831. Mr. Hender was a sailor by profession, and after coming to America, in 1850, he occupied various positions on the water, both in New York and on the Mississippi river. As he was skilled in the culinary art, he was generally engaged as a cook during these early days, and for a time acted in that capacity on the Iron Mountain Railroad. Going then to Quincy, he worked in the hardware business for the firm of Comstock Hardware Company, and when the firm purchased a store in Galesburg he was sent to take charge of it, under the name of the Babcock Hardware Company. Later Mr. Hender bought this firm out and business was carried on under the firm name of Hender, Andrew & Company. The business prospered under the new management until a fire destroyed building and

stock, and after erecting a new building and stocking it Mr. Hender had the misfortune to suffer from fire a second time. Later he traded what was saved from the fires to a merchant in Bellflower, McLean county, for a farm consisting of one hundred and forty acres, later adding to it until he owned three hundred acres. Upon this land he lived until the time of his death, December 17, 1895. In politics he was a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and was devoted in his adherence to the Episcopal church. The mother of Mrs. Wigginton still survives, and lives with her two sons on the old homestead farm.

Mrs. Wigginton was one in a family of five children born to her parents, these being as follows: Frank, who married Sarah Warren and resides on the homestead farm; Albert M., single, who resides with his mother and is engaged in extensive farming, the firm being known as the Hender Brothers; Lula, who is the wife of George Howe, a farmer in Mansfield, Piatt county; Mamie, who is the wife of our subject; and Rose Gertrude, who is the wife of Samuel Howe, who resides in Piatt county, near Mansfield. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wigginton number three, and are as follows: Mable, born March 1, 1890; Albert H., born March 23, 1892; and Irene, born October 7, 1896, all bright, intelligent and attractive children.

Immediately after his marriage Mr. Wigginton settled in Sheridan township, on a part of the old homestead farm, and for twelve years that was the pleasant family home, but at that time he had an opportunity to secure his present most desirable and valuable farm, consisting of two hundred and twenty-eight acres in West Lincoln township. His beautiful residence is located on a high knoll, overlooking the surrounding

country, and all of his buildings are in the state of improvement which tells that the owner takes a personal pride in his surroundings. Here Mr. Wigginton raises great numbers of high-grade stock for market purposes, and has established a reputation in this line. In politics he has been an active Republican, was census enumerator for 1900 and for a number of years has been a school director. He was one of the incorporators of Lucas cemetery, one of the oldest and largest in the county, and since its incorporation has been its secretary.

JOHN BREST.

Though at present living a retired life in Elkhart, Illinois, Mr. Brest has contributed his share toward developing the agricultural resources of Illinois, and he is entitled to the competence which has followed in the wake of his labors and to the sincere respect which his life inspires in the hearts of all who are fortunate enough to know him. Of German ancestry, he was born on the historic Rhine, December 19, 1819, and was educated and reared in his native land. His parents, John and Christine (Runk) Brest, were also natives of Germany, where they were married and where seven of their children were born. On May 10, 1834, the father and two sons embarked at Havre on a sailing vessel, and after thirty-five days landed in New York City, the mother and five children coming to America the following year. The father located at Cleveland, Ohio, and for three years was engaged at various occupations, afterward removing to Pike county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming, owning one hundred and forty acres of land. His first wife died in 1843,

and in 1847 he married Lizzie Sides, who lived until 1871, her husband having predeceased her in 1866. John Brest, Sr., was an industrious, hard-working man, and was honored and respected by all who knew him. In early life he affiliated with the Lutheran church, but later became associated with that of the United Brethren. In politics he was a Democrat. The children born of his first marriage were: Lawrence, who married Elizabeth Stover, and both of whom are deceased, lived in Pike county, Ohio, and reared a family of six children; John is the next of the family; Lena, who, with her husband, John Ropes, is also deceased, lived in Ohio and had four children; Henry lives in Ohio; Phoebe is also deceased, as is her husband, George Geese; Mary is the widow of Fred Cottonbroak and lives in Ohio; Christopher, who married Miss Teavault, now deceased, is now living with his third wife in Pike county, Ohio; and two children died in infancy. Through his second marriage John Brest, Sr., became the father of the following children: Conrad married Mary Fry, and later Minerva Birdick, and lives in Logan county; Peter lives in Nebraska and is married to Mary Douce; Jacob, who lived in Ohio, was married, and is now deceased; Phoebe; and a babe died in childhood.

John Brest came to America with his mother in 1835, at which time he was sixteen years of age. In his native land he had acquired a fair common school education, but, of course, knew nothing about the English language, and had to pick it up as best he could while working for his daily bread. He was at first employed at digging canals for about a year, and then went to work on a farm for thirteen dollars a month. At the end of four years he returned to the public employment on the canals, and after two years of this returned to his home and

worked on a farm for about five years, during that time being employed by one man.

On April 1, 1845, he married, in Pike county, Ohio, Lucy Marshall, who was born in Ohio, March 19, 1826, a daughter of Richard and Sarah Ann Marshall, the former of whom was a native of England. The parents were married in Meigs county, Ohio, and later removed to Jackson county, where the father, who was a minister of the Universalist church, died. To himself and wife were born the following children: Elizabeth, the widow of Jacob Hoover, has three children and lives in Watseka, Illinois; Joshua, deceased, married Lucinda Throatmartin, now living in Ross county with her four children; Lucy was the wife of John Brest; John lived in Ohio and is now deceased; Richard, with his wife, Lucinda Throatmartin, is deceased; Sarah married C. S. Stratton and lived in Salem, Illinois, and both are dead; Lizzie is deceased; and two infants are dead.

After his marriage Mr. Brest engaged in farming in Pike county, Ohio, and in 1855 came to Sangamon county, Illinois, and bought a farm of eighty acres, upon which he lived for fifteen years. Eventually he sold this property and purchased one hundred and eighty-six acres of land in Elkhart township, which he improved, and built a residence and barns and fitted up with all modern conveniences. In 1883 his life was saddened by the loss of his wife, July 19, and two years later he retired from active life and bought a comfortable home in Elkhart. This home is cared for by his adopted daughter, Grace Plummer. Mr. Brest has been prominent in Republican political matters, and has served as school director and highway commissioner. He is a member of the Lutheran church. To Mr. and Mrs. Brest were born ten children: George, born

January 1, 1846, died January 17, 1846; Christine, born April 21, 1847, married Peter Reimers, has nine children and lives at Lake Park, Dickinson county, Iowa; an infant, born December 9, 1847, died the next day; Phoebe, born July 3, 1852, married Julius Schueler, had five children, four of whom are living, and lives at Elkhart, Illinois; Lucy, born March 15, 1854, died February 7, 1872; Jerusha, born June 17, 1856, married Louis Plumber, had six children, four of whom are living, and died at her home in Elkhart, Illinois, February 24, 1891; Mary, born October 7, 1858, died January 21, 1860; an infant son, born December 18, 1860, died the following day; Henry F., born August 20, 1862, married Hettie Burdick, has three living children and lives at Elkhart; and John J., born March 28, 1869, married Susie Simons, has two children and lives on a farm near Elkhart.

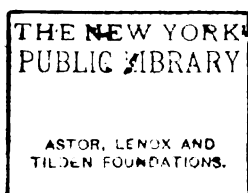
THOMAS L. SNOOK.

This well-to-do and successful agriculturist of Atlanta township, was born in Logan county, on the 8th of October, 1867, and is the youngest in a family of thirteen children, whose parents were John A. and Allsha (Hendrickson) Snook. The father was born in Maryland, March 11, 1820, and as his parents died when he was a mere boy, he was reared by strangers until old enough to follow the plow, when he commenced earning his own livelihood as a farm hand. In early life he learned the distilling business, but devoted his attention mainly to farming, becoming quite an extensive and successful agriculturist. He was purely a self-made man and the prosperity that attended his effort was certainly well deserved.

Coming to Illinois in 1864, he settled in McLean county, but spent his last years in Logan county, where he died July 20, 1900, honored and respected by all who knew him. His wife passed away August 7, 1890. In their family were the following children: Henry, who was born July 10, 1841, and died January 14, 1842; George W., who was born October 21, 1843, and died September 16, 1890; Mary E., born March 12, 1845; Hulda, who was born August 16, 1846, and died September 16, 1847; Nancy J., born September 8, 1848; Esther V., born March 31, 1851; Sarepta A., born April 4, 1853, and died April 21, 1854; Maranda V., born July 9, 1855; Joseph A., born August 16, 1857; Phebe A., born January 31, 1859; Ida B. L. V. V., who was born July 1, 1865, and died November 15, 1881, and Thomas L., born October 8, 1867.

During his boyhood and youth Thomas L. Snook pursued his studies in the common schools of his native county and aided in the cultivation of the home farm, which consists of two hundred acres of choice land. There is a nice modern residence upon the place, and it is up-to-date in all its appointments, being one of the model farms of the community. Having received a good practical education our subject commenced life for himself as a farmer, and has since engaged in that occupation with most gratifying results.

Mr. Snook was married, February 12, 1893, to Miss Mary A. Murphy. Her father, Daniel Murphy, was a native of Ireland, and was a young man when he came to the United States. He landed in New York, and from there came to Illinois, finally locating in Atlanta, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1888. In religion he was a devout Catholic and reared his family in that faith. His

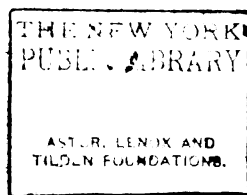




JOHN A. SNOOK.



MRS. JOHN A. SNOOK.



wife, who bore the maiden name of Rosa Fitzgerald, is spending her declining days in Atlanta. Mr. and Mrs. Snook have four children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Rose A., December 25, 1893; William T., April 4, 1896; Mary A., January 19, 1898; and Elizabeth L., July 24, 1899.

In his political views our subject is a stalwart Democrat. He is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Mutual Aid Society. His farm, which is located on section 24 and 25, Atlanta township, is one of the most desirable places of the locality, and its neat and thrifty appearance testifies to the careful supervision of the owner, who is regarded as one of the most thorough and skillful farmers of his community.

WILLIAM R. LEACH.

William R. Leach, one of the prosperous farmers and stock raisers of Elkhart township, Logan county, Illinois, resides on section 31. He was born in this county, July 3, 1866, and is the son of Adiniram and Mary E. (Ross) Leach. The father was born in New York state and his wife in Ohio. They were married in Sangamon county, Illinois, and there the father engaged in school teaching. He purchased four hundred and seventy-eight acres of land in Logan county, where he was extensively engaged in sheep raising up till the time of his death, which occurred in 1866. The mother is still living, making her home with our subject. Two children were born to these parents, as follows: Miles A., who married Miss Mollie Hackett, of Kentucky, and now resides in Cornland, Illinois, where he is in the grain business; and William R., our subject.

William R. Leach attended first the district schools of Logan county until he was twelve years of age and then the Lincoln high school and later went to the Lincoln University, finishing his education, however, at the Illinois State University at Champaign, at the age of twenty-one, having taken the short agricultural course to prepare himself for farming.

Returning home, Mr. Leach began business life by engaging in general farming and stock raising, and after his marriage he took up his residence upon the farm he now occupies on section 30, Elkhart township, although he also owns considerable property in other portions of the country; in all, owning one hundred and sixty acres in Logan county in addition to his share of his father's estate of one hundred and thirty-two acres, one hundred and sixty acres in Kansas, and one hundred and sixty acres in Dakota. On his home farm he has a large, modern residence and a fine training barn, and he makes a specialty of training high-grade harness and saddle horses, for which he has natural ability. In order to carry out his ideas with regard to such matters, Mr. Leach has a well-equipped barn and excellent track, and also breeds standard-bred horses and high-grade shorthorn cattle, and he also feeds a great many cattle. His harness horse "John Hackett" took a gold medal at the state fair, and his horse "King Rex" has taken a great many premiums. He had a three-year-old record of 2:26½. His horse "Blake," 2:13¼, is now being trained for the track, and is one of the highest bred horses in the state. Mr. Leach is also the owner of other good stock besides those enumerated.

On January 14, 1891, he was married to Miss Minnie B. McClelland, a daughter of Robert and Annie (Groves) McClelland,

the ceremony being performed at the residence of the bride in Sangamon county, Illinois. Mr. McClelland and his wife were both natives of that county, were married there and lived in that locality for a number of years. They then removed to Chicago, but after three years came to Lincoln, where they now reside. Mr. McClelland is also engaged in horse training. He and his wife have two children, as follows: Minnie, wife of our subject; and Jacob, who resides in Chicago and is a bookkeeper for the Armour Packing Company.

Mrs. Leach was born in Sangamon county, September 15, 1872, and by her marriage has become the mother of four children, namely: Mabel, born on March 6, 1893; Annie, born on July 2, 1894; Norval, born on May 3, 1896; and Minnie, born on November 16, 1898. Mr. Leach is a Republican in politics, and is a member of Elkhart Camp of Modern Woodmen of America. He attends the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and he and his wife are very highly respected in the locality where they make their home.

HENRY GOBELMAN.

This well-known and prominent business man of Chestnut was born in Jackson county, Ohio, on the 20th of March, 1853. His father, Valentine Gobelman, was born in Germany in 1812, and in that country grew to manhood and married Miss. Barbara Spohn, also a native of the fatherland. In their family were the following children: Barbara, wife of Louis Ropp, of Jackson county, Ohio; Elizabeth, wife of Levi Scherenberger, of Pike county, Ohio; Katherine, who is living at the old home in Jack-

son county, that state; Phœbe, widow of John Wambaugh, who died in that county in 1870; Valentine, also a resident of Jackson county, Ohio; Mary, wife of Jacob Frick, of Pike county, Ohio; and Philip, who resides on the old homestead.

The early life of Henry Gobelman was like that of the average farmer boy reared in Ohio. He attended the district schools as opportunity permitted and early became familiar with agricultural pursuits. Leaving home in March, 1877, he came to Chestnut, Illinois, where he was variously employed for some time. At first he engaged in farming upon rented land and then purchased one hundred and eight acres, which he improved and tilled to excellent advantage, but he has found mercantile pursuits more to his liking, and judging from his success it is the occupation for which he is best fitted. In 1887 he embarked in general merchandising in partnership with William McMahon, who ten months later sold out to our subject's present partner, William Bapst, and the business has since been conducted under the firm name of Gobelman & Bapst. They have a good store which is well stocked with hardware and general merchandise, and the patrons of this well kept establishment receive the most courteous and kindly attention. Besides his business property and a good residence in Chestnut Mr. Gobelman still owns the farm of one hundred and eight acres which he purchased some years ago.

In 1877 Mr. Gobelman wedded Miss Mary Bapst, who was born in Pike county, Ohio, and was educated in its public schools. She is the oldest in a family of six children. Mr. and Mrs. Gobelman have eight children, three sons and five daughters, namely: Lizzie, now the wife of Nute Lakin, of Logan county; Emma, Lulu, William W., Frank

L., Pansy and Tracy, all at home. The family attend and support the Methodist Episcopal church.

During President Cleveland's first administration Mr. Gobelman was appointed postmaster of Chestnut, and on the expiration of the term his partner was given the same office, while our subject became assistant postmaster, serving as such during President Harrison's administration. During the latter part of President Cleveland's second term Mr. Gobelman was reappointed postmaster to fill an unexpired term of eighteen months caused by the defalcation of the former postmaster. He proved a very competent and trustworthy officer, and has always had the entire confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.

ASA R. ATCHISON.

This energetic and progressive young farmer, whose home is on the line dividing Logan and McLean counties, was born in the former county on the 26th of June, 1868, and is a worthy representative of one of her highly respected families, being a son of George W. and Mary A. (Reece) Atchison, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. He received a good practical education in the country schools near his boyhood home and by assisting in the operation of the farm gained an excellent knowledge of agricultural pursuits, which he decided to make his life work. He has given his attention exclusively to farming on his own account, and has met with good success, now operating a well improved and highly cultivated farm of one hundred and sixty acres in McLean county belonging to his father-in-law, Guy H. Tuttle.

On the 18th of February, 1897, Mr. Atchison was united in marriage with Miss Hattie May Tuttle, the accomplished daughter of Guy H. Tuttle, who is one of Atlanta township's most prosperous farmers and distinguished citizens. This union has been blessed with one child, Guy. In his political affiliations Mr. Atchison is a Republican.

GEORGE W. ATCHISON.

George W. Atchison, deceased, was not only one of the prominent farmers of Oran township, but was also a gallant defender of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war. He was born in Kentucky, June 4, 1834, and was a son of Isham S. and Mary C. (Crawford) Atchison, who were also natives of the Blue Grass state. His paternal grandparents came to this country from Scotland and first settled in Pennsylvania. Isham S. Atchison was born December 12, 1804, and received a good country school education. As soon as old enough to handle a plow he commenced work in the fields and devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, becoming a very successful and extensive farmer. He was a capable financier and a man of excellent business and executive ability, and through his own well directed efforts became the owner of over one thousand acres of fine farming land. He was noted for his hospitality, and at his death left a host of friends as well as relatives to mourn his loss. He was one of the pioneers of Logan county, having accompanied his parents on their removal to this locality in 1834 and settled near the city of Atlanta. In early life he wedded Miss Mary C. Crawford, whose parents, William and Margaret Crawford, were originally from

Kentucky. She was born February 12, 1805, and is now deceased. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Pauline E., now Mrs. A. Eskew, who resides in Peoria, Illinois; John T., David W. and Charles W., all residents of Atlanta township, this county; and George W., of this review.

It was during the infancy of our subject that the family settled in Logan county, and amid pioneer scenes he grew to manhood upon his father's farm, receiving an exceptionally good education in the country schools of those early days. He was fond of literature and was a well read man. After his marriage, at the age of twenty-three years, he was given two hundred acres of land by his father, who presented each of his children with a farm, and to the improvement and cultivation of that place he devoted his time and energies until a year prior to his death, which occurred April 1, 1891. He left a nice estate, including property in Atlanta, besides the old homestead in Oran township, where his widow and daughter still reside.

Mr. Atchison was married, April 12, 1857, to Miss Mary A. Reece, who was born on a farm near Springfield, Ohio, June 20, 1837, and came to Illinois in 1840 with her parents, Sampson and Sarah (Foley) Reece. Her father, who was an extensive farmer of the Buckeye state, died in 1859, and her mother departed this life in 1882. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Atchison were born the following children: Pauline Ethleen, the oldest, resides with her mother in Atlanta; Winifield Scott, born November 30, 1859, died March 14, 1885; Charles Henry, born February 21, 1862, is living on the home place in Oran township; Nellie Howe, born April 24, 1865, is the wife of G. W. Paulin, of Atlanta; Frank Ross, born

June 26, 1868, died August 8, 1900; Asa R., twin brother of Frank R., is represented on another page of this volume; and Teedie T., born February 3, 1872, died August 16, 1874; Bertha Luella, born February 9, 1875, died August 28, 1878; and Edgar Judson, born May 6, 1877.

On the inauguration of the Civil war Mr. Atchison laid aside all personal interests and in June, 1861, enlisted in the three months' service. In October, 1862, he re-enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed corporal of the company, in which capacity he served until honorably discharged in February, 1865. Much of his time was devoted to guard duty, and he also assisted in caring for the wounded soldiers as a nurse in the hospital. Later he was an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, as well as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a sincere and earnest Christian, holding membership in the Methodist church. He was regarded as one of the best and most influential citizens of his community, and he commanded the confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact either in business or social life.

WILLIAM BAPST.

The substantial traits of character inherited from his German ancestry have been of invaluable benefit to Mr. Bapst in the prosecution of his farming and mercantile interests. At present a merchant at Chestnut, he has a fine business, and has won the confidence of the community by his sterling integrity and evident desire to please.

The youth of Mr. Bapst was spent in Pike county, Ohio, from which county have

come so many good citizens of Illinois. His father, Louis Bapst, was born in Germany, near the Rhine, in Wurtemberg, and came to America in 1846, settling in Ohio, where he farmed and raised stock until his death. He married Elizabeth Brust, who was also born in Germany, and came to America with her parents when but ten years of age. Mrs. Bapst is still living, and at the age of sixty-four is a bright and interesting lady, and devoted to her children. She is making her home with her son in Chillicothe, Ohio. Of the seven children born to her, all are now living: Mary, who is the wife of Henry Gobelman, of Chestnut; William; Lena, who is the wife of Peter Lowry, of Chillicothe, Ohio; Margaret, who is the wife of Phillip Rothmyer, who lives near Bainbridge, Ross county, Ohio; Frank B., who lives in Chillicothe, Ohio; Lucy, who is the wife of Christ Rapp, of Pike county, Ohio; and Adam, who is a resident of Chillicothe, Ohio.

William Bapst passed an uneventful youth in Pike county, Ohio, and attended the public schools. He remained on his father's farm until 1882, after which he came to Illinois, and worked on a farm in Logan county for four years. Subsequently, in 1887, he embarked in the mercantile business with his brother-in-law, Henry Gobelman, at Chestnut, the partnership continuing till the present time.

In the village of Chestnut, in 1892, Mr. Bapst married Magdalen Richner, who was born in Logan county, and is a daughter of Christine Richner, and one of three children. Mrs. Bapst was educated in the public schools of Logan county, whither her father had removed from Germany, as did also his wife, who is still living in Logan county. Mr. Richner died near Chestnut. To Mr. and Mrs. Bapst have been born four chil-

dren, two of whom are living, Omar L. and Ray M., while Fonda and Leah are deceased. Mr. Bapst is the possessor of a house and six lots in Chestnut, and the firm owns one hundred acres of land in Aetna township. He is a member of the Methodist church, while his wife affiliates with the Lutheran church. He is a Republican in politics, and was postmaster during the administration of President Harrison. A public-spirited citizen, he enjoys the confidence and respect of his town, and numbers many friends among the residents of Chestnut.

WILLIAM FULSHER.

A very prominent and successful farmer of Logan county is William Fulsher, a German by birth, but now an American citizen. He was born June 21, 1844, and is a son of Christian and Hannah (Strobach) Fulsher, both of them being natives of Germany, where they were married, not coming to America until 1854. Locating in Ohio, the father engaged in carpentering and contracting, and there he died in 1890, after eighty-six years of usefulness. The mother is still living in Waverly, Pike county, Ohio.

A family of seven children was born to the parents of our subject, he being the third in order of birth, the others being as follows: Harmon married Louisa Coonaugh, and resides in Petersburg, Indiana. Charles, a soldier of the Civil war, enlisted in the Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving through four years. He was wounded in five places and died from the effects of the same in 1867. He married Hattie Arnholdt, who resides in Waverly, Ohio, with one child. Ferdinand married Mary Rhody first, and second Mary Baker, and now lives in Corwin township on a

farm, and has seven children. August married Mary Fenster and resides at Waverly. Sophia married Levi Rhody first, and second Louis Arnholdt, who resides at Emden, Illinois. Annie is married and resides in Waverly, Ohio.

Prior to coming to the United States Mr. Fulsher attended the best of the common schools in his native land, but he was only ten years of age, in 1854, when his father located in Ohio. There his boyhood and young manhood were spent, attending school and assisting his father on the farm, where he remained until he was twenty-one years old. In 1865 he came to the state of Illinois and located in Middletown, where he followed agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Fulsher was married, November 28, 1868, at Mill Grove, to Miss Basheba Baughan, who was born in Logan county, Illinois, March 13, 1845. She was a daughter of Bearman and Basheba Baughan, and after the death of the latter the father married Clara Baughman, and after her death he married Jane Vinyard. By the first union there were born these children: Lester, who married Jane Martin, and resides in Corwin township; Abraham, who married Helen Martin first, and second Etta Morris and resides in Lincoln, Illinois; Mercy, who married Dutton Marley, both now deceased, and lived in Logan county; Peggy, who married Washington Grebes, both now deceased, and lived in Kansas. The children of the second marriage were: Louisa A., who married Irvine Bell, and resides in Middletown; Sarah, who married Sherman Pearce, and resides in Marion county, Kansas; Basheba, who is the wife of our subject; Solomon, who died at the age of sixteen years. Three children were born to the third marriage, as follows: Bodavina, who is now the wife of Robert

Gallegher, and resides in Nebraska; Laurette, who married Uriah Wendel, and resides in Corwin township; and Lizzie, who married Alonzo Morris, and resides in York county, Nebraska.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Fulsher were: Emma, born February 26, 1871, married Herman Brail, resides near Mount Pulaski, and has three children: Elizabeth, born October 23, 1872, married George Beaver, resides in Burt county, Nebraska, and has six sons; William H., born February 1, 1874, married Minnie Steinhour, resides in West Lincoln township, and has one daughter; Charles, born November 28, 1876, married Lauretta Booth, and resides in Burt county, Nebraska; Lewis, born April 27, 1882, assists his father on the farm; Effie, born November 18, 1885; and Clarence L., born May 13, 1888, are both at home.

After his marriage Mr. Fulsher moved to Sheridan township, but later went to what is known as Scully's Prairie, between Hartsburg and Emden, Illinois, and for seven years was one of the industrious citizens of that locality. Then he moved into Corwin township, where he bought one hundred and sixty-six acres of land in section 10, and since that time he has been one of the most energetic and successful farmers of the township, his comfortable surroundings and well cultivated fields testifying to his efficiency as a farmer. When Mr. Fulsher bought his farm it was all timber and was far removed from neighbors. All his trading was done in Lincoln. During the intervening years he has been an industrious and frugal man, has cleared the land and put it into a fine state of productiveness and richly deserves the high esteem in which he is held by his neighbors.

Mr. Fulsher is a Democrat in politics

and has been active in party work, although he has never consented to hold any office except that of school director. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the family attend the German Lutheran church of Lincoln.

ALBERT AHRENS.

The grocery and general merchandise store conducted by Mr. Ahrens in Chestnut is a distinct success, and has proved a source of satisfaction and revenue to its enterprising manager and owner. In catering to the public he uses discretion and good judgment, qualities appreciated in all departments of business life. An Illinoisan in every sense of the word, Mr. Ahrens was born in Logan county November 25, 1869, and is a son of John Ahrens, who was born in Hanover, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in the early '50s. After settling in Logan county he for a time worked on a farm, eventually locating in Lincoln, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and where he still lives, now retired. He married Dora Awe, and of this union there were seven children, of whom only two are still living, our subject, and William, now a resident of Lincoln. The mother emigrated to America from Germany about 1860, and of her nine brothers and sisters all are living in Logan county, with the exception of John Awe, who died in 1901, in Lincoln, Illinois.

Albert Ahrens was educated in the graded schools of Lincoln, and during his younger years also assisted his father in his work on the farm. When twenty-six years of age he left home and started his present business in the village of Chestnut in De-

cember, 1896, having bought the building he now occupies, and here carries on a successful business. He has seen considerable of the world, having taken a trip to California in 1891, thinking that possibly he might in the future make that his home. However, he found no inducements superior to those offered in the state of his birth.

After returning to Illinois he married, December 29, 1892, Carrie Schaffenacker, daughter of George and Katherine Schaffenacker and a sister of Louis Schaffenacker, whose biography appears in this work. She was born in Chestnut in 1868, and is one in a family of eleven children. To Mr. and Mrs. Ahrens have been born two children, Olga, who was born November 6, 1895, and Annie, who was born October 8, 1897. The parents are members of the Lutheran church at Chestnut, of which Mr. Ahrens is the treasurer.

EDWIN C. PERKINS.

Among the leading and prominent attorneys of Lincoln is Edwin C. Perkins, who is now serving as master in chancery. He was born in Braxton county, West Virginia, May 1, 1860, and is a son of Enoch and Eliza (Salisbury) Perkins, also natives of that county. His paternal grandfather was Andrew Perkins, who was born in Virginia of Scotch descent, and his maternal grandfather was Thomas Salisbury, who was of German lineage. The latter was connected with the Strong family, which was of Puritan stock and was represented in the Revolutionary war. In 1865, at the close of the Civil war, Enoch Perkins left his old home in West Virginia and came to

Lincoln, Illinois, where he spent some years, but is now living a retired life in Wymore, Nebraska. His wife is also living. By occupation he was formerly a farmer.

Mr. Perkins, of this review, was only a small child when brought by his parents to this county, and in its district schools he acquired his primary education. He assisted his father in the work of the home farm until eighteen years of age. In 1883 he began teaching school in this county, and for six years devoted his attention to that pursuit through the winter months, while during the summer season he continued to engage in farming. The following year he took a teacher's course at the Indiana Normal School. He commenced the study of law in 1885, and was admitted to the bar November 22, 1889, at Mt. Vernon, Illinois. In the spring of the following year he located in Lincoln, and has since successfully engaged in practice at this place. Soon after his arrival he was elected justice of the peace and ably filled that office for eight years. In 1891 he was elected city attorney, in which capacity he served two years, and has been master in chancery since 1897.

On the 28th of January, 1891, Mr. Perkins was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Niebauhr, of Emden, Logan county, a daughter of Simon and Francisca (Necum) Niebauhr, and by this union were born four children: Marguerite, Rollo R., Lionel S. and Helen.

In his political views Mr. Perkins is a staunch Republican, and in 1896 was a member of the county central committee. He is a member of Lodge No. 210, F. & A. M.; Chapter No. 147, R. A. M.; Constantine Commandery, No. 51, K. T.; and the Temple of the Mystic Shrine. As an attorney he ranks among the foremost lawyers of Logan county, and as a citizen he is

progressive and public-spirited, giving his support to all enterprises calculated to advance the general welfare.

WILLIAM NYCUM.

For many years William Nycum was actively identified with the business interests of Lincoln, and by his untiring industry and sound judgment has won a merited success, which now enables him to lay aside all business cares and spend his declining years in ease and retirement. He is a native of the Keystone state, his birth having occurred upon a farm in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1825. His father, John Nycum, was born in the same state, and was a son of Leonard Nycum, who was of German descent. Throughout life the father followed the occupation of farming. He married Miss Elizabeth Gains, who was born near the Antietam river, in Maryland, and was a daughter of Charles Gains.

During his boyhood William Nycum was only able to attend school for three months during the winter season. At an early age he commenced learning the carpenter's trade, and continued to follow that pursuit throughout the greater part of his active business life. In 1855 he came to Logan county, Illinois, and made his home near Elkhart, working at his trade for some fifteen years.

Mr. Nycum was married in October, 1861, to Miss Anna J. Stollard, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, and came to Logan county, Illinois, in 1853. They have one daughter living, the youngest of six children born to them: Sally E., at home. After his marriage Mr. Nycum removed to Lincoln, in 1862, where he engaged in car-

pentering and house moving, devoting his attention to the latter business for about ten years. He has met with excellent success in all his undertakings, and is to-day the owner of some valuable real estate, having two good farms in Corwin township, one of one hundred and sixty acres, the other of two hundred and forty acres. He also owns a half interest in a tract of one hundred and twenty acres in this county, and has three hundred and twenty acres in Saline and Phelps counties, Nebraska, all of which is well improved and is now rented. Besides this property Mr. Nycum owns sixteen acres of land subdivided into town lots within the corporate limits of Lincoln. Coming to the west as he did, a young man without capital, he deserves great credit for his success in life. He has made the most of his opportunities, and by straightforward, honorable dealing has accumulated a handsome property. His life illustrates what can be accomplished through industry, perseverance, good management and a determination to succeed. Although now seventy-six years of age, he is still hale and hearty and is able to look after his business affairs.

THOMAS R. PATTISON.

Thomas R. Pattison, who has devoted his entire life to the trade of carpentering and is a venerable and honored citizen of Chestnut, was born in Indiana March 11, 1827, and is a son of William Pattison, who was born in Kentucky in 1770, and of Hannah (Isgrigg) Pattison, also a native of Kentucky, born in 1778. The parents were married in the Blue Grass state and lived there until their removal to Indiana in practically the dawn of the nineteenth century.

They reared to usefulness a family of nine children, namely: Fletcher, who died in Missouri at the age of seventy-six; Daniel, who died in Logan county, Illinois, at the age of sixty; William, who resided in Stark county, Illinois, and died when sixty years of age; John, who lived to be twenty-six years of age; Michael, who died in Indianapolis, Indiana, at the age of sixty; Margaret J., who is the wife of Sample Lofton, and lives in Indianapolis; Thomas R.; George, who died in 1851; and Caliph M., who is twin to George, and lives at Hildreth, Edgar county, Illinois.

Thomas Pattison was educated in the district schools of Indiana, and in early life learned the trade of carpenter. On July 10, 1852, he took a life partner in Lodviska Clark, and to them has been born one child, Alice C., who is the widow of Sylvester Myrick. Mrs. Myrick is the mother of five children: Cora, who is now the wife of John Downing; Ezra, who is a resident of Chestnut; Bertram, who lives with his mother; Lucretia, deceased; Dane and Dean, at home. Though seventy-four years of age Mr. Pattison is hale and hearty, and capable of turning out a satisfactory day's work. He is a conscientious and painstaking mechanic, and gives satisfaction wherever employed. Many of the early buildings in Chestnut and vicinity were built by him.

An additional credit to his otherwise useful life is his service during the Civil war, he having enlisted first, in 1861, in Company H, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and after three months' service returned home and enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served during his first enlistment under Colonel Cook, of Springfield, and later under R. B. Latham. During the march of Sherman to the sea he was in Arkansas and Texas,

and during his entire service saw very little serious fighting. In the One Hundred and Sixth Mr. Pattison went out as a second lieutenant, and went to Little Rock, Arkansas, and later was at Shrevesport, after which he returned to Little Rock. He was with his regiment in front of Vicksburg all through that siege, after which he was promoted to first lieutenant, and served as such through Arkansas and Texas until, on account of ill health, he was forced to resign in 1864. After the war he returned to Illinois, where he has since lived, surrounded by many friends, and the good will of the entire community. He is now a member of Charles Moore Post, G. A. R., of Chestnut.

WILLIAM RIMERMAN.

One of the leading farmers and successful men of West Lincoln township, Logan county, is William Rimerman, who resides on section 29. He was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1829, and was educated in the common schools of that country. In 1845 his father, Frederick Rimerman, brought the family, consisting of himself, five brothers and sisters and mother, to America.

Upon reaching this country the family landed in New Orleans, whence they went to St. Louis and a few days later to Mason county, Illinois, where they resided for about twenty years. They then removed to Logan county, where the father died in 1880, aged eighty-eight years. His wife died about twenty-three years ago. At the time of the death of the father five of his six children were alive, but now only William and Adolph survive.

William Rimerman located in Logan county, Illinois, in 1865, and purchased one

hundred and sixty acres of land, for which he paid twenty-five dollars an acre. There was a house upon the farm, and he has since greatly improved the property until now he has one of the finest farms in West Lincoln township. He has added to it from time to time and now owns about fourteen hundred acres.

In 1851 Mr. Rimerman was married to Miss Mary Deverman and they have four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: Frank; Annie, who is the wife of Adolph Schrader, of West Lincoln township; Herman; Mary, who is the wife of Frank Kiest, of West Lincoln township. Mr. Rimerman is a Republican, but has never taken an active part in politics, although he served very acceptably as road commissioner for eighteen years and as a member of the school board for twenty years. He and his family are consistent members of the St. John's Evangelical church of Lincoln, and always give a liberal support to every worthy enterprise. Mr. Rimerman is nearly seventy-two years of age, and in the township where he has made his home for so long he is highly esteemed, not only as one of the oldest citizens, but also as a kind-hearted, genial, hospitable man who has many friends on every side, and who has earned his present enviable position by his own efforts.

SCOTT LANTERMAN.

Scott Lanterman, deceased, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, April 11, 1848, and was a son of Peter and Dolly A. (Lightfoot) Lanterman. Peter Lanterman was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, September 4, 1817, and his wife was born in Adair county, that state, February 9, 1820.

He removed to Sangamon county, Illinois, with his parents and there he was married December 6, 1838. He followed the occupation of farming, and in 1860 he and his wife came to Logan county, Illinois, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, and lived until his death, which occurred October 9, 1876. His wife died January 6, 1883. To them were born five children who grew to maturity, as follows: John H. married Belle Dunham, both now deceased, and they resided in Elkhart, Illinois; Susan J. is the wife of Jacob Yocum, and they reside in Sangamon county, near Williamsville, on a farm; Scott was the next of the family; Joseph married Lizzie Constant, both now deceased, and they lived in Elkhart township, Logan county; James W. is married and resides in Wetzell, Michigan. The Lanterman family came originally from England to Kentucky, as did also the Lightfoot family, and both were among the pioneer settlers of that state. Captain John Lightfoot, the brother of our subject's mother, took part in the war of the Revolution under General Washington.

Scott Lanterman attended the district school and he later went to the university at Lincoln, where he remained until he was twenty-five. At this time he returned home and worked with his father until the latter's death. After his marriage Mr. Lanterman removed to the farm now occupied by his widow on section 32, Elkhart township, where he died on February 12, 1895, and his remains were interred in Elkhart cemetery. He was one of those noble-hearted men who win friends wherever they go, and his demise was mourned as a public calamity. During his life he had been a strong Republican, and was honored with all the local offices, which he held to the entire satisfaction of all his constituents. Socially

he was an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and he attended the Methodist church and always gave liberally of his means to all worthy enterprises. Much of the prosperity of the township is due to his public spirit and enterprise, and he will long be remembered as one of the representative men of Logan county.

On August 18, 1882, at the Leach homestead in Logan county, Scott Lanterman was married to Miss Hulda Leach, the accomplished daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Talbut) Leach. Her father was born in New York March 9, 1821, and his wife was a native of Pennsylvania. They were married in New York and removed to Illinois in 1849. They located near Springfield, on a farm, and later came to Logan county and settled in Elkhart township. Here Daniel Leach accumulated two hundred and forty acres of land, which has become very valuable. He held all of the local offices, was a Republican in politics and attended the Baptist church. His death occurred on March 17, 1879, and his wife died in June, 1866. To them were born five children, namely: Mary, who married Daniel Wood and resides near Bartlett, North Dakota; Backus, who married Lydia Osborn and resides in Jackson, Minnesota; Abbie, who married Benjamin Bishop and resides near Lucas, Iowa; and Hulda, who is Mrs. Lanterman.

Mrs. Lanterman was born in Logan county November 5, 1858, and was well educated in the common schools of the district. She was a teacher in this and Sangamon counties, and is a lady of excellent qualities and good judgment. Since the death of her husband she has managed the affairs of his estate in a remarkably satisfactory and successful manner, and her children are growing up into fine men, showing forth in their

lives the result of a good mother's training and example. Among her neighbors and friends Mrs. Lanterman is greatly beloved for her kind, gentle qualities and charity, and in the Baptist church, of which she has been a member since the age of sixteen, she is a most active and efficient worker.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lanterman are as follows: Robert, who was born May 6, 1882, and is at home managing the farm for his mother; William E., born March 30, 1884; Earl L., born March 20, 1887; Richard O., born September 5, 1889; Howard S., born August 13, 1892; and Winfield Raymond, born April 27, 1895.

PHILANDER SIMCOE.

Farming in Logan county, Illinois, has proved a profitable and pleasant venture for Philander Simcoe, who was born in Pike county, this state, on the 8th of February, 1844. His father, Larkin B. Simcoe, was a native of King and Queen county, Virginia, and in early manhood married Miss Martha A. Howey, who was born in West Virginia in 1820, and came to Illinois at an early age with her parents, the family settling in Pike county, where she was married. There Larkin B. Simcoe died prior to 1850. He had four children, one of whom died in infancy. The others are Catherine, wife of George Foreman, of Piatt county, Illinois; Philander, of this review; and Jonathan, a resident of Finney county, Kansas. For her second husband the mother of these children married Absalom Foreman, and about 1865 they removed to Aetna township, Logan county, where Mr. Foreman died the same year. In 1886 she went to Finney county, Kansas, where she made her

home until her death, which occurred in April, 1897. By her second marriage she also had four children, namely: Sarah, now Mrs. Arthur Simes; Martha J., wife of John Splaine; Absalom C.; and Lutilla, wife of Thomas Cunningham.

Into an otherwise uneventful youth came the opportunity for Philander Simcoe to enter the service of his country during the dark days of the Civil war. At Louisiana, Missouri, he enlisted February 12, 1862, as a private in Company B, First Infantry, Missouri State Militia, under Captain Lonergan and Colonel John B. Gray, and was later promoted to corporal. He was in the service three years, and was honorably discharged on the 7th of April, 1865. With the return of peace he took up his residence in Pike county, Illinois, but soon afterward came to Logan county, where for a time he worked as a farm hand. He then engaged in farming on his own account, and as time passed he steadily prospered in his undertakings and is to-day one of the successful agriculturists of his community. In his home place he has one hundred and five acres of rich and arable land in Aetna township, and also owns another farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres in the same township, while his wife has forty acres in her own right and a dower right in one hundred and twenty acres.

On the 10th of February, 1881, Mr. Simcoe was united in marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth W. Dawson, a native of this county, and a daughter of Daniel and Lorinda (Harcourt) Pattison. Her father was born in Kentucky, but at an early age went to Indiana, where he married Miss Harcourt. In 1849 they came to Logan county, Illinois, and settled in what is now Aetna township, where for many years Mr. Pattison operated the mill at what was then known as

Yankeetown. He and his wife both died there. Mrs. Simcoe first married Calvin Dawson, who died leaving one daughter, Eva C., now the wife of John Fortman, of Lincoln, Illinois. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Simcoe were born five children, namely: Herman Leroy, who is a graduate of the Springfield Business College; Alice and Martha, who are now attending the Lincoln high school; and Raymond and Mildred, who are students in the home school.

As a staunch Republican Mr. Simcoe has taken a very active and influential part in the political affairs of his township, and has been honored with a number of local offices, including those of school director, road commissioner and collector. For twelve years, ending in 1899, he efficiently served as supervisor and was a member of various important committees. In 1899 he was chairman of the board and was always one of its most prominent members. He is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, being a member of Leo W. Myers Post, No. 182, of Lincoln.

JAMES BAKER.

The name of Baker will ever be associated with one of the most substantial industries in Chestnut, namely, the manufacturing of brick. The business here owes its origin to that pioneer brick man and splendid citizen, Samuel Baker, who came here after a meritorious service during the Civil war, and, beginning on a small scale, so conducted his affairs that the present fine enterprise, now managed by his sons, James and Frank, is the result. James Baker was born in Logan county, Illinois, in 1849, and was educated in the public schools of this coun-

ty. He early evinced commendable business ability, which found vent in his earliest years in a gradual acquiring of a knowledge of his father's business, until he is to-day one of the expert brick men of the county.

Not only is Mr. Baker one of the reliable and progressive business men of the place, but he is identified with social and general undertakings represented in Chestnut. His pleasant home is presided over by Mrs. Baker, who was formerly Cordelia Harp, who was born in Ohio May 9, 1853, a daughter of Levi and Mary (Everly) Harp, and one in a family of five children. The marriage of Mr. Baker and Miss Harp occurred February 25, 1869, and of this union there are the following children, namely: Willard B., Rosa, John F., Ezra and Nora. Five children are deceased. The children have been educated in the public schools, are bright and interesting, and are a credit to their admirable home training. Mr. Baker is esteemed by all who know him, and stands high in the community as a business man and citizen. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Harp died in 1854, and in 1855 the mother with her family came to this locality, later marrying Pike Cantrel, and here lived till her death, in 1894.

SAMUEL BAKER.

Logan county owes a debt of gratitude to Samuel Baker, who, though practically retired from active business life, has occupied an enviable place in the commercial and social life of Chestnut since shortly after the close of the Civil war. At present seventy-five years of age, he is still active and in the full possession of his splendid faculties, a worthy example of correct living and

well applied industry. The brick business with which his name will always be associated has grown from a comparatively small beginning to its present large proportions, and although he has ostensibly stepped aside and accorded his place of manager to his sons, James and Frank, he is still a recognized force in the conduct of the business, and a wise consellor to whom it is pleasant and profitable to listen.

Ohio, which has produced so many capable men, and sent them forth on various missions in different parts of the country, was also the birthplace of Mr. Baker, his natal day being March 14, 1826. His father, Henry Baker, was born in Pennsylvania and died in Allen county, Ohio, February 28, 1854. His wife, Mary Binkley, died in Allen county October 2, 1879, at the age of eighty-eight years.

Samuel Baker was educated in the Buckeye state and there reared to manhood, and in 1844 removed to Springfield, Illinois, from which he departed after a year for Logan county. He here ran a mill for about eleven years, and was afterward engaged in different occupations until the breaking out of the Civil war. In 1862 he enlisted for three years in Company E, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the attack on the Mississippi river just below Vicksburg, and was also in the siege of Vicksburg, besides many other battles and skirmishes. In fact he saw the war through to a finish, and was honorably discharged in 1865.

After the war he came to Chestnut and started the brick business as heretofore stated, and has since been identified with the most substantial and conservative growth of his locality. He is the possessor of a well cultivated farm of forty acres, owns a comfortable brick house, and has be-

sides considerable town property. A Republican in national politics, he has held various responsible political positions, including that of school director for many years, always with credit to himself and the community whose interests he made his own. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Charles Moore Post, No. 725, of Chestnut, of which he has been surgeon for many years.

In 1841 Mr. Baker married Mary Ripley, and of this union there were five children, two of whom are living, James and Frank, who are the present managers of their father's business. Mrs. Baker died January 4, 1882, and in 1884 Mr. Baker was united in marriage with Sarah Gerhard, who was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and came to Illinois in 1883. To Mr. and Mrs. Baker have been born three children: Charles, born in 1885; Edwin, born in 1886; and Benjamin Harrison, born September 1, 1888.

Frank Baker, the second son by his father's first marriage, was born in Logan county, Illinois, July 15, 1858. He was educated in the public schools, and when very young became familiar with the brick business and learned the same under his father's capable instruction. He assumed his present position with the firm in 1889, and is one of the managers of the only brick manufacturing concern in Chestnut. The brick made is a hand product, and its manufacturers and the public in general claim for it many superiorities over the common run of the commodity as made elsewhere. Mr. Baker married Minnie Burrus, a daughter of James Burrus, who is a resident of Lincoln, Logan county, Illinois. This marriage occurred in 1883, and of this union there are five children: Emma, born in 1883; David, born in 1885; Richard, born in 1887;

Martha, born in 1889; and Eugene, born in 1896. Mr. Baker is a Republican in politics, and has served for three years as a school director. With his family, he attends the Methodist Episcopal church. He is one of the forceful and energetic business men of Chestnut, and is making a fine success of his business.

James Baker married Cordelia Harp and to them have been born five children, who are living: Willard, Frank, Rosa, Ezra and Nora.

JOHN J. COSSITT.

John J. Cossitt, assistant cashier of the Lincoln National Bank at Lincoln, Illinois, was born in that city on the 23d of January, 1869, and since attaining to man's estate has been prominently identified with her business interests. His father, Chauncey Marcus Cossitt, was born in Clayville, New York March 13, 1833, a son of Chauncey P. and Elizabeth H. Cossitt. When President Lincoln issued his first call for seventy-five thousand men to assist in putting down the rebellion Chauncey M. Cossitt enlisted, and faithfully served his country until the close of the war. After his discharge from the army he came to Lincoln, and was successfully engaged in mercantile business at this place until his retirement from active business. In early manhood he married Miss Mary Tappan, who was born in Manchester, Massachusetts, August 2, 1833, and is a daughter of Samuel and Nancy Tappan. She is still living, but her husband died in Lincoln May 25, 1894.

Mr. Cossitt, of this review, spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the city of his birth, attending the public schools, and he completed his education in the Lin-

coln high school. He began his business career as an employe of the Central Union Telephone Company, and served them for five years in various capacities up to the position of manager. In 1888 he accepted the position of messenger and collector in the Lincoln National Bank; was subsequently promoted to bookkeeper; still later to teller, and on the 1st of January, 1901, was made assistant cashier. He is also one of the owners and managers of the Broadway theatre, and is one of the most enterprising and energetic business men of Lincoln.

On the 19th of November, 1896, Mr. Cossitt was united in marriage with Miss Maude E. Houser, of Lincoln, a daughter of Dr. W. W. and Mary (Oliver) Houser. Her father is one of the prominent physicians of the city. Politically Mr. Cossitt is identified with the Republican party. Both in business and social circles he is quite popular, being a courteous, genial gentleman, and he well deserves the high regard in which he is held. Mr. and Mrs. Cossitt are members of Trinity Episcopal church, of which he is one of the vestrymen and also treasurer of the diocese of Springfield.

HENRY WIEMER.

Henry Wiemer, a prominent farmer of Prairie Creek township and owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land, known as the old Wiemer homestead, was born in this county August 26, 1862, and is a son of Benhard and Charlotte (Cramer) Wiemer, both natives of Germany. In that country the mother first married William Reaper, with whom she came to America in 1854, but her husband died of cholera during the trip up the Mississippi river soon after

reaching the United States. Their daughter Mary died of the same dread disease while crossing the ocean. Mrs. Reaper was thus left alone, a stranger in a strange land, with no one to aid her. She was in delicate health at the time, and a son, William, was born soon after her arrival here. He died later. She subsequently married Benhard Wiemer, who was born in Prussia, Germany, and came to America in 1852, locating first in Pennsylvania, where he worked in the coal mines, but after five years spent there he removed to Havana, Illinois, and was employed in a grain elevator there for some time. Later, embarking in farming near Havana, he remained there until 1862, when he settled on the farm which our subject now occupies, and remained here until 1899, when he removed to San Jose, his present home. The mother died in 1896.

Five children were born to them, namely: Albert, who is now living in Prairie Creek township; Charles, who resides in San Jose and owns and operates a large elevator at Harness; Lizzie, wife of John Theobald, who resides in Mason county, Illinois; Henry, our subject; and Fred, who died young. All were given good common-school educations, supplemented with courses at various colleges.

Our subject remained upon the old farm, taking care of his parents in their latter years and operated his father's farm. He now owns the old homestead of one hundred and sixty acres on section 21, and also operates another farm of eighty acres which belongs to the heirs of his father's estate.

In politics he is a Republican, for one year held the position of township clerk, and is now school director, having held the latter office for four years. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Emden, and of the Modern Woodmen of Amer-

ica at San Jose, Illinois. He is a very intelligent citizen of the township, and is a good representative of the progressive farmer of to-day, who keeps well posted on current events and is well calculated to lead in local politics. Judging his future by the light of the past, there are many honors in store for Mr. Wiemer, not only in the township, but in broader fields, where it is safe to predict that the same public spirit, clear judgment and honorable dealing in every particular which have characterized his actions in the days gone by will make him equally successful in carrying out the wishes of the people who place their trust in his integrity and ability.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Prominent among the wealthy and influential farmers of Logan county is this well-known resident of Aetna township, who has done much toward the development of the agricultural resources of this section of the state. He was born in the north of Ireland about 1835, and received but a limited education in the schools of his native land. About 1850 he emigrated to America and located near Quebec, Canada, where for about six years he worked in the pineries.

Upon coming to the United States in 1856 Mr. Johnston lived for a time in Pike county, Illinois, where he was engaged in clearing land along the railroad tracks for so much per acre. He later engaged in farm work by the month, but after spending one year in Pike county he came to Logan county and leased eighty acres of land in Aetna township, which he operated for about five years. Meeting with success in his chosen

occupation, he was then able to purchase a quarter-section of land on section 7, the same township, which he at once commenced to improve and cultivate. In 1866 he also bought five acres of timber land, for which he paid one hundred dollars per acre, and as lumber was hard to obtain he used his timber to make rails for fences and for the erection of his house and barns. Being industrious, economical and persevering, he has steadily prospered in his farming operations, and to his original purchase he has added until he now has two thousand acres of land in Logan county, all of which is in Aetna township, with the exception of eighty acres in Chester and six hundred and forty acres in East Lincoln township. He is the largest individual land owner residing in Aetna township. He also owns a section of land in Woodbury county, Iowa. Although he is obliged to employ many men in carrying on his farms, he is still actively engaged in their operation, and none can turn out a more satisfactory day's work.

Mr. Johnston has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Rosa Armstrong, to whom he was married in 1855, and by that union four children were born, but two died in childhood, and all are now deceased. The wife and mother departed this life in 1864. On the 19th of June, 1866, Mr. Johnston was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Irvine, of Montreal, Canada, who was also born in the north of Ireland and emigrated to Canada when fifteen years of age. The children born of this union are Alexander; Katherine J., now the wife of Herman Randolph, of; Aetna township; Thomas; Belle, wife of Thomas M. Harris, of Lincoln, Illinois; George; May; Sue; and Edna. The unmarried children are all living at home. Appreciating the value of a good education, Mr. Johnston has given his

children the best possible advantages along that line, being students at either Lincoln or Wesleyan Universities.

In his political views Mr. Johnston is a Republican, and he has been called upon to fill the offices of highway commissioner and school director. He is a member of and active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church at Harmony, of which he is a trustee, and contributes liberally toward the maintenance of the same. In other matters also he may be depended upon for liberal support, as he never withholds his aid from any enterprise which he believes calculated to prove of public benefit. He deserves great credit for the success that he has achieved in life and well merits the high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens. His family is one of prominence in the community where they reside.

JOHN DEAN GILLETTE.

For many years John D. Gillette was one of the most prosperous and influential citizens of Logan county. The family to which he belonged was of French Huguenot origin, and was founded in the United States in 1631, his ancestors being among the early settlers of Lebanon, Connecticut. His paternal grandfather, Benoni Gillette, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. His father was Eliphaz Gillette, who was born in 1791, and married Amarilla Sanford.

Our subject was born in Connecticut April 28, 1819, and attended the Lancastrian school at New Haven. After spending two years in the south he returned to Connecticut in 1838 and was a student at Pearl's Academy in New Haven for a time. In the fall of that year he came to

Logan county, Illinois, and after visiting his uncle at Bald Knob he commenced work at eight dollars per month. Saving his wages for two years, he was at length able to enter four acres of prairie land at one dollar and a quarter per acre, and on attaining his majority two years later increased his entry to one hundred and sixty acres, and also building a house upon his land. In 1842 he was the owner of two hundred and forty acres, and so successful was he in his farming operations that as early as 1850 he had the largest farm and the most cattle, hogs and horses of any one in the county. He seemed to take the greatest pride in his cattle and frequently had as many as four thousand head. All his surplus money he invested in cheap land, and in 1852, in company with Robert Latham, entered over six thousand acres. At the time of his death, which occurred August 27, 1883, he owned sixteen thousand five hundred acres of land and vast herds of cattle and horses. He was also president of the National Bank of Lincoln, and one of the most successful and wealthy citizens of this part of the state. In politics he was a strong Republican, and was a personal friend of President Lincoln, but he always refused political honors.

LOUIS SCHIAFFENACKER.

Louis Schaffenacker, who has for many years been identified with the vicinity of the village of Chestnut, is an Illinoisan, and was born in Logan county December 10, 1866. His father, George S. Schaffenacker, was born in Germany in the early '30s, was educated in the fatherland, and emigrated to America some time in the '50s. Upon

settling in Logan county, Illinois, he engaged in brick making for some time, and then thought to improve his prospects by removing to California. However, he saw no advantages there which were not to be found in the middle states, so returned to Logan county, located in Mount Pulaski, where he erected a brick house, and settled down to the life of an industrious citizen. In 1857 he married Catherine Stoll, and to them was born the following children: Anna B., who is the wife of Rev. E. Beil, rector in the village of Chestnut; Catherine, who is the wife of Adam Feuerbach, of Lincoln, Illinois; Mary, who is the wife of George Seyfer, of Lincoln; Sarah, who is married to E. Buehler, a farmer living west of Chestnut; Emma, who is the wife of John Stoll, of Chester township; Carrie, who is the wife of Albert Abrams, of Aetna township; Olga, Frederick G., Edward and William, who are all living on the homestead.

From his youth up Louis Schaffenacker lived on his father's farm and contributed his share towards the management and development of the homestead. He was an industrious and studious lad, and attended the district schools with profitable results. When twenty-eight years of age he started out to farm on his own responsibility, having in the meantime contracted a marriage with Katherine Gelbach, a daughter of Jacob Gelbach, who died August 5, 1896. Her mother, Mrs. Louisa Gelbach, died May 9, 1899. The marriage of our subject occurred September 20, 1894, and for three years the couple lived on the home place. Subsequently the husband bought his present home in the village of Chestnut, which is one of the pleasant, hospitable and comfortable residences in the place. Mr. Schaffenacker has a large responsibility in regard

to the estate left by his father, of which he is the manager and trustee, and of which he will eventually inherit his share. In politics he is a Democrat, is supervisor of the township, and has in the past been a member of the school board.

SAMUEL SPARKS.

Among the men who have long been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Logan county, Illinois, is Samuel Sparks, a son of Samuel and Mary (Hurd) Sparks, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Ross county, Ohio, in which state they were united in marriage. When fifteen years of age Samuel Sparks, Sr., accompanied his father, who was a minister of the Baptist church, on his removal to Ohio, and there engaged in farming until 1831, when he came to Illinois and settled in Sangamon county, where he spent two years, and then removed to Logan county. He first located in Corwin township, but two years later settled on section 36, Sheridan township, where he bought a farm of eighty acres. He also owned a fifty-acre tract of timber land in Corwin township. In political faith he was a staunch Democrat, and for a number of years was both school treasurer and road commissioner. His religious connection was with the Baptist church. His wife, who was a devoted wife and mother, died in November, 1893. In their family were ten children, namely: James, deceased, married Martha Weaver, who now resides in West Lincoln township; Elizabeth Ann married Alexander Morely, who died in Iowa, while her death occurred in Kansas; Sarah Jane married Perry Miller and lived in Christian county, Illinois, but

both are now deceased; Susie died at the age of eighteen years; J. D. married Jennie Parker, now deceased, and lives in Tazewell county; Eveline is the wife of E. M. Douglass, a resident of Mason county; Mary is the widow of Green Douglass and resides in Kansas; Samuel, our subject, is the next in order of birth; Sarah is the wife of Hugh Fleming, of Oklahoma; and John died at the age of seven years.

Mr. Sparks, of this review, was born in Sheridan township, Logan county, October 31, 1846, and began his education in a little log school house which has since been replaced by a more imposing structure, known as the Mill Grove school, from which he was graduated into what was known as the Talbert school, in this county. He embraced every possible advantage in this line up to his twentieth year, although the whole time did not aggregate a great deal, on account of the long distance that he had to cover going and coming from school.

Having lost his father when eighteen years of age, Mr. Sparks assisted his mother in carrying on the farm until he attained his majority, and after his marriage purchased the interests of the other heirs in the old homestead. On the 21st of February, 1867, he was married, in Lincoln, to Miss Mary Ellen Wendell, who was born in Ohio in 1849, and in 1861 came to Illinois with her parents, Thomas and Fanny (Warren) Wendell, locating in Sheridan township, Logan county, where the mother died in 1894, but the father is still living. He owns some six hundred acres of land in that township, and for a number of years served as supervisor of the township. His political sympathies are with the Democratic party, and he is a member of the Catholic church. In his family were ten children, namely: William married first Sarah Lucas, and sec-

ond Henrietta Richards and resides in Lincoln; George, deceased, married Sarah Omhart, who is now living in New Holland; John H. married Georgia Myers and lives in York county, Nebraska; Mary Ellen was the wife of our subject; Uriah married Lauretta Baughn and lives in Sheridan township, this county; James T. wedded Mary Baughn and makes his home in Corwin township; Sarah is the wife of John Treckle, of Corwin township; Charles met death by accident at the age of seven years; and two children died in infancy.

Mr. Sparks' first wife died October 7, 1887, and was laid to rest in Lucas cemetery. By that marriage he had the following children: Fannie, who is now the wife of C. N. Beaver, of York county, Nebraska, and has three children; Thomas, also a resident of that county, who wedded Mary Mitchell and has two children; Charles F., of Corwin township, this county, who married Mary Maltby, and has three children; S. T., of Chester township, this county, who married Minnie Rabber and has two children; and Marian, who is at home with his father.

On the 11th of December, 1889, in Sheridan township, Mr. Sparks was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Jane Maltby, who was born in Lincoln February 6, 1863, a daughter of James and Jane (Preston) Maltby. Her father was one of the brave soldiers of the Civil war who laid down his life on the altar of his country. He was a member of the One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and died from exposure in 1862. His wife subsequently married James Lee, by whom she had one son, James, Jr. She had three children by her first marriage, these being Charles, who is married and lives in Denver, Colorado; Chester, who is also married and living in

that city; and Sarah Jane, wife of our subject. By his second union Mr. Sparks has one daughter, Hazel.

In his farming operations Mr. Sparks has displayed excellent business ability, and has become one of the largest land owners in his locality, having two hundred and twenty acres in Corwin township, one hundred and eighty acres in Sheridan township, two hundred and sixty-eight acres in Chester township, and one hundred and sixty acres in Nebraska. His beautiful and attractive residence, fine barns and all the necessary outbuildings present a picture of an ideal country home, and here he and his delightful family dispense a charming and liberal hospitality.

ROBERT D. CLARK.

Robert D. Clark, a retired farmer of Mount Pulaski, is the possessor of a handsome property which now enables him to spend his years in the pleasurable enjoyment of his accumulations. In early life he successfully engaged in farming and bent his energies to the honorable acquirement of a comfortable competence for himself and family.

A native of Logan county, Mr. Clark was born on a farm in Laenna township September 30, 1844, and on the paternal side is of English origin. His grandfather, John Clark, was born in New Jersey January 17, 1779, and in early life married Miss Nancy A. Isgrig, who was born in Maryland January 27, 1783. They spent their last days in Logan county, Illinois, where the grandfather died March 5, 1859, and his wife December 8, 1867.

David W. Clark, our subject's father,

was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, September 30, 1809, and from that state went to Ohio at an early day and in the spring following the deep snow came to Illinois. On July 7, 1831, in Sangamon county, this state, he was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Stout, who was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1810, a daughter of Anthony and Sarah (Royal) Stout. She was left an orphan when young and came to Illinois in the fall prior to the deep snow. For about twelve years David W. Clark made his home in Sangamon county, Illinois, and then came to Logan county about 1842, locating in Laenna township, where he improved a farm consisting of three hundred and seventy-five acres, having begun his farming operations in this county while in very moderate circumstances. He erected good and substantial buildings upon the place, and continued its cultivation until 1890, when he removed to Mount Pulaski and lived retired until his death, which occurred February 3, 1892. In politics he was an old-line Whig and later a Republican, and in religious belief was a Methodist Protestant. He served two years as county assessor, being the last to fill that office, and unaided he assessed the whole county. For a number of years he was the honored president of the Old Settlers Society and one of its active organizers. He was a man highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him and had a host of warm friends throughout the county. His estimable wife, who was also a faithful member of the Methodist Protestant church, departed this life December 15, 1897. They were the parents of six children, who are still living, namely: Thomas S., a resident of the state of Washington; Margaret A., now the widow of William Upp, and a resident of California; Isaac T., of Mount Pulaski; Robert D., our subject;

Charles R., of Polk county, Nebraska; and Angeline M., wife of David B. Wacaser, of Mount Pulaski.

Reared on the home farm, Robert D. Clark began his education in the district schools of the neighborhood, and later attended school at Indian Point, Menard county, and took a course at the State Normal School at Normal, Illinois. For sixteen years he successfully engaged in teaching school, and had charge of the school in his home district ten years of that time. He then followed farming, first operating a tract of rented land. His first purchase consisted of one hundred and sixty acres in Laenna township, which he improved, but he subsequently sold that place, having in the meantime purchased the old homestead in Laenna township, consisting of two hundred and sixty-four acres, to which he subsequently added seventy-five acres, all of which he still owns. It is under a high state of cultivation and well improved with good buildings. In connection with general farming he also engaged in stock-raising. In 1896 he removed to Mount Pulaski, where he is the owner of a beautiful home and other property, and now gives some attention to real estate business under the firm name of Vonderleith & Clark and to looking after his investment.

On February 2, 1873, Mr. Clark married Miss Catherine Edmonds, who was born in Mount Pulaski February 13, 1853. Of the three children born of this union a son and daughter died in infancy. The only one now living is Minnie L., now the wife of Ed. O. Mayer, of Mount Pulaski. Socially Mr. Clark is a member of Mount Pulaski Lodge, No. 87, A. F. & A. M., of which he is the present master; Mount Pulaski Chapter, No. 121, R. A. M., and Mount Pulaski Commendery, No. 39, K.

T.; and is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. While in Laenna township he held the various offices in the gift of the people, including that of supervisor, to which he was elected in a Democratic township. He is one of the representative and prominent citizens of his native county, and is a man of influence in the community where he resides.

NOAH COSBY.

Prominent among the energetic, enterprising and successful citizens of Broadwell township is Noah Cosby, who has been actively identified with its agricultural and stock raising interests since an early day. Here his entire life has been passed, for he was born upon his present farm, June 24, 1860, and is a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family of this county.

Nathaniel Cosby, the father of our subject, was born in Kentucky on Christmas Day, 1813, and was a son of William and Frances Cosby, natives of England and Germany, respectively. Some of his relatives are still living in Kentucky. As early as 1836 he came to Logan county, Illinois, and took up two hundred and eighty acres of land at the government price of one dollar and a quarter per acre. For six years he worked as a farm hand at ten dollars per month, being in the employ of Colonel Latham at Elkhart Grove, and in 1842 commenced to improve his property, which is the present home of our subject. He assisted in laying out the town of Broadwell, and also in making the survey of Broadwell township. He took a very active part in promoting all enterprises which he believed would prove of benefit to the community,

and was regarded as one of the most valuable and useful citizens of his township. About 1872 he retired from active labor, but continued to reside upon the old home farm until his death, which occurred June 7, 1875. He enjoyed exceptionally good health, was strong and active, and in business affairs was thoroughly reliable and conscientious. By his ballot he supported the men and measures of the Democracy, and gave to the support of all church and philanthropic work.

In early life Nathaniel Cosby married Miss Eliza Foster, who was of German descent, and they became the parents of eleven children, four of whom died in infancy. Those living are Debbie, wife of Andrew Eisminger, a grain buyer of Lincoln, Illinois; Ora, wife of Edward Ballinger, of Downing, Missouri; Mary W., wife of Andrew Bauman, of Furnace county, Nebraska; Noah, the subject of this sketch; John A., a traveling salesman living in Danville, Illinois; H. L., a physician, of Lincoln; and Nathan, a resident of Broadwell. The mother of these children, who was an earnest member of the Christian church, died on the old home farm in 1898, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Noah Cosby is indebted to the district schools of Broadwell township for his educational advantages. He attended school only during the winter months, the summer being devoted to farm work. He was only fourteen years of age when his father died, and the responsibility of carrying on the home farm devolved upon him, though he had practically had charge of the place for two years previous to this time. In 1898 he purchased the interests of the other heirs, and is still successfully operating the old homestead. Since seventeen years of age he has been engaged in buying and shipping

stock, principally cattle and hogs, and for the past fourteen years has acted as agent for the firm of Spellman & Spitley, grain dealers of Lincoln, and enjoys their confidence to a marked degree. He is a straightforward, energetic man, and is meeting with excellent success in all his undertakings.

In Broadwell township Mr. Cosby was married, in 1881, to Miss Mary H. Love, who was born in Pike county, Ohio, July 22, 1838, and was educated in the schools of that state and Logan county, Illinois. Her parents, Samuel and Frances Love, are still residents of Broadwell township, the former being now seventy years of age and the latter sixty-two. One of their five children died young, and the others are: Thomas, a resident of Broadwell; Mary H., wife of our subject; Charles, who is employed in a dry goods store in Chicago; and Mattie, widow of Isaac Lott and a resident of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Cosby have two children: Paul S., born May 24, 1886; and Frank C., born August 22, 1888. They are now attending the public schools of Broadwell, and it is the intention of their parents to send them to college.

One of the leading and influential citizens of his township, Mr. Cosby was elected supervisor in 1886, and for six years he filled that office with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He was chairman of the poor farm committee four years, of the printing and building committee two years and was a member of several other important committees. Mr. Cosby has also served as school director twelve years, and is a member of the board at the present time. He is also a member of the village board, was formerly president of the same, and is now serving on the street and alley committee. As

a citizen he meets every requirement, and manifests a commendable interest in everything that is calculated to promote the welfare of his town or county in any line. In manner he is pleasant, genial and approachable, and all who know him esteem him highly for his genuine worth.

JOHN McDONALD GASAWAY.

Among the highly respected citizens of Mount Pulaski who have laid aside all business cares and expect to spend their remaining years in ease and quiet is John McDonald Gasaway, whose early life was successfully devoted to farming. He was born upon a farm in Ross county, Ohio, January 19, 1827, and is a son of Nicholas and Sophia (Denson) Gasaway, the former of Scotch and the latter of Welsh descent. His grandfather, Thomas Gasaway, was a native of Virginia, and was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. He married Miss Jane Kelly and they reared a good sized family. The father of our subject was also born in the Old Dominion, in 1793, and when a young man went to Ohio, where he was married. Settling in Ross county, he became one of the prosperous farmers of that locality, but deciding to come farther west, he removed with his family to Logan county, Illinois, in 1855, and settled in Lake Fork township, where he engaged in farming for many years. He died on the old home farm in 1879 at the age of eighty-five, his wife in 1880, at the age of seventy-nine. Both were devout members of the Methodist church, and were highly respected and esteemed by all who knew them. Of the ten children born to them, eight reached years of maturity and came to Logan county, namely:

Mary, James D., John M., Jane, William H., Thomas D., Sophia and Nicholas. Only three of this family still survive.

John M. Gasaway was reared in much the usual manner of farmer boys of his day, his time being divided between the work of the home farm and attendance at the district school of the neighborhood. At the age of twenty-four years he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Poe, of Ross county, Ohio, a daughter of Hiram and Mary (Gasaway) Poe. They had six children, of whom four are still living: Mary, widow of Abram McKenny and a resident of Mount Pulaski; Sophia Horn, deceased; Hiram N., a constable of Mount Pulaski; and Arthilda, wife of B. F. Scroggin, a banker of Oak, Nebraska.

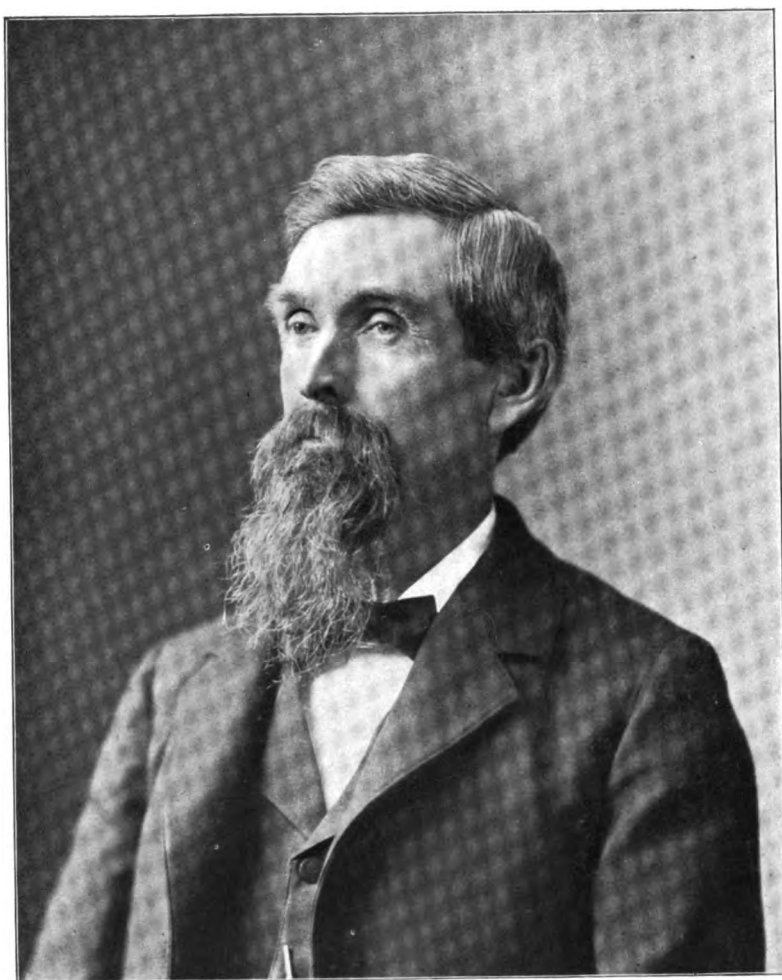
After his marriage Mr. Gasaway followed farming in Ohio until 1853, when he came to Logan county, Illinois, and purchased three hundred acres of land in Lake Fork township, in partnership with his cousin, I. W. Gasaway. Later he bought a farm of two hundred and eighty acres in the same township, which he still owns, and upon that place he made many useful and valuable improvements, which still stand as monuments to his thrift and industry. He gave considerable attention to the raising of a good grade of cattle and hogs, and fed all of the products of his farm to his stock. Renting the farm in 1886, he removed to Mount Pulaski, and has since lived a retired life, enjoying the fruits of former toil. Here he has a good modern residence, on East Cook street.

By his ballot Mr. Gasaway always supports the men and measures of the Democratic party, and while living on the farm took a prominent part in local politics. He served nine years as township trustee, was assessor of Lake Fork township, and high-

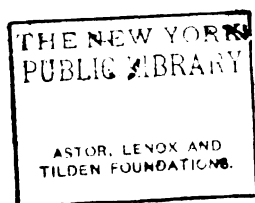
way commissioner; and for twelve years was also commissioner of the drainage district of Lake Fork township. He and his wife are among the leading members of the Christian church of Mount Pulaski, in which he has served as elder for seven years. They have celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary, having traveled life's journey together for over half a century, and they are among the most highly respected and honored citizens of their community. Upright and honorable in all things, Mr. Gasaway has gained the confidence of all with whom he has been brought in contact, and well merits the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

ANDREW KEYS.

Andrew Keys, a wealthy retired farmer of Oran township, who is residing on the old homestead only a short distance from Beason, was born in Pike county, Illinois, June 22, 1845, and is a son of James and Mary (Evans) Keys. In the family were six children, two of whom died in infancy, and Francis, a brother, died on a farm adjoining our subject's. He was married and at his death left a widow and five children. The others are still living. The father was a native of Ireland, where his parents spent their entire lives, the grandfather of our subject being a very successful farmer of that country. In 1833, James Keys crossed the broad Atlantic, and on landing in New York proceeded to Ohio, where he spent about nine years. In 1842 he removed to Brown county, Illinois, and two years later settled in Pike county, this state, where he successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1852. His wife,



ANDREW KEYS.



who was also a native of Ireland, survived him many years and died in October, 1893.

In the county of his nativity Andrew Keys was reared and educated, and in 1865 came to Logan county with his mother, brother and two sisters. Mrs. Keys first purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land where our subject now resides, and later added eighty acres to it. All of this land is now owned by our subject and his brother's family.

Seven years later Mr. Keys located on his present farm, having at that time eighty acres, which his mother gave him, and in his farming operations he has since met with marked success. As time passed he added to his landed possessions, and is today the owner of nine hundred and twenty acres of valuable land in Logan and DeWitt counties. On the old homestead, near Beason, where Mrs. Keys settled, he has built a fine residence, and is now living a retired life, enjoying the fruits of former toil.

Mr. Keys was married, February 15, 1872, to Miss Pamela Johnston, who died January 29, 1893. Of the nine children born to this union, five are still living, namely: Andrew E., born January 6, 1876; Francis A., December 3, 1877; Hester O., June 9, 1882; Ethel J., April 15, 1886; Nellie L., October 14, 1888; and James A., who was born December 12, 1873, and died August 24, 1875. All the children live at home.

Andrew Johnston, the father of Mrs. Keys, was born in Ireland, May 15, 1813, and came to the United States in 1839. After spending three years in Ohio, he removed to Illinois, and for the past thirty-six years has been a resident of Logan county. He has led a very active and useful life, his occupation being that of farming, but has now laid aside all business cares, and

is spending his declining years in ease and comfort with his son-in-law, Mr. Keys of this review, at the ripe old age of eighty-eight. His father, William Johnston, died in July, 1835, and a year later his mother came to the new world to make her home with her children in Ohio. Her death occurred in 1843.

Mr. Keys and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are quite prominent socially in the community where they reside. By his ballot he supports the Republican party. He has served as school director for nine years, and in April, 1901, was elected supervisor of Oran township, which office he is now most creditably filling. He is a man of exemplary habits, commendable purpose and unbending integrity, and in all life's relations merits the confidence which is so freely accorded him. In business affairs he has prospered and his course has ever been such as to gain for him the confidence and high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

THOMAS L. SULLIVAN.

One of the representative and prominent farmers of Oran township is Thomas L. Sullivan, who owns and operates a fine farm of two hundred and seventy-seven and a half acres, pleasantly located three miles northwest of Beason. He was born in Logan county, Ohio, August 7, 1831, and is a son of Lewis and Lucy G. Sullivan, in whose family were twelve children, namely: Henry W., William J., Elizabeth J., Alfred L., Thomas L., Angeline, Margaret I., Mary, David, Lewis W., Benjamin P. and Louisa, of whom six are still living. His paternal grandfather, William Henry Sulli-

van, was a native of Maryland, and in early life removed to Virginia. He was one of a family of nine children, all of whom reached man and womanhood. The father of our subject was born in 1797, and in 1857 came to Illinois, locating in Menard county, where he followed farming for many years, making it his life occupation. His last days, however, were spent in ease and retirement from labor. He died November 14, 1889, and his wife passed away April 29, 1864. She was a native of North Carolina and a daughter of Benjamin Lane, who followed the shoemaker's trade in early life and later engaged in farming.

Reared upon a farm, Thomas L. Sullivan obtained his literary education in the country schools, and acquired a good practical knowledge of agricultural pursuits. On starting out in life for himself, in 1856, he engaged in farming in Menard county for about two years, and then came to Logan county, settling on a farm within a stone's throw of his present place. He has since made his home in Oran township, and in his farming operations has met with marked success, becoming the owner of one of the best improved and most valuable farms of its size in the locality.

On February 19, 1856, Mr. Sullivan married Miss Ellen J. Rhoades, a daughter of Henry Rhoades, of Maryland, who was a miller by trade, but devoted the latter part of his life to farming. Six children blessed this union, namely: Lewis H., who married Essie Seal; David L., who married Emma Milburn; Minnie A., wife of Charles Trigg; Rosetta L., who married Joseph Montgomery, September 27, 1877, and died January 3, 1879; Thomas Benton, who died September 26, 1862; and Grace Hallie, who died January 8, 1869. In their religious connections this family are Methodists.

The wife and mother, who was a most estimable lady, died on the 31st of August, 1889.

Politically Mr. Sullivan is identified with the Republican party, and socially affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is one of the leading and influential citizens of his community, and is a man who commands the respect and confidence of all who know him, for he is upright and honorable in all his dealings and steadfast in his friendships.

JOHN H. HAMMERTON.

John H. Hammerton is a leading representative of the business interests of Beason, where he is now engaged in general merchandising as the senior member of the firm of Hammerton & Parks. Of excellent business ability and broad resources, he has attained a prominent place among the substantial citizens of his part of the county. He has won success by his well-directed, energetic efforts, and the prosperity that has come to him is certainly well deserved.

Mr. Hammerton is a native of Illinois, born in Pike county, April 7, 1857. His father, Elias Hammerton, was born on the 3d of May, 1826, in England, where his parents, Stephen and Fannie Hammerton, spent their entire lives as farming people, and where they died after their son reached manhood. Elias Hammerton was reared and educated in his native land, and was there married, May 15, 1851, to Miss Mary Cooling, the distinguished daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Eithershaw) Cooling, who were also life-long residents of England. In 1855 Mr. and Mrs. Hammerton sailed for the United States, and on

landing in New York proceeded at once to Pike county, Illinois, where they spent three or four years in farming. At the end of that time they came to Logan county, where the father purchased a farm, and to its cultivation he devoted his energies until his death, which occurred April 28, 1880. He was actively identified with the interests of the county as one of its foremost citizens, and served as school director for some time. He was also a prominent member and deacon in the Cumberland Presbyterian church. So successful was he in business affairs that at his death he left to his family considerable property, and his widow still resides on the home farm. She was born March 17, 1831. Of the six children born to them four survive the father.

When twelve years of age John H. Hammerton accompanied his parents on their removal to a farm one mile north of Beason, and there he grew to manhood, assisting in the labors of the fields and attending the local schools. In 1885 he embarked in the butcher and hardware business in Beason, which he carried on for four years, and on selling out opened his present general store, taking as a partner A. B. Denseth. This connection continued until January, 1901, when Mr. Denseth was succeeded by A. F. Parks, and business has since been conducted under the firm name of Hammerton & Parks. They carry a large and well selected stock of general merchandise valued at five thousand dollars and have built up an excellent trade, which is constantly increasing.

On the 17th of February, 1881, was celebrated his marriage with Miss Carrie A. Fortman, a daughter of John G. Fortman. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Hammerton is also connected with the Knights of Pythias

and Masonic fraternities. Politically he is an ardent Democrat, and as a public-spirited and progressive citizen he takes a commendable interest in public affairs and does all in his power to promote the general welfare of the community in which he resides.

THOMAS D. HOWE.

Thomas D. Howe, a prosperous farmer residing on section 10, Lake Fork township, Logan county, of which he is supervisor, was born in Ross county, Ohio, February 17, 1854, and is a son of Abner and Jane (Gasaway) Howe. When he was less than two years old his parents brought him to Illinois and located in Logan county, where his boyhood days were spent. He received a fair common school education. When he was only eleven years of age his father died and he began to work for himself by the month.

In October, 1877, he was married to Miss Missouri C. Jennings, of Cumberland county, Illinois. He rents and operates a good farm of one hundred and eighty acres in Lake Fork township, this county, which he has brought into an excellent state of cultivation. The following family has been born to himself and wife, namely: Emma Jane, Abner, Ira, Bessie, Dora, Anna, Edith, Odes, Flossie, Thomas and Kenneth.

Mr. Howe was reared a Democrat, but although he has been a delegate to various conventions he has taken but little interest in politics. He served as collector for the township for twelve years and also as clerk for two years. In 1891 he was elected supervisor and is now serving on the judiciary committee and chairman of the committee on paupers of the east half of the county.

Socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Latham, No. 358, and has filled all the chairs. His pleasant, genial manner wins for him many friends and he is a man of influence in the community which he is so ably serving as a public official.

WILLIAM S. BEAVER.

William S. Beaver, a resident of Corwin township, Logan county, is a native son of that township, born June 21, 1865. His parents were James and Nancy (Shasteen) Beaver, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Until he was nineteen years of age our subject attended the Mill Grove school during the winter months, while he assisted his father on the farm during the summers, remaining under the parental roof until his marriage.

On October 15, 1893, Mr. Beaver wedded Miss Anna Margaret Shultz, who was born in Logan county, March 18, 1871, and is a daughter of John and Lena (Burkhart) Shultz, both of whom were natives of Germany. Soon after their marriage her parents came to America, locating first in West Lincoln township, Logan county, Illinois, but later they lived in Sheridan township for twenty-three years. Mr. Shultz now resides on one of Mr. Beaver's farms in Corwin township. Mrs. Beaver was educated in the common schools of this county. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Beaver are as follows: Floyd Marshall, born October 29, 1895; Lena May, April 19, 1896; Bessie Leona, September 10, 1897; and Willbert Sherman, July 18, 1898.

After his marriage our subject took charge of the farm he now occupies and is regarded throughout the county as one of

the most successful and progressive agriculturists and stock-raisers of this locality. He makes a specialty of breeding short horn cattle. He owns four hundred and twenty acres of some of the finest land in Logan county, while his elegant brick residence would do credit to a large town, in its appearance and modern completeness. Although Mr. Beaver is an active Republican, he, like his father, absolutely refuses to accept political office. His religious membership is with the Methodist church, in which he is prominent, and he enjoys the esteem of the whole community.

FRANCIS M. HARLEY.

Francis M. Harley, one of the prosperous and substantial citizens of Atlanta township, whose life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits, is a native of Logan county, born July 8, 1855, and is a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Haughey) Harley. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and a son of Abraham and Catherine (Riff) Harley. The grandfather was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1790, and in early life learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for some years. In his native county he was married, December 22, 1814, to Miss Catherine Riff, who was born February 21, 1784, and five years after his marriage removed to Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the milling business for a time. Subsequently he lived in various places until 1830, when he removed to Ohio, and ten years later came to McLean county, Illinois, where he followed farming and other pursuits until 1863, when he returned to Ohio, making that state his home until his death,

which occurred in January, 1880, when he was ninety years of age. His wife Catherine passed away about 1853, and he later married again, but had no children by the second marriage. Those by the first union were Elias; Isaiah; Abraham; John; Lewis, the father of our subject; Jacob, who died in infancy; and Aaron.

Lewis Harley was born October 27, 1821, and accompanied his parents on their various removals during his early life, remaining with them until 1847, when he started out to earn his own livelihood as a day laborer on the farms in the vicinity of his home. For a time he also engaged in milling, and in 1856 located on the farm in Atlanta township, this county, now occupied by our subject. On February 27, 1851, he married Miss Elizabeth Haughey, a native of Ohio, who was born August 7, 1831. She came to this county with her parents and settled in Atlanta township in 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Haughey, however, spent their last days in McLean county. When the father located upon our subject's present farm it was all wild and unimproved, but he at once set to work to make it one of the best farms in the county and in this he was successful. His farm labors were interrupted in 1862 by his service in the army. In August of that year he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, and although he served three years he was never wounded or never off duty, but was with his regiment in all their marches and battles. On his return home he resumed farming, and by industry, perseverance, and economy was able to accumulate a handsome property. He died January 3, 1873, honored and respected by all who knew him. His most estimable wife now makes her home in McLean coun-

ty. The children born to them were as follows: Abraham Thomas, who was born January 22, 1852, and died June 22, 1854; and Francis Marion, our subject.

To the country schools of Logan county Francis M. Harley is indebted for his educational advantages. When not in school his time was devoted to the work of the home farm, and he soon became thoroughly familiar with all the duties which fall to the lot of the agriculturist. At the age of twenty-one he commenced farming on his own account, and so successful has he been that he is now the owner of a valuable place of six hundred acres, on which he has a fine brick residence and a good set of farm buildings. This beautiful place is conveniently located on section 14, Atlanta township, within four and one-half miles of Atlanta and two miles from McLean.

On February 1, 1877, Mr. Harley married Miss Delia Tuttle, a daughter of Guy H. Tuttle, one of Atlanta's most prosperous and wealthy farmers, and by this union one child was born, Edna, who is now the wife of Ed Hawes, a leading merchant of Atlanta, conducting one of the largest dry goods and men's clothing establishments in that place. It is interesting to note that when Mrs. Hawes was two years of age she had two grandmothers, one grandfather, two great-grandfathers and two great-grandmothers living.

Socially Mr. Harley affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and politically he is identified with the Republican party. He has never cared for the honors or emoluments of public office, preferring rather to devote his entire time and energies to his personal affairs. His has been a successful career, and his course has ever been

such as to commend him to the confidence and regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact, either in business or social life.

JOSEPH P. LUCAS.

Among Logan county's native sons who have become well known in agricultural circles is Joseph P. Lucas, whose home is on section 36, Orvil township. He was born in Corwin township, August 14, 1847, his parents being George M. P. and Elizabeth (Pence) Lucas. The father was a native of Greene county, Ohio, and a son of Joseph and Sarah (Price) Lucas, who were born in Morris county, New Jersey. The great-grandparents of our subject were Abraham and Marcy (Kelsey) Lucas, also natives of that county.

The father of our subject spent his early life upon a farm in Ohio until 1821, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois, settling first in the village of Irish Grove and later in Pekin, where the grandfather of our subject followed his chosen occupations of a carpenter and millwright. From Pekin the family removed to Corwin township, Logan county, where George Lucas was married. He had previously learned the carpenter's trade under his father's direction, and followed that occupation throughout life, being employed as one of the head carpenters in the erection of the old state house at Springfield. In 1840 he returned to Corwin township, this county, where he made his home until his death in 1895. His widow still survives him and resides with her children. She was born near Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, and came to this county with her parents, who spent the remainder of their lives in Corwin township.

Joseph P. Lucas is the fourth in order of birth in a family of eight children, the others being Catherine, wife of John Wigginton of West Lincoln township; Minerva, wife of George Kitson of Thayer county, Nebraska; Mary Ann, deceased wife of Thomas Warren; Eliza and Harriet, both deceased; Loretta, twin sister of the latter and wife of William Martin, who lives near Mount Pulaske, this county; and Sarah Jane, the eldest, who died in infancy.

Our subject began his business career as a carpenter in Logan county, and followed that pursuit until he attained his majority. In 1872 he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Flick, a native of Mason county, Illinois, and a daughter of John Flick, who now resides in Lincoln. Six children have been born to them, namely: George O., Edgar W., Katie E., Sadie C., Elmer J. and Winnie E., all at home.

After his marriage Mr. Lucas removed to McLean county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming for thirteen years, and at the end of that time settled upon his present fine farm on section 36, Orvil township, where he owns two hundred and twenty acres of well improved land devoted to general farming and stock raising. Mr. Lucas has held several minor offices in his township and is a firm advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. Both he and his wife are earnest members of the Baptist church of Lincoln, and throughout the entire community they are very highly respected, numbering their friends by legions.

URIAH HILL.

Uriah Hill, formerly one of the leading merchants of Lincoln, is now living a retired life in the enjoyment of a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves by rea-

son of his industrious efforts of former years. He was born on the 12th of August, 1845, in Plainfield, New Jersey, of which state his parents, William R. and Caroline (Harris) Hill, were also natives, the former born August 14, 1810, the latter September 20, 1814. The father's family is of Irish descent, while the Harrises are of Scotch extraction. Our subject's maternal grandfather was James Harris, also a native of New Jersey. William R. Hill, the father of our subject, followed contracting and building as a life work. In 1857 he came with his family to Illinois, and made his home in Tazewell county until 1870, when he came to Lincoln, and here spent the remainder of his life, dying April 15, 1889. His wife survived him for some time and passed away January 9, 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

Uriah Hill began his education in the schools of Plainfield, New Jersey, and after the removal of the family to this state attended school in Lincoln during the winter months for some years. He remained on the home farm giving his father the benefit of his labors until 1870, when he commenced clerking for J. B. Paisley, a grocer of Lincoln. Here he embarked in the undertaking business on his own account in 1885, and carried it on quite successfully until August, 1896, when he disposed of his business in Lincoln. In the meantime he had opened a branch establishment at Green Valley, Illinois, which he still retains. In February, 1897, Mr. Hill formed a partnership with his nephew, F. C. Alexander, and under the firm name of Alexander & Hill engaged in the grocery business until April, 1901, when he sold out to his partner, and is now practically living a retired life. He owns a good farm of two hundred and forty acres of land in Decatur county, Iowa, a mile

and a half from Garden Grove, which he rents. He is the second largest stockholder in the Lincoln National Bank, of which he was one of the organizers in 1885, at that time taking forty shares at one hundred dollars each.

On the 29th of October, 1872, Mr. Hill was united in marriage with Miss Harriet McCord of Lincoln, a daughter of Israel McCord, who also came to this state from New Jersey, and became one of the prominent citizens of Lincoln. Mrs. Hill was born, reared and educated in Jacksonville, Illinois. To our subject and his wife were born three children, namely: Caroline M., now the wife of John M. Flick; Luella M., at home; and George P., who died in infancy.

Politically Mr. Hill is identified with the Democratic party, and served as coroner of Logan county for four years. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Logan Lodge, No. 210, F. & A. M., Lincoln Chapter, No. 147, R. A. M., Mahomet Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Peoria, and the Peoria Consistory, and he also belongs to Lincoln Lodge, No. 204, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs and is now deputy grand master of the local district. Religiously both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which they united in 1868, and he has been a member of its board of stewards for the past twenty-five years. He has a pleasant home at the corner of Walnut and West Sixth streets, where he is now living in ease and quiet surrounded by all the comforts of life. Accomplishment and progress ever imply labor, energy and diligence, and it was those qualities that enabled Mr. Hill to rise from the ranks of the many and stand among the successful few. He is one of the highly respected citizens of Lincoln, and his long resi-

dence here and the active part has taken in advancing its interests well entitles him to representation in its history.

JACOB B. HARRISON.

Jacob B. Harrison, one of the prosperous farmers of Logan county, whose home is on section 8, Laenna township, where he carries on both general farming and stock raising, was born in Jackson county, Ohio, March 15, 1851, and is the son of Jacob L. and Sarah (Schock) Harrison. The paternal grandparents of our subject were William and Mary (Fawcett) Harrison. Jacob L. Harrison was a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, and in early life was a clerk in a store in his native state, where he lived until middle age. The mother of our subject is still living, aged eighty-two, being born in Pike county, Ohio, December 19, 1818.

The father died when our subject was only two years of age and the family was left in limited circumstances, and from early childhood Jacob B. was forced to work very hard so that he had but little time to devote to acquiring an education. Such opportunities as were offered him, however, he eagerly grasped, and helped his mother on the farm whenever needed, and she was thus enabled to keep the family of four children together till of age. Three are still living.

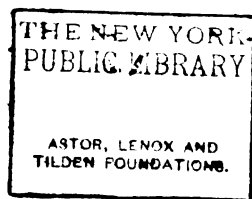
When about twenty-one Mr. Harrison left home, and, coming to Illinois, settled in Logan county and rented land in partnership with a man who died a year later. After working on the uncultivated Illinois prairie for a time he returned to his Ohio home and remained there about two and

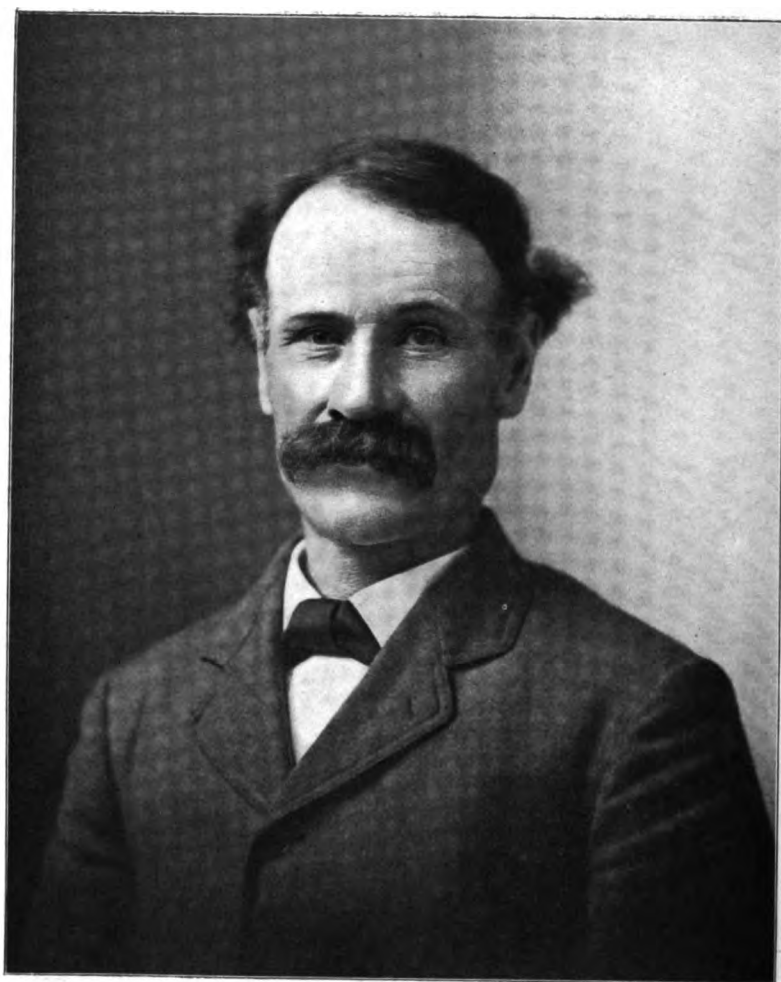
one-half years. On February 20, 1877, he was married in Logan county, Illinois, to Miss Sarah Combs, a daughter of Jonathan and Ann (Rose) Combs, and returned with his bride to Ohio, where they resided seven years, he being in charge of the pumping station on the Ohio Southern Railroad at Simpson, and owning the property on which the station was located. In 1884 they came to Mt. Pulaski and engaged in farming, and in 1893 purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Laenna township. In addition to this he controls about two hundred and forty acres more, making four hundred in all, and operates the property according to the latest improved methods. Mr. Harrison is one of the well-known horsemen and stock dealers of this section, keeping some fine stock on his place and also dealing extensively and successfully in both.

Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, namely: Katie, who stays with her grandfather Combs; Perry Homer; Anna M.; Della H.; Helen M.; Alice May; and Glenn Hobart. In politics our subject is a Democrat, but has never sought for office. Both he and his estimable wife are very highly respected in the community in which they make their home. Mr. Harrison came to this locality in moderate circumstances, and by his own efforts has prospered, and deserves a prominent place in the record of the successful men of Logan county.

THOMAS N. BEAVER.

Thomas N. Beaver, who is one of the progressive farmers and large landowners of Logan county, Illinois, was born here June 29, 1857, and is a son of James and

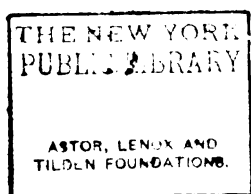




J. B. HARRISON.



MRS. J. B. HARRISON.



Nancy (Shasteen) Beaver, who are represented on another page of this volume. Born of sturdy ancestry and reared in a pioneer home, our subject grew to manhood possessed of both good health, good morals and abundant energy. His education was obtained in the district school known as Mill Grove school, in Corwin township, where his attendance was constant during the winter months until he was sixteen years of age. His father's farming and cattle interests were extensive, and he assisted him very materially, until his marriage.

On October 25, 1876, Mr. Beaver married Miss Jennie Ianson, of St. Louis, Missouri, who was born in Fulton county, Illinois, September 6, 1856. She was a daughter of William Ianson, a native of England, and his wife, Matilda (Merker) Ianson, a native of Illinois, in which state they were married. As a young man Mr. Ianson came to America and located in Fulton county, Illinois. When his daughter, Mrs. Beaver, was about three years of age, he started on a journey to England, and as he was never afterward heard from, it was supposed that he died on board the ship. The mother survived until her little daughter was six years old, and then she too passed away. In their family were six children, namely: John, died unmarried, at the age of twenty-three years; Neoma married Edward O'Flarrity, and they lived until death, in Havana, Illinois, and left a family of six children; Mary married Eli Gray, of Havana, and both are now deceased; Grace is the widow of John Stull and resides in Havana; Moses married Belle Gilson and lives in Dakota; Jennie is now Mrs. Beaver; and Charles first married Anna Kilensbarger, and second, Caroline Witter, and resides in Mason county, Illinois.

To Mr. and Mrs. Beaver seven children

were born, as follows: Zella L., born May 13, 1878, was married October 7, 1897, to William Richards, a farmer of Corwin township, and they have two children, Nola and an infant daughter; Sadie, born June 24, 1881, is at home; Edgar and Edward, twins, were born November 12, 1882, and the former died August 28, 1898, but the latter is at home; Alma, born August 15, 1888, Clarence E., born May 1, 1893, and Phoebe C., born June 21, 1895, are all at home.

After his marriage Mr. Beaver came to the farm which the family now enjoy and occupy. It consists of four hundred and forty-nine acres of rich land, with a most attractive residence, commodious barns and accommodations for large herds of high grade stock, Mr. Beaver making a specialty of shorthorn cattle. All of his grain raised on the farm is fed to cattle and hogs. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and he and his wife are among the leading members and supporters of the Methodist church.

BENJAMIN F. GARDNER, M. D.

One of the oldest practicing physicians and highly esteemed citizens of the state of Illinois is Benjamin F. Gardner, who is one of a family of twelve children born to Rodman and Mary (Worstell) Gardner. The father of our subject was born in New York state and went to Ohio when a child. There he grew to manhood, following the life of a farmer. His death occurred in that state in 1865 and the mother died in 1881. During the war of 1812 he served his country faithfully, defending the stars and stripes until hostilities ceased.

Dr. Gardner was born on the old homestead in Brown county, Ohio, June 22, 1818, and his boyhood days were spent in attendance at the common schools. When a mere lad he learned the blacksmith's trade, and with his meager earnings supported his mother and sister, while he devoted his leisure time to the study of medicine. At the age of twenty he began his preparation for that profession under the directions of Dr. Norris, of Cincinnati, graduating from his institution and from the Ohio Eclectic Medical Institute of the same city in the year of 1860. Prior to his graduation he practiced for some twenty years, serving fourteen years in the profession at Waynesville, Ohio, four years at St. Louis, Missouri, and one year at Alton, Illinois. In March, 1866, he moved to Atlanta, Logan county, where he has since practiced and is looked upon as one of the most conscientious and careful physicians in the county. Immediately upon coming to this city he fitted up a handsome drug store with various modern appointments and a full and well assorted line of drugs, and here he has since continued to do a prosperous and successful business.

On the 14th of February, 1847, the Doctor was united in marriage with Mary Hauser. Eight children blessed this happy union, of whom six are still living.

Dr. Gardner has taken an active and leading part in politics, having always been a staunch and ardent supporter of the Republican party. In fact, he was one of the originators of that political body in both DeWitt and Logan counties. Although always a busy man, he still found time to devote to the interests of the public and the party. He stumped both DeWitt and Logan counties during Lincoln's memorable campaign and his advice has often and successfully been sought, not only by those in

public life, but by a large number of friends. While, as has been said, he has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of his party, he has always declined to become a candidate for office. At the present time he holds the position of vice-president of the Atlanta National Bank.

The Doctor, although in his eighty-third year, is active and energetic and still follows closely the currents events of the day and keeps himself well informed on matters pertaining to his profession and still attends and prescribes for many of his patients whom he has attended for so many years. His store still presents the attractive appearance that it did in his more active life, it being stocked at present with drugs and druggist sundries valued at over thirty-five hundred dollars.

In his long professional career he has much to be proud of. He has been eminently successful in the practice of his chosen profession. His strength has been in a good education, a sound knowledge of medicine, and a careful study of the patients under his care. His private life has been as pure as his professional life and he has ever held the highest esteem and confidence of the community in which he has so long dwelt.

CHARLES P. BRIDGE.

One of the most enterprising and successful men in Elkhart is Charles P. Bridge, whose tenacity and business capacity is best illustrated by the fact that for twenty years he has missed but one pay-day as telegraph operator and station agent for the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. He came to Elkhart in 1881, and has since made his in-

fluence felt in the business and social life of the town, and is foremost in promoting the best interests thereof. The industry and thrift which have characterized his career are noticeable in many ways, and are indicated by his delightful home and fine residence, besides personal property in Elwood and Chicago. Politically a Republican, he has held many local offices, and is at present city treasurer and a member of the village board. Fraternally he is associated with the Elkhart Lodge, No. 307. Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the Modern Woodmen of America. Himself and wife are members of the Court of Honor, and are members, workers and contributors to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Bridge has been Sunday-school superintendent for twelve years.

Until his twelfth year Mr. Bridge lived in New York, where he was born January 27, 1847, a son of Israel and Mary Ann (Henderson) Bridge, natives, respectively, of Vermont and New York. The parents were married in New York and emigrated to Illinois in 1857, locating near Joliet, where the father engaged in farming, and where he lived until his death, in 1894. His wife having pre-deceased him in 1888. He was a Republican in national politics, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. To Mr. and Mrs. Israel Bridge were born seven children, namely: James H. married Harriet Root, of New York, and died in Joliet, Illinois, September 22, 1901; Henry, who lives near Elwood, served during the entire Civil war in the One Hundredth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded in the hand at the battle of Chickamauga; Jane, who became the wife of J. Russel, resided near Elwood on a farm, and died about 1881; Rhoda is the wife of W. S. Grant, who is engaged in the general

merchandise and agricultural business at Elwood; Fannie is the wife of F. A. Thompson, a carpenter and contractor at Elwood; Charles P. is the next of the family; and John H., who married Sarah Shaffer, is the station agent for the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company at Wenona, Illinois.

The education of Charles P. Bridge was acquired in the public schools of New York and Joliet, Illinois, and at the age of eighteen he commenced farming, which occupation he followed for two years, after which he engaged in clerking in a mercantile establishment for six years. On the 20th of September, 1868, at Elwood, Illinois, he married Miss Emma Spafford, who was born at that place, September 20, 1851, a daughter of Miles and Mary (Shoemaker) Spafford, natives of Canada and Illinois, respectively. Her parents were also married in Elwood, and had six children, namely: Emma, wife of our subject; Elizabeth, wife of Robert Thornburgh, a farmer; Rebecca, wife of J. A. Grant, also a farmer; Elias, who is now engaged in literary work, and, with his two eldest sons, Wallace and Miles, served in the Spanish-American war as a member of the Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Charles, a railroad conductor, living in Clinton, Iowa; and Wallace B., a dentist of Chicago. The father of these children, who was a merchant of Elwood, enlisted during the Civil war in the One Hundredth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Chickamauga. His widow subsequently married John Russell, a native of Illinois, who had been a comrade at arms in the regiment with Mr. Spafford. After farming for some years Mr. and Mrs. Russell are now living in retirement in Elwood.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bridge have been born five children, namely: Myrtle, born at Elwood, June 16, 1872, married G. H. Brady.

general train dispatcher for the Illinois Terminal Road at Alton, and has one son, Harold. Mrs. Brady was formerly a telegraph operator, and assisted her father in his work. Charles M. Bridge, born at Elwood, November 4, 1876, married Bertha Drake, of Elkhart, Illinois, and is chief clerk of the Chicago & Alton freight department at Joliet, and a member of the Knights of Pythias of Springfield, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Epworth League. Edison W. Bridge, born at Coal Branch Junction, December 31, 1878, is auditor in the office of the Central Pacific & St. Louis Railroad Company, at Springfield, Illinois, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Springfield. Eloise, born in 1873, died in 1889. Arthur, born February 8, 1885, is assisting his father in his work.

After his marriage Mr. Bridge engaged in clerking in a dry goods store for three years, and then undertook to learn the art of telegraphy, his first employment in this line being as night operator in the office at Elwood. At the end of three years he removed to Coal City, Illinois, and for two years was agent and day operator, after which he filled a similar position in Joliet for the same length of time. In 1881, as heretofore stated, he came to Elkhart, and has since been identified with the most public-spirited undertakings of his adopted town.

THOMAS A. GASAWAY.

Thomas A. Gasaway, a grain dealer and attorney-at-law at Latham, Illinois, was born in Lake Fork township, Logan county, August 29, 1865, and is a son of James and Martha (Colwell) Gasaway. His parents were both natives of Ross county, Ohio,

and were descendants of the Gasaways of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. They removed to Springfield, Illinois, in 1851, and from there came to Logan county, where the father entered land the following year, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1893, when he was about sixty-nine years of age, he owned about seven hundred acres of land on which he had extensively carried on farming and stock-raising. His widow survived him until 1894, when she, too, passed away.

Our subject was next to the youngest in order of birth in a family of ten children, of whom seven are still living. Like the majority of farmer boys, Mr. Gasaway learned to work upon his father's farm, and attended the district school until he was sixteen, when he entered the Lincoln University, from which he was graduated in 1886 with degree of Ph. B. Later he was graduated from Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, with degree of L. L. B., in the class of 1898.

In the fall and winter of 1886 and 1887 he taught school near Lincoln, and after graduating from Cumberland University he taught school in Latham during 1891 and 1892, when he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession at Decatur, Illinois. After a few months he returned to Latham, and about 1898 became interested in the grain business, which he has carried on quite extensively in addition to the practice of his profession. Mr. Gasaway is a man of great ability; is a true student of human nature, and bases his judgments upon his own information gleaned from his clients and witnesses themselves. The true lawyer is born, not made. The natural and irresistible bent of his mind was in the direction of the legal profession, but he readily accepted close ap-

plication and constant study, as well as hard work as but a natural part of the preparation to aid him onward and upward.

On December 28, 1886, Mr. Gasaway was married to Miss Mary E. Bentley, of Logan county, a daughter of George R. and Sarah J. (Kretzinger) Bentley. Of the family born to this union five are still living, namely: Edwin Lee, born in Latham; Walter Dean; Paul Revere; Ansta Jeanette; and Mary E.

From boyhood Mr. Gasaway has been an ardent advocate of the principles of Democracy, and while not an office-seeker, he has been called upon to respond to the demands of his party upon his time and ability. His political honors have been many and to the gift of each he has added the lustre of his learning, the value of his invincible integrity, sound wisdom and indefatigable devotion to duty. In addition to holding all of the minor offices of the city, he is now serving as mayor of Latham, and under his wise, judicial administration the city has developed in a remarkable degree and the tax payers have been given a clean government free from party corruption. They have the satisfaction of knowing that the office of the chief executive of their city is filled by a man whose entire record is without a blemish and whose abilities are such as to enable him to discharge the onerous duties pertaining to such a position.

Socially Mr. Gasaway is a charter member of Latham Lodge, No. 853, A. F. & A. M., in which order he now holds the position of Senior Warden, and he is also a member of Mount Pulaski Chapter, No. 121, R. A. M., Mount Pulaski Commandery, No. 39, K. T. In addition Mr. Gasaway is a member of the Knights of Pythias, he having been connected with this order since he was twenty-one, and has passed

all the chairs and represented the lodge in the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Gasaway and his family reside in a beautiful home, which he has erected, and are surrounded by all the comforts of life. The success which has attended his efforts illustrates what can be accomplished by steadfast efforts and untiring industry, combined with great natural ability.

P. J. TELFER.

Among the worthy and prominent citizens of Logan county is P. J. Telfer, who resides on the farm on which he was born in Elkhart township, November 21, 1856. He was a son of John and Emeransa (Potter) Telfer, the former of whom was born in Dumfries-shire, Scotland, and the latter in Cortland county, New York, their meeting and marriage take place in Elkhart township, Logan county, Illinois, in 1855.

John Telfer, the father of our subject, entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land and bought an additional one hundred and sixty acres, adding still more land as time went on until he possessed four hundred and sixty acres in this township and three hundred and sixty acres in Williamsville township, Sangamon county. Mr. Telfer was a life-long Democrat and held the greater number of the local offices, serving his township with exceeding good judgment and unflinching integrity. His death, which occurred March 8, 1889, left a vacant place in the Presbyterian church as well as in his home. He was buried in the old Williamsville cemetery. The mother of our subject still survives, and makes her home with a daughter in Williamsville township, Sangamon county.

P. J. Telfer was the eldest in the family of seven children, the others being as follows: Mary, who married George A. Hobkirk and resides in Williamsville township, Sangamon county; Altheda, who died at the age of three years; Jessie, who was the wife of William Thompson, a resident of Sangamon county, and died in 1886; Bramble, who died at the age of two years; Emma, who died at the age of two years; and Thomas A., who married Masey Cooper and resides in Seward county, Nebraska.

Our subject obtained his education in the Smith school-house, now known as the Prairie Seminary, in Williamsville township, Sangamon county, where he continued his studies until the age of eighteen, remaining at home until the time of his marriage, which took place October 11, 1883, in Elkhart township, Logan county. His bride was Miss Lillie J. Hobkirk, who was born at Mt. Pulaski, Illinois, December 27, 1864, and is a daughter of William Hobkirk, a native of Pebbleshire, Scotland, where he was born June 9, 1824. The mother of Mrs. Telfer was Ann (Rae) Hobkirk, who was born March 10, 1830, in Dumfries, Scotland. The parents came to America while young and were married in New York city June 12, 1856. The following year they removed to Illinois, the father being engaged as overseer of the Mt. Pulaski nursery. In 1870 Mr. Hobkirk removed to Elkhart township and settled on a farm, where he remained until the death of his beloved wife, August 28, 1891, broke up his home, and he then came to live with our subject and wife, dying here August 16, 1899. Both parents are buried in the Mt. Pulaski cemetery. In his political sympathy he was a stanch Republican, and a Presbyterian in religious belief.

Mrs. Telfer was one of a family of

seven children, as follows: George, who married Mary Telfer, the sister of our subject, and resides in Sangamon county; Emma, who married John Dolvin and resided in Spencer, Iowa, until her death, December 15, 1883; Lillie J., who is the wife of our subject; and four who died in infancy.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Telfer were: One born December 28, 1886, died in infancy; William J., born September 24, 1888, and Emma R., born March 4, 1891, are both in school, and are most promising students.

After his marriage Mr. Telfer came to the farm he now occupies and formed a partnership with his father, which continued until the time of the latter's death. He is a large land owner, possessing three hundred and twenty acres of land on sections 6 and 7, Elkhart township, and here he has been long engaged in raising high-grade cattle for market purposes. He is well prepared for his extensive farming and stock operations, having commodious barns and sheds, granaries and improved stables arranged in such a way as to be healthy and sanitary, and he has sold thousands of dollars worth of cattle. Mr. Telfer also owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in Kearney county, Nebraska, but takes the most interest in the breeding of horses, cattle and hogs, believing that the best is none too good. He breeds Percheron horses, the noted "Bagarette" being at the head of his stud. His cattle are of the Holstein breed and his hogs are Poland Chinas. At one time Mr. Telfer owned the greatest milch cow in the world; by test she gave eleven and one-half gallons of milk a day for one month, and one day she gave twelve gallons. Mr. Telfer feeds all of his grain to his stock and buys from his neighbors.

Aside from his business Mr. Telfer is a

progressive and liberal-minded citizen, who enjoys the esteem and respect of all. Socially he is connected with the Court of Honor order and the Modern Woodmen. He votes the Democrat ticket, and for many years he has been an elder in the Presbyterian church.

JOHN HARRIS.

John Harris needs no special introduction to the readers of this volume, but the work would be incomplete without the record of his life. He is a worthy representative of the pioneer families of Logan county, whose identification with its history dates back nearly half a century. He is one of a family of eight children born to John and Katherine (Bowlin) Harris, both being natives of Pennsylvania. In his younger days John Harris, Sr., emigrated to Ohio, where he learned the trade of a weaver, which he followed for a livelihood, but in later years became an extensive farmer, which occupation claimed his attention until his death, which occurred May 11, 1845, in Fayette county, Ohio, when he was seventy-one years of age. The mother died in 1839.

Our subject's birth occurred April 7, 1810, in Perry county, Ohio, and in the common schools of the neighborhood he acquired a good practical education, which has fitted him for the responsible duties of life. He continued to assist his father in the cultivation and improvement of the farm until 1849, when he located in McLean county, Illinois. In 1854 he moved to Logan county and purchased a quarter section of land, which he has put under a high state of cultivation, and has also acquired ninety-five acres more. He was always an active farm-

er, and has one of the most highly improved places in the locality.

In March, 1844, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Harris and Miss Mary Stothard. Four children were born of their union, but all are now deceased. Mrs. Harris departed this life June 18, 1848, and in 1852 a second ceremony was performed which united Mr. Harris in marriage with Mrs. Mary Ann Johnson. To them were born four children, as follows: Milton, who died, aged twenty-two years; Anna; Bell; and Frank. Mrs. Harris was the adopted daughter of Mrs. Washburn, and first married Sanford Johnson.

Mr. Harris gives his political support to the men and measures of the Democratic party, being a great admirer of General Jackson. He is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. At the publication of this work Mr. Harris is ninety-one years of age, and is spending his declining years at his old homestead in Eminence township. He has always enjoyed good health and has never been obliged to use glasses. He has taken an active interest in everything which would in any way promote the welfare of his adopted county. He has the happy faculty of making friends readily and strengthening the ties of all friendships as time advances.

REV. JAMES TUOHY.

Rev. James Tuohy, who was for many years the honored rector of St. Patrick's Catholic church in Lincoln, Illinois, was born June 11, 1836, in County Clare, Ireland, and when quite young attended the Killalse Classical Academy, which was conducted by his father. In the fall of 1854 he

left his native land with the intention of studying for the priesthood in the seminary of St. Sulpice, Baltimore, Maryland.

After completing his philosophical and theological studies Father Tuohy was ordained a priest, December 12, 1858, in St. Joseph's Cathedral at Buffalo, New York, by the Right Rev. John Timon, D. D., who was at that time bishop of Buffalo. After spending several years in missionary work in western New York, Father Tuohy came to Illinois in 1875, and took charge of the Catholic church at Macomb, McDonough county, where he remained until transferred to Lincoln in 1878. He continued his pastoral work here until his death, which occurred February 12, 1901.

On the 12th of December, 1883, Father Tuohy celebrated his silver jubilee, it being the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, and on that auspicious occasion was the recipient of an address and several valuable presents from the members of his congregation. He was untiring in his work for the church, and was a man highly esteemed by all, regardless of creed.

PHILLIP H. OYLER, M. D.

The successful physician is not he who has a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the principles of medicine, but he who has the ability to accurately apply his knowledge to the needs of suffering humanity. Many a man is versed in principles who does not pass beyond the mediocrity in his work, owing to the lack of quickness of perception and of power to anticipate results, but Dr. Oyler does not belong to that class. He is widely acknowledged to be one of the most skillful and able physicians

and surgeons of Mount Pulaski and the surrounding country and therefore enjoys a large patronage.

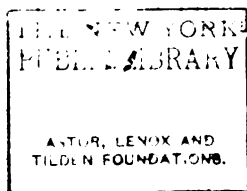
A native of Pennsylvania, the Doctor was born in Carlisle, October 13, 1846, a son of George and Sarah (Hickman) Oyler. His paternal grandfather, George Oyler, was a native of England, and on coming to the United States located in Baltimore, Maryland, where his son, George Oyler, Jr., was born in 1809. He became a carpenter and builder by trade, following that occupation for many years. He married Sarah Hickman, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1816, a daughter of Philip Hickman. Both Mr. and Mrs. Oyler, the parents of the Doctor, continued to reside in the Keystone state until called to the home beyond, the father dying in his eighty-fourth years, the mother in the seventy-second year of her age.

Dr. Oyler is the sixth of their eleven children, all of whom reached adult age. He acquired his early education in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. In 1862 he offered his services to the government at Washington and thence on until the close of the war served in many capacities in lieu of the soldier, accepting all the hardships and privations of the enlisted men. He was first with the Army of the Potomac; was subsequently with General Grant until the army arrived within sixteen miles of Richmond; and still later was with the division of the army in the Shenandoah Valley. At the time of President Lincoln's assassination he was in Frederick City, Maryland, on his way to Washington, D. C., where he received an honorable discharge from the government. For his services he received from thirty-five to forty-two dollars per month.

At the close of the war Dr. Oyler began the study of medicine with Dr. Keifer, of



DR. P. H. OYLER.



Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and later in order to meet his expenses while preparing for his profession, he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1867, and engaged in the manufacture of the Sarven patent buggy wheel, by which means he accumulated over three thousand dollars. He then resumed the study of medicine in connection with the drug trade. Later he entered the Louisville Medical College of Louisville, Kentucky, where he was graduated in the class of 1878, but this did not end his research in the the field of medicine. He has always been a close student, reading many medical journals and text books, and in 1892 he pursued a post graduate course in the Polyclinic College of Chicago, and in the spring of 1901 he took a complete course in the Philadelphia Post-Graduate School. Returning to Mount Pulaski, where he had first located in 1878, he resumed the active practice of his profession and has easily maintained a position in the foremost ranks of the medical fraternity here, for he is well versed in his chosen calling and his efforts have been attended by excellent results. The Doctor is surgeon for both divisions of the Illinois Central Railroad passing through Mount Pulaski. He has a large and well appointed office and has recently equipped commodious quarters in which any patient connected with the railroad service may receive the best care after meeting with an accident.

In November, 1868, at Indianapolis, Indiana, occurred the marriage of Dr. Oyler and Miss Sarah J. Westover, a daughter of Jonathan M. and Mary (Bean) Westover, the former a native of New York, and the latter of England. The Doctor and his wife have three children: Harry S., who is mentioned below; Bessie Lee and May Irene.

In affairs pertaining to the city's welfare Dr. Oyler takes a deep interest and for a number of years he rendered effective service in behalf of Mount Pulaski as a member of the city council. During his term of office he did the preliminary work and got the water works established. He is a prominent Mason, being connected with Mount Pulaski Lodge, of which he was master three years, and which he represented in the grand lodge of the state the same length of time. He is also a member of Mount Pulaski Council and Mount Pulaski Chapter, R. A. M., of which he was high priest three years, and was on the credential committee of the grand chapter in 1901. He has served as eminent commander of Mt. Pulaski Commandery, No. 39. K. T., and has represented it in the grand commandery of the state three years. For many years he has also been trustee of the Masonic building of Mount Pulaski. In the line of his profession the Doctor has various membership relations, belonging the Central Illinois Medical Society; the International Railway Surgeons Association; the American Medical Association; the Mississippi Valley Medical Society; and the State Medical Society, of which he was for one years first vice-president, a fact which indicates his high standing in the profession. Close application, thorough study and a deep interest in his calling from the humanitarian standpoint—these are the salient features in his enviable success.

HARRY SCHUYLER OYLER, M. D.

Dr. Harry Schuyler Oyler, who has recently become a member of the medical fraternity of Logan county was born in

Indianapolis, Indiana. December 26, 1870, and is a son of Dr. Phillip H. and Sarah J. (Westover) Oyler, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. Our subject came with his parents to Mount Pulaski, Illinois, in 1878, and received his early education in the public and high schools of that place, graduating from the latter in 1891. In the fall of the same year he entered the University of Illinois at Champaign, where he spent four years, taking a special chemical course, and was then appointed as assistant to the chair of chemistry in the Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri, which position is usually only given to a graduate physician and which he acceptably filled for four years, in the meantime taking the regular medical course. He was graduated with honors in the class of 1901, and is now thoroughly equipped for his life work. Socially he is a member of Mount Pulaski Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

The Doctor was married September 12, 1899, to Miss Emeline Duff, of Lincoln, a daughter of William D. and Emeline H. (Larison) Duff. She was born October 22, 1870, and was educated at the Lincoln high school. She is a member of the Woman's Club of Lincoln, Illinois, and charter member of Mount Pulaski Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

ADOLPH O. VONDERLEITH.

Few men are more prominent or more widely known in the enterprising town of Mount Pulaski than Adolph O. Vonderleith. He has been an important factor in business circles for a number of years and his popularity is well deserved, as in him

are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags. He is public-spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the advancement and progress of the town and therefore well deserves representation in this volume.

A native of Logan county, Mr. Vonderleith was born in Mount Pulaski township, November 2, 1856, and is a son of Henry and Catherine (Weckel) Vonderleith, both of whom were natives of Germany, the father born in Hanover, the mother in Wurttemberg. In early life they came to the United States and were married in Logan county, Illinois. It was in the year 1838 that the father crossed the Atlantic and after establishing his home in this locality he worked at his trade of brick-laying. Later he owned and operated a small farm adjoining the village of Mount Pulaski. His death occurred in 1886 at the age of sixty-nine, and his wife passed away in 1878, when sixty-five years of age. They were the parents of six children who reached years of maturity, and Peter and John died in childhood. The other members of the family were: Elizabeth, who became the wife of G. L. Schafer, a blacksmith; Anna, wife of C. F. Schafer, a hardware merchant of Mount Pulaski; John M., who died in 1885; Catherine, the widow of Henry Meister; Adolph, of this review; and George W., who died in 1901.

To the village schools Adolph Vonderleith is indebted for the educational privileges which he received. He pursued his studies in the old courthouse, which had been built by his father and which was used for school purposes after the removal of the county seat to Lincoln. His father also erected the first brick residence in Mount Pulaski. After completing his education

the son learned the blacksmith's trade under the direction of G. L. Schafer and followed that pursuit for fifteen years, thus gaining a start in life and securing thereby the capital to embark in other fields of activity. On abandoning his trade he became the general superintendent of the Union Coal Company at Mount Pulaski, a position which he held for seven years. While still working at the blacksmith's trade he established a brickyard in 1877 at the edge of the city, and successfully carried it on while with the coal company, continuing its operation until 1893, and giving employment to fifteen or sixteen men. In 1898 he became a partner of R. D. Clark in the real estate, insurance and loan business under the firm name of Vonderleith & Clark. They handle considerable valuable property and have conducted some important real-estate transfers. They write fire insurance and make loans on city and farm property and in all the departments of their business they are meeting with creditable success, having now a large clientage.

On September 7, 1879, Mr. Vonderleith was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Lipp, of Lincon, Illinois, a daughter of John N. and Catherine Lipp, who were early settlers of the county. Their children were Henry L. and Walter A., both graduates of the high school of Mount Pulaski, and Lena, who died at the age of five. The wife and mother died August 14, 1887, and Mr. Vonderleith was married October 8, 1889, to Anna Lipp, a sister of his former wife. To this union has been born one son, Julius Edward, who is now in the Mount Pulaski school.

Upon its organization in 1884, Mr. Vonderleith became a director of the People's Savings & Loan Association of Mount Pulaski and has since held the position and is

also at present filling the office of secretary. In his business affairs he has prospered and his success is the legitimate outcome of his own well directed labors. Energetic and determined at the outset of his career he has advanced steadily as the years have gone by and his earnest purpose has seen fulfillment in his present prosperity. He has been active and influential in the affairs of the town and has served as a member and president of the village board. Mr. Vonderleith was one of the charter members of the Knights of Pythias lodge and was its first chancellor. He is also a charter member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He belongs to the Second Lutheran church and withholds his cooperation from no movement or measure which tends to advance the material, intellectual or moral progress of the community. His entire life has been passed here and those who have known him from boyhood are numbered among his stanchest friends—a fact which indicates that his has been a useful and upright career.

WILLIAM SHAW.

William Shaw, one of the honored veterans of the Civil war, whose home is on section 15, East Lincoln township, has been a resident of this county since 1855, and has been actively identified with its agricultural interests. He was born in Liverpool, England, July 21, 1838, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Griffin) Shaw. The father was born in England, August 14, 1816, and the mother in the same country, of Welsh ancestry, November 30, 1817. They were self-educated and people of the highest respectability. In 1848 the family emigrated

to America and settled in Ohio, and in 1855 took up their residence in Logan county, Illinois. In his native land the father followed the blacksmith's trade, but here he engaged in farming until his removal to Lincoln, where he spent the last five years of his life in retirement from active labor. He died February 9, 1901, and his wife passed away April 5, 1899. They were the parents of six children, of whom two were born in England and one died in that country. The three now living are William, our subject; Rachel, wife of William Musick, of Douglas county, Kansas; and Leah, wife of Andrew Pinner, of York county, Nebraska.

William Shaw received but a limited education in the common schools of this county. Being the oldest son, he had to assist in the work of the farm during his boyhood and youth. On the inauguration of the Civil war he responded to the President's first call for volunteers by enlisting as a private in the Seventh Illinois Infantry, but was afterward promoted to corporal of Company H, and still later to sergeant. He participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Swallow Bluff, Florence, Alabama, and Allatoona Pass. After the last named engagement there was but one commissioned officer in the regiment able to assume charge. Mr. Shaw followed Sherman on his celebrated march to the sea, and took part in the capture of Savannah, Georgia, and Columbia, South Carolina, and the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, besides several minor engagements. After serving three years the regiment veteranized, and he remained at the front until hostilities ceased, being honorably discharged at Springfield, Illinois, July 12, 1865. He was slightly injured several times but never seriously wounded.

On his return to Logan county Mr. Shaw commenced farming on his own account, and soon purchased eighty acres of land on section 15, East Lincoln township, where he still resides. He has since successfully engaged in general farming. At the time of purchase the land was swampy, but he has tiled and drained the place and converted it into a well-improved and highly productive farm.

Mr. Shaw was married, April 27, 1871, to Miss Hannah Cutlip, who was born in Pike county, Ohio, in 1848, but was living in Logan county, Illinois, at the time of their marriage. Eight children blessed this union, namely: Elizabeth, Martha, Mary, Minnie, Ethel, and Edith and Edie, twins; and William Tecumseh, who died in infancy. They are being educated in the common schools.

Mr. Shaw gives his support to all church and charitable work, and is an honored member of Leo W. Myers Post, No. 285, G. A. R., and the Union Veteran Union of Lincoln. Politically he is a Republican, but in local affairs supports the men best qualified to fill the offices, regardless of party lines. He has never sought political preferment, though he held the office of school director many years, and has always taken a commendable interest in public affairs. In years of peace, no less than in those of war, he has bravely performed his duty, and is justly entitled to a place in the nation's roll of honor.

NANKE HARMS.

Nanke Harms, a leading, influential and wealthy farmer residing on section 2, Prairie Creek township, has been a resident

of Logan county for more than a third of a century, and during this period he has risen from a humble financial position to one of affluence. Brooking no obstacles that could be overcome through determined and earnest effort, he has steadily advanced toward the goal of prosperity, and his fine farms are now the visible evidence of his active and useful career.

Mr. Harms is a native of Germany, born April 14, 1844, and one of the five children of Harm and Tina (Rademaker) Harms, who were also natives of the same country, whence they came to America about 1872, settling in Orvil township, Logan county, Illinois, where the father spent his remaining days in honorable retirement from labor. He died in Emden in 1884, and his widow is still living in that town, at the ripe old age of eighty-five years. Their children were Nanke; Ella, who is the widow of D. Erns, and resides in Iowa; Flaka, wife of H. Klokkenga; Mattie, wife of George Klokkenga, of Eminence township; and Katie, wife of John Conrade, of Missouri.

Like the other children of the family, Nanke Harms pursued his education in accordance with the laws of the fatherland, and for a year and a half he served as a soldier in the German army, participating in a battle on the 27th of June, 1866. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, and followed that pursuit in Germany until 1866, when, at the age of twenty-two, he crossed the briny deep to the new world and came at once to Logan county. Renting a room in a farm house in Prairie Creek township, he then worked at the carpenter's trade for a year, and all of the first houses upon the Scully land were built by him. Settling on a farm north of Emden, he broke the Scully land and there remained for ten years, after which

he purchased a farm in the southern part of the township, on sections 13, 14, 23 and 24. There he was successfully engaged in farming for eighteen years, and on the expiration of that period removed to his present farm in 1895. Here on section 2, Prairie Creek township, he owns one hundred and sixty acres of richly developed land, and has three hundred and twenty acres in other farms and a quarter of section of land in Tazewell county. He carries on general farming and stock raising, and to some extent he has worked at the carpenter's trade, a number of buildings in the county standing as monuments to his skill and handiwork in that direction. As a farmer he has met with splendid success, following the most approved methods of agriculture, so that his fields have been very productive, while his stock have been an equally profitable source of income. Altogether he owns six hundred and forty acres of fine land.

Ere leaving the fatherland Mr. Harms was united in marriage to Miss Ella Albers, a native of Germany, and unto them were born six children: Harm, who married Annie Dierks and is living upon a part of his father's old farm in Prairie Creek township; Giek, who wedded Mary Rademaker and is living in Tazewell county; Klaas, at home; Tina, a resident of Delavan; Katie, who is also living in Delavan; and Ehme, at home. The mother died in March, 1885, and for his second wife Mr. Harms chose Miss Hannah Mattheessen, of Germany, a daughter of William Mattheessen, who died in Germany. Two children have been born of the second marriage: Christina and Willie.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Harms are consistent members of the German Lutheran church of Emden, and in politics he has been

a stalwart Democrat since becoming a naturalized citizen. For several years he has served as school director, was county commissioner for three years, and for ten years has served as township assessor, being the incumbent of the office at the present time. When he arrived in Logan county he had only ten dollars in his pocket. He possessed, however, a resolute spirit, strong determination and a willingness to work, and such qualities are the foundation of success. As the years have rolled by he has continually added to his possessions until he is now numbered among the more substantial agriculturists of the community.

JAMES BEAVER.

Among the pioneer settlers and leading citizens of this county no one was more thoroughly identified with its agricultural interests than was James Beaver, who departed this life November 10, 1896. A man of sterling integrity, of public spirit and pronounced activity, Logan county lost in him one of her best citizens.

Mr. Beaver was born in Ohio, January 9, 1820, and he was a son of Michael and Sarah Beaver. On August 18, 1843, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Shassteen, who was born in Ohio, March 17, 1823. In 1847 he and his family decided to remove to Illinois and occupy some of the rich lands which were being settled upon in Fulton county. Leaving their Ohio home, they took a boat at Portsmouth and sailed down the Ohio river until they reached its junction with the Mississippi, then up that noble stream until they reached the Illinois, and also up that river to the point known as Copperas Creek, an uncle being located in this vicinity.

Soon Mr. Beaver began farming operations, renting a farm and three horses from his uncle, Lewis Beaver, near Fairview, in Fulton county. Here in the wilds of this great prairie state he boldly and courageously began pioneer life. His agricultural implements were of the crudest kind, the harness of his horses, even, being fashioned by himself. His plow was a "Diamond plow," one well known to farmers of the locality at that date.

One year later Mr. Beaver rented a saw-mill on Copperas creek of a man named Mongrel, and for two years he very successfully managed this mill, returning then to farming on some land rented from John G. Graham, located two and one-half miles north of Canton, Illinois, and remained there for two years, after which he removed to Logan county. His first farm in this county was one owned by Alvin Barnes, southeast of Middletown, and one year later he took charge of the farm known as the Judge Blackledge Lynn Grove farm, later purchasing the property upon which he spent the remainder of his life.

Mr. Beaver became the owner of extensive tracts of land, which at his death were divided among his children. He owned one section on Sugar Creek, in Sheridan township; nine hundred and forty-nine acres in Corwin township; one-half section in Thayer county, Nebraska; one hundred and sixty acres in Burt county, Nebraska; three hundred and fourteen acres in West Lincoln township; and seventy acres in Broadwell township, this county.

Although Mr. Beaver was a most conscientious citizen and a leading member of the Republican party, he could never be induced to accept public office, remarking that he had enough of his own business to more than occupy his time, and to make it neces-

sary to obtain assistance, and he would leave office-holding to those who could properly attend to such duties. He was a great cattle raiser and dealer, believing this branch of his business paid best. In the Methodist church he was recognized as one of the most valued members, as he was one of the most liberal contributors.

The children born to Mr. Beaver and wife were as follows: Azariah W., who first married Eliza Preston, and second, America Hickey, resides upon a farm in Sheridan township; Edward, who married Matilda Lynson, resided in Illinois until 1891 and then removed with his family to Nebraska, where his first wife died and he married Ryldia Waters, and they now are residents of Red Oak, Iowa; Syrildia died at the age of two years; Seymour H., who married Elizabeth Lynson, resides on a farm in West Lincoln township; James and Nancy, twins, died at the age of one year; Thomas N., who married Jennie Ianson, resides on a large farm in Corwin township; U. S. Grant died in infancy; and William S., who married Anna Shultz, resides on a farm in Corwin township, all of the survivors being among the prominent residents of their respective localities and worthy representatives of an honored family.

ZENO K. WOOD.

Among the grain dealers of Logan county few have been longer connected with the business than Zeno K. Wood, of Mt. Pulaski, an enterprising and reliable business man, whose progressive spirit, activity and determined purpose have enabled him to rise to a position of financial success.

He was born in West Yarmouth, Massa-

chusetts, September 29, 1841, and is a son of Zeno and Sarah (Crowell) Wood, both representatives of old and honored families of the old Bay state, which were of Welsh origin. Several of his paternal ancestors were masters in the merchant marine. Our subject is of the seventh generation of the Crowell family in America, and among his ancestors were numbered soldiers of the Revolutionary war. The original spelling of the name was Crowie. The father of our subject was born in Massachusetts in 1809, and for some years was captain in the merchant marine and also of a whaling vessel out of New Bedford, but he at length abandoned a sea-faring life and turned his attention to merchandising in New Bedford.

Zeno K. Wood, whose name introduces this review, spent his boyhood days in South Yarmouth, and there he began his education, which was continued at New Bedford and completed by graduation at the New Bedford high school. He had not yet attained his majority when the country became engaged in civil war, but with patriotic spirit aroused by the attempt of the south at secession, he offered his services to the Union cause, enlisting in July, 1862, as a member of Company A, Forty-first Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, which was afterward changed to the Third Massachusetts Cavalry. He was mustered out in June, 1864, to accept a second lieutenantancy in the First New Orleans Volunteer Infantry, which he assisted in raising, and was later promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment. During one year of his service he was on the staff of Major General T. W. Sherman, as acting assistant adjutant general and aide-de-camp. He was honorably discharged from the United States service at New Orleans, June 1, 1886, his services being no longer required.

Soon afterward Mr. Wood went to New York city and from there to Chicago, Illinois, where he entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, remaining in the freight auditor's office for about twelve months. On the expiration of that time he changed the field of his labors, becoming connected with a cattle ranch in Kansas. The year 1875 witnessed his arrival in Logan county, where he has since made his home. Locating in Latham, he engaged in the grain business, personally superintending his interests there until 1881, when he came to Mt. Pulaski. Here he established himself in the same line, also continuing his grain business in Latham, where he is associated with Peter Maus, a resident of that place. Mr. Wood erected a good elevator at Mt. Pulaski, where his office is also located and where he spends most of his time. He is one of the oldest grain dealers of the county in years of continuous connection with the trade here, and his business has increased to large proportions, his annual shipments being very extensive.

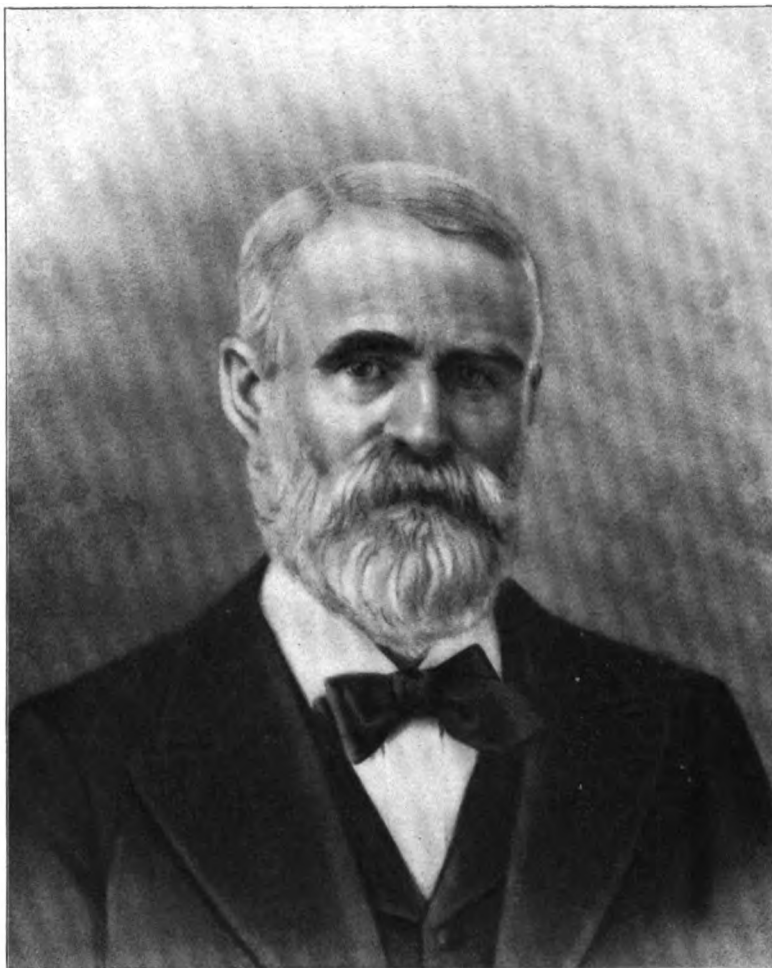
Mr. Wood married Miss Sarah J. Chase, a daughter of Harvey and Sarah J. (Woodbury) Chase, and a native of Illinois, born at Macomb. They have two children, a son and daughter, Harvey C., a graduate of the Mt. Pulaski high school, and Margaret Crowell, who is now a student in that school. For several years Mr. Wood was a member of the school board and did effective service in the interest of education here, believing in maintaining a high standard in the institutions of learning in the city. He has also been a member of the city council, and for three years was one of the trustees of the Illinois State Asylum for Feeble Minded Children at Lincoln. He is a prominent member of Mt. Pulaski Lodge, No. 87, A.

F. & A. M., of which he has served as master; Mt. Pulaski Chapter, No. 121, R. A. M.; and Mt. Pulaski Commandery, No. 29, K. T.; and in his life he exemplifies the spirit of beneficence and brotherly kindness which forms the basis of the fraternity. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, but has never been an aspirant for office. He has a fine home here and is recognized as one of the progressive citizens of Mt. Pulaski, where he has now resided for twenty years.

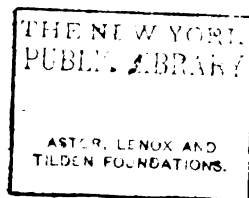
JOHN M. TOMLINSON.

John M. Tomlinson, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser residing in Mount Pulaski township, is a native of Indiana, having been born in Johnson county, that state, March 15, 1838. His parents, Isaac and Arminta (Dawson) Tomlinson, were both natives of Kentucky. In 1841 they came to Illinois, settling in the immediate neighborhood of Mount Pulaski, where the father began farming and continued to follow that occupation until his retirement from active labor in 1880, at which time he removed to the city of Mount Pulaski, where he died February 10, 1892. His wife passed away in May, 1889. In addition to his farm work Isaac Tomlinson engaged in teaming for many years, hauling the merchandise required by the business men of Mount Pulaski, which was obtained at Pekin, Quincy, St. Louis and even Chicago.

At an early age John M. Tomlinson was required to assist in the work of the farm and teaming, and had but little opportunity to avail himself of the educational advantages afforded by the public schools of that day. His youth and early manhood were passed in the school of rough experience



JOHN M. TOMLINSON.



which has turned out so many characters of sterling worth whose influence has done so much toward bringing about that transformation that has taken place in later years.

On the 5th of May, 1859, Mr. Tomlinson married Miss Mary E. Riddle, who was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, December 9, 1838, and is a daughter of John Riddle, of that county. To this union five children were born, of whom three survive: Frank L., Elmer S. and Clarence A.

Mr. Tomlinson began farming upon what is now a portion of the home farm situated two miles east of Mount Pulaski. Since reaching manhood he has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, special attention being given to stock-raising, the care and management of which has been to him a constant pleasure, and his success in these lines has justly given him cause for satisfaction and pride.

In politics Mr. Tomlinson has been a staunch Republican since the organization of the party. While a man of strong convictions he is not intemperate in the expression of his own opinions nor intolerant of the opinion of others. A man of integrity and honorable in his conduct, he has and deserves the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

FRANK L. TOMLINSON.

This well-known and prominent attorney of Mount Pulaski, is a native of Logan county, his birth having occurred in Mount Pulaski township, February 28, 1860, his parents being John M. and Mary E. Tomlinson. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Mount Pulaski, and later was for three years a student at Illinois College at Jacksonville, leaving that insti-

tution in 1884. He read law with A. G. Jones, formerly of Mount Pulaski, now deceased, and also with Beach & Hodnett, of Lincoln, Illinois, and after being examined before the supreme court at Mount Vernon, Illinois, he was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1887. He soon afterward opened an office in Mount Pulaski, and has since successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at that place. He is thoroughly versed in the law, is a man of deep research and careful investigation, and his skill and ability are attested by the liberal patronage he enjoys. Prominence at the bar comes through merit alone, and the high position he has attained attests his superiority.

In October, 1892, Mr. Tomlinson was united in marriage with Miss Leona L. String, of Springfield, Illinois, a daughter of Simon and Elizabeth A. (Beam) String, of that city. Politically he is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of Mount Pulaski Lodge, No. 87, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master; also of Mount Pulaski Chapter, R. A. M.; and Mount Pulaski Commandery, K. T., of which he is past eminent commander.

OLIVER T. CAPPS.

No state in the Union can boast of a more heroic band of pioneers than Illinois, for to this rich portion of the Mississippi valley came strong men and courageous women, who braved the hardships and trials of frontier life in order to make homes for themselves and aid in founding what has become one of the foremost commonwealths in all the Union. Among the early residents of Logan county were the members of the Capps family. Our subject was only

a few months old when brought by his parents to the present site of Mt. Pulaski, and the town stands as a monument to his father, Jabez Capps. The latter was born in London, England, in 1796, and when twenty years of age he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, landing at Boston, Massachusetts. He made his way thence to Philadelphia and on across the Allegheny mountains to Pittsburg, where he took a skiff and floated down the Ohio river to Cairo, Illinois. From that point he made his way to St. Louis, Missouri, and thence he removed to Springfield, Illinois, in 1818. There he engaged in merchandising until 1836, and in the meantime he had married Prudy Ann Stafford, who was born on the bank of Lake Champlain, in Vermont, a daughter of Joseph Stafford, a Revolutionary soldier, who fought for seven long years for the liberty of the colonies.

After residing in Springfield for eighteen years Jabez Capps brought his family to Logan county, purchased a tract of land and thereon laid out the town of Mt. Pulaski. He started the first general mercantile store in the place and was the first postmaster there, continuing in that position through different administrations for twenty years. He was also recorder of deeds of Logan county for a number of years. He built and operated the first woolen mill in the place, also the first carding machine, the latter being run by a tread-wheel. He was, indeed, the prime mover in every enterprise calculated to upbuild the community, and the town stands still as a monument to his untiring labor and public spirit. All this time he continued merchandising until his business grew to be the largest in this portion of Illinois, his sales amounting to eighty thousand dollars annually. He bought his goods of eastern parties on credit,

being allowed a year's time to make payment. He sold his goods on credit, but the latter plan ultimately proved his ruin. Kind hearted to a fault, he did not make collections, and finally lost heavily in this way. At one time he was a very large land holder, owning thousands of acres of the choicest land in Logan county, including three thousand acres in one body, one tract adjoining Mt. Pulaski containing fourteen hundred acres, while in adjoining counties his landed possessions were also very extensive. He had received only a common school education in England, but he possessed rare business ability and sound judgment, and thus he acquired a handsome fortune. He died in Mt. Pulaski in 1896, lacking only three months of being one hundred years old. Politically he was an old-line Whig in the early days and a stanch opponent of slavery, and when the Republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery he joined its ranks and continued one of its loyal defenders until his death.

Mr. Capps was twice married. He first wedded Prudy A. Stafford, in 1827, and they became the parents of four children: Charles S., who was an extensive nurseryman here for many years, and Thomas, both deceased; Ebenezer, of Wichita, Kansas; and Oliver, of this review. In 1836 Mr. Capps was again married, his second union being with Miss Betsy Baker, a native of Kentucky, who accompanied her parents to Illinois, making the entire journey on horseback and locating in Rochester, this state. By this marriage there were ten children, all of whom reached mature years: John, now deceased; Prudy, wife of S. L. Biedler; Mary, deceased wife of M. McNatten; William; Benjamin; Jabez, deceased; Edward, a composer of music in New York

city; Harry; Maud, now Mrs. Willis Stafford; and Frank, who died in childhood. The mother died in 1876.

In the village of Mt. Pulaski Oliver Capps was reared and educated, attending the public schools. He remained on the home farm until twenty years of age, when he began assisting his father in the store. He was married in 1856, and for nearly twenty years thereafter continued to reside in Mt. Pulaski. In 1876 he removed to Wellington, Kansas, where he established a general store, which he successfully conducted for ten years, but eventually he sold out and went to California, where he resided five years, being engaged in the real estate business. On the expiration of that period he returned to his old home in Mt. Pulaski, where he has since lived practically retired, his attention being given to no active business affairs, save the management of his property.

On the 13th of April, 1856, occurred the marriage of Mr. Capps and Miss Mary Eliza Bush, of Peoria, Illinois, who was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, February 10, 1837. Her father, George Bush, who was an extensive farmer, died there, and later her mother came to Pekin, Illinois, where she remained until her death, in 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Capps have four children, of whom Arthur Thomas is the eldest. Anna is now the widow of Dr. W. S. Mendenhall, who was a wealthy and prominent physician. Of the five children born to them the two still living are Scott, who is now attending the Morgan Park preparatory school with the intention of entering Rush Medical College; and Paul, who lives with his grandparents. Minnie J., the second daughter of our subject, is now deceased. She was the wife of Mr. Guthrie, a prominent lawyer of Grand Forks, North Dakota. Herbert N., resid-

ing in Mt. Pulaski, is married and has one son, Edward L.

Such, in brief, is the life record of Oliver T. Capps, who through many years has been actively interested in the welfare of Mt. Pulaski and has ever borne his part in its progress and improvement.

He is known to the majority of the old settlers as well as to the more recent arrivals, belonging to one of the honored pioneer families of the county. His life, honorable and upright, has gained him uniform respect, and no history of Logan county would be complete without the record of his life.

WILLIAM W. SIMPSON.

Among those whose labors have enabled them to reach the goal of prosperity, and, therefore, now live in retirement after years of active association with the business world, is William W. Simpson. He has a wide acquaintance among the people of Emden and Logan county and enjoys the high regard of all with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact.

He was born January 14, 1837, while his parents, William and Annie (Leittle) Simpson were at sea. The father was a native of England, the mother of Scotland, and in the former country they were married, Mr. Simpson there occupying responsible positions as manager of two woolen mills and two cotton factories. His time was thus occupied until 1836, when he sailed for America. The year following he brought his family to the new world and they located in Rhode Island, but only remained there a short time, going thence to Newburyport, where the father worked in woolen factories. He was employed in a similar

capacity in Lowell, Massachusetts, and after five years thus passed, on account of failing health he removed westward, in 1843, coming at once to Logan county, Illinois, where he purchased eighty acres of land on what is known as the old Delavan Prairie in Eminence township. At that time there was not a house between his home and the village of Delavan, fourteen miles distant. From the government Mr. Simpson entered more land and at once began making improvements upon the property. At the time of his arrival he knew nothing of farming, but practical experience soon taught him the best methods of tilling the soil, and with a fair degree of success he carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1870. He was a very staunch Democrat, and always stood firmly by his principles in every regard. His wife died in 1888, and thus the county lost two of its honored pioneer settlers. They were the parents of ten children, of whom six are living, namely: Annie, the widow of John Davison and a resident of Kansas; Jane, widow of Jefferson Bruner and a resident of Nebraska; Martha, who is the widow of Henry Musick and makes her home in Kansas; Hannah, wife of F. A. Musick, of Woodford county, Illinois; Thomas J., now of Northport, Missouri; and William W. Those deceased are Ellen, who married James Phillips, but both have now passed away; David, who died at sea; Thomas; and Mary E. All were educated in the common schools except T. J., who attended the college at Eureka, Illinois.

After putting aside his text-books William W. Simpson began farming in West Lincoln township, where he rented a farm for two years, and during his residence there he married Miss Lenora French, of New York, a daughter of John French, of

that state. Mrs. Simpson died August 22, 1872. They were the parents of two children: Annie M., the deceased wife of Charles R. Bowles, of Orvil township; and Thomas O., who married Annie Jacobs and resides in Emden. In 1873 Mr. Simpson was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Jennie (Skirben) Sheets, the widow of Andrew J. Sheets, of Orvil township. Mrs. Simpson was killed in a runaway accident April 22, 1892, leaving two children of the second marriage: Walter F., who married a Miss Sampel and resides in Eminence township; and Charles H., who is living in Emden with his father.

After his first marriage Mr. Simpson followed farming, but when the war broke out and the need of more men was strongly felt, he enlisted, August 1, 1862, in Company E, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Latham and Captain Beesley. The company took part in no engagements of any importance and Mr. Simpson was never injured. He was discharged at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, July 12, 1865. Returning home, he purchased another farm six miles east of Emden in Orvil township, and there he and his sons carried on agricultural pursuits until 1893, when he sold his property and came to Emden, purchasing a residence in the eastern part of the village, where he has since lived retired. His enterprise and industry as he tilled his fields and harvested his crops brought to him a handsome competence, and he is now one of the substantial citizens of the community. In his political views he is a Democrat, and takes a deep interest in the questions of the day, keeping well informed thereon. For one term he served as constable in Orvil township and for three terms has been alderman of Emden. For fourteen years he has been school

director in his district, and in these positions, as in other offices which he has filled, he has discharged his duties with marked fidelity and promptness. He belongs to the Grand Army Post of Armington, Illinois, and is a member of the Christian church of Emden, in which he has held the office of deacon. His life has been upright, his actions honorable and sincere, and he is widely and favorably known in the county where the greater part of his years have been passed and where he is often spoken of as "Uncle Billy"—a term of affectionate regard.

JOHN H. LONG.

Among the successful and prosperous farmers of Corwin township, Logan county, Illinois, is John H. Long, who was born in Ohio, May 8, 1847, and is a son of John and Bertha Long, also natives of the Buckeye state. The parents were married in Ohio and resided there on a farm until 1853, when they removed to Illinois and settled on a rented farm near Elkhart, in Corwin township, Logan county. After two years they bought eighty acres, which the father brought to a high state of cultivation. Being a thrifty, energetic man, at the time of his death he had accumulated two hundred and twenty-four acres of land, which he left to his heirs. He died November 3, 1891, at the age of eighty-four years, and was buried in Evans cemetery, Corwin township. His wife died about 1871. They had a family of nine children, as follows: Sarah, who was the wife of Albert Barrick, and both are now deceased; Harvey, who married Mary Lewis, and both are also deceased; David, deceased, who married Delia Kinney, who now resides in Broadwell; Wesley, who

married Addie Harrison, and resides in Atlanta, Illinois; Nancy is the widow of Philip Richhart, and now resides in Lincoln, Illinois; Ellen, deceased wife of Charles Morris, who resides near Keokuk, Iowa; John H., our subject; Annie, who married M. I. Burkett and resides near Keokuk, Iowa; and a son, who died in infancy.

John H. Long, our subject, attended the district school at Linn Grove, Corwin township, until he was eighteen years of age and then worked upon the farm, assisting his father. He remained at home until he was twenty-six years old and then entered the livery business at Atlanta, Illinois, where he remained four years, after which he returned to the homestead and for four years more managed the farm for his father. At this time he married, and for two years operated a rented farm, but his father needing his services, Mr. Long returned to the homestead and has resided here ever since. Here he has a good farm of two hundred acres of fine land on sections 27 and 28, and he raises high-grade stock for the market in connection with his general farming. His success is the result of his industry and hard work, and his prosperity is justly merited.

On the 2d of March, 1882, at West Liberty, Ohio, Mr. Long married Miss Callie F. Van Meter, a daughter of John R. and Sarah (Powell) Van Meter, both of whom were natives of Ohio. Her parents were married in Ohio and resided there until their deaths, the father being engaged in farming. Mrs. Long was one of a family of six children, as follows: Jennie, who is single and resides with Mr. Long; Henry, who married Anna Sieger and resides in Ohio; Callie F., who was born in Ohio and is now Mrs. Long; John, who married Effie Stout, now deceased, and resides in Ohio;

Maggie, who married Charles Scott and resides in West Liberty, Ohio; and a son, who died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Long have two interesting children, namely: Jessie V. and Virgil C.

In politics Mr. Long is a Republican, and has served his party as road commissioner for a number of years and also as school director. He is a member of Myrtle Lodge, No. 470, I. O. O. F., of Middletown, of which he is past grand. He has also served as trustee of the lodge, and has represented it in the grand lodge of the state. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church of Spring Bank, and he is one of the stewards in the same. They are highly respected in their locality, and in their pleasant home are surrounded by an interesting family and many friends.

REV. THOMAS DANIEL KENNEDY.

Rev. Father Kennedy, pastor of St. Patrick's church at Elkhart, was born in New York, on the 16th of February, 1870, and is a son of John B. and Mary Rose (Fenlon) Kennedy, both natives of County Carlow, Ireland, the former born in 1830, the latter in 1844. His father came to America in 1852 and settled in Geneva, New York, and four years later his mother crossed the Atlantic with her parents and located in Auburn, New York. They were married at Geneva. Mr. Kennedy died in Rochester, that state, April 14, 1898, but his wife is still living and continues to reside in that city. They had a family of eleven children, eight of whom are still living.

During his boyhood Father Kennedy attended the public schools of Waterloo, New York; later was a student at the Sisters pa-

rochial school in Auburn, New York; and next entered St. Charles Seminary at Ellicott City, Maryland, where he was a student in 1885-6. He later attended St. Andrew's Seminary at Rochester, New York, from 1886 to 1890, and St. Joseph's Provential Seminary at Troy, New York, from 1890 to 1892, taking a course in philosophy and theology. In the latter year he entered St. Mary's University at Baltimore, Maryland, completing his sacred theological and scripture course in 1894.

On the 21st of June, 1894, Father Kennedy was ordained a priest by Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore, and was then appointed secretary to Bishop Spalding at St. Mary's Cathedral in Peoria, Illinois, where he remained three months. He was appointed first assistant at Holy Trinity church, Bloomington, on the 1st of September, 1894, but October 1, 1895, was recalled by Bishop Spalding as secretary to him and acting rector of the cathedral at Peoria, which positions he filled until July, 1897, when he was transferred to Lincoln as acting rector of St. Patrick's church. On the 1st of July, 1898, he was appointed rector of St. Patrick's church at Elkhart, St. Thomas Aquinas church at Mt. Pulaski and St. Mary's church at Atlanta, and is still in charge of these three congregations.

St. Patrick's church of Elkhart was established in 1856. Twice a year the Rev. Thomas Kennedy, of the Chicago diocese made visits here and said mass through the central portion of the state. In 1857 the Rev. Father Maher, of Bloomington, came once in two months and said mass in John Bushel's house, which stood near where the Chicago & Alton Railroad depot is now located. In 1860 he began saying mass and administering the sacraments in Mr. Rigney's house, which

stood then in Gillette's Grove and afterward was moved. In 1863 Rev. Father Martin, who was then pastor at Lincoln, built the first permanent structure as a church at Elkhart. The new church was completed and dedicated the following year, and in 1865 Rev. Father Herman, who was then stationed at Lincoln, took charge. He was succeeded by Father Burke, of the same place, who in turn was succeeded by Father Dalton, and his successors were Father Hodnett and Father Costa. Bishop Spalding then appointed Rev. C. M. Rimmels as the first rector in 1878, and he was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Dunne in 1885, whose successor was Rev. J. A. Fanning, D. D. The present rector, Rev. Thomas Daniel Kennedy, was next appointed, in 1898.

ROBERT G. GEMBERLING.

Robert G. Gemberling, a prominent farmer and owner of one of the finest farms in Orvil township, was born on section 12, that township, June 22, 1865. His parents were Frederick and Mary A. (Steninger) Gemberling, both natives of Pennsylvania, who came west at an early date and settled on a farm near Pekin, Tazewell county, Illinois, where they lived several years. They then removed to a farm near Delavan, that county, and a few years later settled on section 12, Orvil township, Logan county, where the father engaged in farming until the death of his wife, which occurred May 2, 1890, when he removed to Lincoln, and is still residing there, retired from active business. For his second wife he married Mrs. Eliza Kelly.

Six children were born of the first marriage, namely: David H., who married

Sarah Bowles and resides on a farm on section 12, Orvil township; Cyrus, who is engaged in the lumber business in the village of Emden; James Albert, who married Iza Quisenberry and follows farming in Boynton township, Tazewell county; Jennie, who married T. Alexander, a farmer near Bloomington, Illinois; Robert G., our subject; and Schuyler C., who married May Nine and resides on a farm in Orvil township. There are no children by the father's second marriage.

Our subject received a good education in the public schools of this county, and had the further advantage of a course at the university in Lincoln. After completing his education he took a trip through the west, where he spent one year, and on his return settled on a farm on section 12, Orvil township. While living there he was united in marriage with Miss Marguerite McCormick, a daughter of James and Eliza (McGowan) McCormick, who were born in the east but at an early day settled in Orvil township, this county. Her father is now deceased, but her mother is still living and makes her home in Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. Gemberling are the parents of three children, namely: Louella, Robert Clyde, and Eva Claire.

Mr. Gemberling continued to reside on section 12, Orvil township, until 1894, when he removed to what is known as the old Martin farm, on section 35, the same township, having purchased the same, which he made his home until 1901, when he bought a part of the old McCormick homestead on section 9, Orvil township, which is recognized as one of the best farms in the township, if not in the entire county. He now owns two hundred acres, and is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. As an auctioneer his services are in constant demand, and he devotes considerable attention to that busi-

ness during the winter months. In politics Mr. Gemberling is a stalwart Republican. Both he and his excellent wife are earnest members of the Bethel Christian church of Orvil township, and he is one of the leading farmers of his community, very popular with all classes.

WILLIAM E. McCLELLAND, M. D.

Dr. William E. McClelland, a prominent and successful physician and surgeon of Beason, Illinois, was born March 17, 1853, in Franklin county, Ohio, and is a son of Joseph E. and Margery (Wheeler) McClelland, in whose family were six children. The father was also a native of the Buckeye state, and continued to make his home there until coming to Illinois, in 1855. The mother is a native of Maryland and a daughter of George Wheeler. Both parents are now living with the Doctor in Beason, where they expect to spend their declining years.

Reared in this state, Dr. McClelland attended school in Decatur, and also spent one year at the Westfield College. Deciding to enter the medical profession, he attended lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, where he was graduated in 1878 with the degree of M. D. Immediately after his graduation he located in Midland City, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of his profession for nine years, and in 1887 came to Beason, Logan county, where he remained ever since. Here he has built up a large and lucrative practice, and bears an enviable reputation as a straightforward and conscientious physician. He took a special course at the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Chicago, in 1901, and

makes a constant study of his profession. He is an honored member of the DeWitt County Medical Society and also of the Illinois State Medical Society.

Dr. McClelland was married in 1880 to Miss Elizabeth Alice Parker, a daughter of William C. Parker, of Midland City, and they have two children, namely: Clarence E., born May 24, 1883; and Bertha C., born August 5, 1886. The family are members of the Methodist church and are people of prominence in the community where they reside. The Doctor is also connected with Wayne Lodge, No. 172, A. F. & A. M., of Waynesville; Goodbrake Chapter, No. 59, R. A. M., of Clinton; and Virginia Lodge, No. 591, K. P., of Beason. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. His pleasant, genial manner makes him quite popular and is held in the highest regard by all who know him.

GEORGE R. COUNCIL.

The two hundred and sixty acre farm belonging to George R. Council is one of the finest properties in Logan county. Situated on section 1, Hurlbut township, it bears the impress of the enterprises and progressiveness of its owner, is well cultivated, admirably fitted with laboring saving devices, and devoted to general farming and the breeding of high-grade stock for market.

In scientific farming Mr. Council follows a natural inclination, for his people have for many years been successful agriculturists and stock-raisers. So far, Illinois seems to him the best place to exercise his abilities and reap his harvests, a preference largely due to the fact that he is a son of this great farming state, having been born in Sanga-

mon county, September 3, 1863. His father, John H. Council, will ever be remembered as one of the impressive agricultural forces of Illinois, and as a man who conducted his enterprises on a large and telling scale. In the family besides George R., were several children, all of whom are useful men and woman, and a credit to the teachings and example of their ambitious parents.

Mr. Council was educated in the Fancy Creek district schools, and when twenty-one years of age attended the Springfield Business College at Springfield, Illinois. He then assisted his father on the farm, remaining at home about a year. In the spring of 1887 he came to Logan county, and assumed the management of a portion of his father's farm consisting of six hundred and eighty acres, and in January of the same year he married Mary Carpenter, who was born in Sangamon county, August 2, 1868. Her father, Samuel Carpenter, was born six miles north of Springfield, November 12, 1824, and was a son of William Carpenter, a native of Kentucky, who removed to Springfield with his parents at a very early day and became quite well known throughout the central part of the state. In early life William Carpenter read law for a time. He entered quite a large tract of government land in this state, and held different local offices. His wife was Margaret Pence, a daughter of Peter Pence, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Council's father grew to manhood in Sangamon county and received the customary education of boys at that time, attending school in Springfield to some extent. He married Miss Martha J. Short, and to them were born six children, of whom Mrs. Council is fifth in order of birth. The others are Anna, wife of Frank Dunlap, of Sangamon county; William, a resident of Los Angeles,

California; Carrie, deceased wife of James Reynolds, who lives near Springfield; Martha, wife of Charles Wood, sheriff of Sangamon county; and Lena, wife of Abraham Petefish, who lives north of Springfield. The mother of these children died in 1873, and three years later the father married Mrs. M. E. H. Johnson, who is now deceased. He is still living upon his fine farm of seven hundred acres in Sangamon county, and is one of the prominent men of his community. For many years he has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

To Mr. and Mrs. Council have been born the following children: Fred W., who was born August 5, 1888; John Samuel, who was born April 13, 1890; Jennie Edna, who was born October 9, 1891; Percy R., who was born May 24, 1893; Marshall C., whose birth occurred November 12, 1896; George Otis, whose natal day was March 29, 1898; and Everett M., who was born June 23, 1900.

Mr. Council devotes all of his time to the management of his farm, and has therefore found little occasion to enter the ranks of politics. He is, however, a stanch Republican, and votes with discretion, and regard for the qualifications of candidates. With his family he attends and supports the Methodist Episcopal church, of which with his wife he is a member.

ISAAC NEWTON EWING.

Among the many prosperous and enterprising farmers of Eminence township is the subject of this personal history, who was born March 6, 1848, and is a son of Edward S. and Delia (Lindsey) Ewing, and

a grandson of Charles F. and Mary Ewing. The grandfather was born in 1796 and his wife in 1795. Both were natives of Kentucky, and in 1828 came to Logan county, Illinois, settling in what is now Eminence township. Charles F. Ewing was a man of considerable wealth and influence in the county at that time and became the owner of fourteen hundred acres of land, all of which was in Eminence township. He served one term in the state legislature, being sent there by the Whig party. In disposition he was retiring and after serving the people one term, he resigned. He was noted for his generosity, giving freely of his wealth to the poor and needy, and in those early days there were many calls for assistance. In 1870 he was called to his final rest, having lived to see Eminence township grow from a wild, uncultivated tract of land to one of the most prosperous sections of the state of Illinois.

Edward S. Ewing, the father of the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, was a man of unusual ability and ranked as one of Eminence township's most prominent and influential citizens. He made farming his life occupation and when he passed away he was mourned by not only his own immediate family, but by all with whom he was acquainted. He died in August, 1882. Three times married, his family consisted of twelve children, seven of whom are living: Margaret, Charles A., Francis M., James E., Sherman, Nathan and Isaac N., our subject.

Isaac Newton Ewing was reared in Eminence township, where he received more than the ordinary education. Soon after the completion of his schooling he engaged in teaching in Logan county, where he gained an enviable reputation as an instructor and disciplinarian. He continued in

this profession for thirteen years, at the end of which period he engaged in farming, and by good judgment and financiering he has become the owner of over one hundred acres of land in Eminence township, sixty-four acres being on section 2 and the balance on section 3, where he resides with his family.

On March 27, 1878, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Jane Frantz, an accomplished and distinguished daughter of Isaac and Eliza Frantz, who were natives of Indiana, and located in Logan county in 1858. To our subject and his wife have been born the following children: Delia, Smith, Lloyd, Eva, Martha, Isaac, and Clifton C. Delia, the oldest child, is following in the footsteps of his father, and is now engaged in teaching school in Logan county.

In politics Mr. Ewing is independent and casts his vote for the candidate whom he believes best qualified for office. He is noted for his kind and genial manner, and is at all times ready and willing to do all in his power to promote the general welfare of his county.

HENRY C. MONTGOMERY.

Prominent among the citizens of Logan county who have witnessed the marvelous development of this section of the state in the past half century, and who have, by honest toil and industry, succeeded in acquiring a handsome competence and are now able to spend the sunset of life in quiet and retirement, is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. He now makes his home in Atlanta.

Mr. Montgomery is a native of the Hoosier state, born in Gibson county, Indiana, October 13, 1825, and is a son of

Thomas and Catherine (Teel) Montgomery, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. This worthy couple were noted for their hospitality and generosity. The mother was a daughter of William Teel. During his boyhood our subject received only a limited education, such as the common schools of his immediate county afforded at that early day. He remained on the home farm until he had attained his majority, and early became thoroughly familiar with all of the duties which fall to the lot of the agriculturist. In 1847 he came to Logan county, Illinois, making the journey from his native county on horseback. The country at that time was extremely rough and the principal highways were the Indian trails.

On his arrival in this county, Mr. Montgomery took up his residence with Harvey Turner, under whose roof he remained three years. In 1850 he purchased a farm, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of land, which is now the old homestead. As time passed and he prospered in his farming operations, he kept adding to his landed possessions until now he has nine hundred and thirty-three acres of valuable land in Atlanta township, Logan county, and in McLean county. He is acknowledged to be one of the most successful and prosperous agriculturists of his county. He is now practically living a retired life in Atlanta and owns one of the finest residences of the place, it being equipped with all modern conveniences.

In February, 1854, Mr. Montgomery was united in marriage with Miss Celinda Andrews, whose parents were from Rhode Island and New York, respectively. Two children blessed this union, but William H., the younger, died at the age of three months and thirteen days. Harvey T. is to-day one

of the principal traveling salesmen connected with one of the largest business houses of Bloomington, and receives a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per year and expenses. He has been very successful thus far during his business career and undoubtedly a brilliant future awaits him. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of land under cultivation. Our subject's first wife died in July, 1857, and in October, 1858, he married Miss Lula Beardsly, of Genesee county, New York, by whom he had five children, namely: Thomas E.; Harriet M.; Minnie B.; Judson, who is now looking after his father's farming interests; and Isaac J., deceased.

Mr. Montgomery is a member of the Free Will Baptist church, and gives it his financial support. In politics he is an ardent Republican, but has never sought publicity in an official capacity. As a citizen of the community in which he has so long lived and been so active, he is highly respected and enjoys the confidence of his neighbors and many friends, by whom he is regarded as a man of excellent business judgment. In all transactions his word is considered as good as his bond, and he well merits the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

PETER OBCAMP.

This well known resident of Lincoln is one of the leading German-born citizens of Logan county, and in his successful business career he has shown the characteristic thrift and enterprise of his race. Beginning with no capital except that acquired by his own industry, he has built up a large trade as a wholesale and retail dealer in liquors, and is also a successful coal operator.

A native of the fatherland, Mr. Obcamp was born in Prussia, Germany, May 31, 1833, and is a son of Tilman and Margaret (Finman) Obcamp, who spent their entire lives as farming people in that country. The father survived his wife and attained the advanced age of eighty-six years. Our subject spent his early life in the land of his birth, and acquired his education in its public schools. He worked on the home farm until he attained his majority and then resolved to try his fortune on this side of the Atlantic.

In 1853 Mr. Obcamp landed in New York, and went direct to Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, working on a farm in that vicinity for one year. During the years 1856 and 1857 he was an attendant in the state insane asylum at Jacksonville, and later was coachman in a gentleman's family in that city. From 1860 until 1865 he was engaged in the bakery and confectionery business there, but finally sold out in May, 1866, and came to Lincoln. Here he embarked in the wholesale and retail liquor business, which he has successfully carried on up to the present time. He was one of the principal organizers of the Citizens' Coal and Mining Company, of Lincoln, of which he is now treasurer and the principal stockholder. This enterprise has grown to be one of the most valuable industries of the city, and furnishes employment to a large number of men, thereby benefiting the place materially.

Mr. Obcamp was married in 1864, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary Claffley, of Jacksonville, who was also born in Germany and came to the United States when four years old. They have a family of six children, namely: Emma, now the wife of Dr. G. Dennis; Amelia; William, superintendent of the office of the Citi-

zens' Coal Company; Edward, who is also in the office; Annie and Clara, both at home.

Politically Mr. Obcamp is a stalwart Democrat. In business affairs he has steadily prospered, and is now the owner of considerable realty, including valuable property in business houses of Lincoln. On his arrival in Jacksonville he was not only without capital, but was two dollars in debt, and the prosperity that has come to him is due entirely to his own industry and good management, which has enabled him to acquire a comfortable competence.

HON. JOSEPH A. HORN.

This well known and prominent attorney of Mount Pulaski is one of the ablest lawyers practicing at the Logan county bar. A man of sound judgment, he manages his cases with masterly skill and tact; is a logical reasoner and has a ready command of English. Mr. Horn was born in Graham, Alamance county, North Carolina, May 13, 1848, and on the paternal side is of Scotch descent. The first of the Horn family to come to America was his great-grandfather, who was a native of Scotland. His grandfather, William Horn, was born in that part of Orange county, North Carolina, which was set off and called Alamance county, and he married Jane Faddis, a native of England.

David T. Horn, the father of our subject, was born July 5, 1814, on the farm in Alamance county, North Carolina, where the birth of Joseph A. also occurred. After reaching manhood he served for twelve years in the state militia as first lieutenant in the company commanded by his brother, Captain A. Horn, well known in Mount

Pulaski. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil war, both were offered commissions in the Confederate army by Governor Vance, of North Carolina. In 1836 David T. Horn married Miss Jane H. Thomas, who was born in the same locality, November 2, 1813, and was a daughter of William and Millie (Stevens) Thomas, and a cousin of General Lorenzo Thomas. In March, 1860, he brought his family to Illinois and located in Logan county, but in 1867 removed to Brookfield, Missouri, where he made his home upon a farm until called to his final rest three years later. His widow subsequently returned to this county and died in Mount Pulaski, in April, 1899.

Our subject came with his family to this state, and also accompanied them on their removal to Missouri. During his boyhood and youth he acquired a good practical education. For seven years he was connected with railroads in different capacities, carrying a chain for a surveyor of the Kansas Pacific Railroad and others, including a part of the Union Pacific, from Denver to Cheyenne, and later, after being admitted to the bar, he was claim attorney for one division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in Missouri, with office at Brookfield, this being his first work in the legal field.

In 1897 Mr. Horn commenced the study of law with S. P. Huston, of Brookfield, Missouri, and in June, 1880, was admitted to the bar, after which he engaged in practice at that place. In 1888 he returned to Logan county, Illinois, and has since made his home in Mount Pulaski, where he is successfully engaged in general practice. He is also local attorney for both lines of the Illinois Central Railroad, having been appointed to that position in January, 1901. He had previously served as

attorney for the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad for seven years, until that line was absorbed by the Illinois Central.

Mr. Horn was married in 1891 to Mrs. Sarah E. Starnes, who was born in Macomb, Illinois, in 1844, and is a daughter of George W. Starnes and a widow of George Starnes. Fraternally Mr. Horn is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Mount Pulaski, and a member of the advisory board of the Knights of Equity of St. Louis. In his political views he is an ardent Republican, and has taken a very active and influential part in political affairs. In 1896 he was elected to the thirty-second general assembly from the thirty-second district, comprising Logan, Menard, Cass and Mason counties, and most creditably and satisfactorily did he fill that position. He was a member of several important committees, including those on judicial affairs, banking and charities. He was also a member of the extra session called in 1897-8. He served as city attorney of Mount Pulaski for six years, from 1881, and later for two years. He is thoroughly versed in the law, is a man of deep research and careful investigation, and his skill and ability have won him a lucrative practice.

SQUIRE MYERS.

Among the farmers who have found in Illinois a field of great opportunity may be mentioned Squire Myers, who is a southerner by birth, coming from Kentucky, where he was born in 1855. His father, John Myers, was also a native of the Blue Grass state, where for many years he carried on successful farming pursuits, and also was an extensive stock-raiser. About

1860 he changed his location to Richland county, Illinois, where he continued to farm with good results. He married Julia A. Evans, and of the children born of this union, five are now living, Squire Myers being second oldest.

Mr. Myers was educated in the public schools of the southern part of the state, and in his youth learned farming from his father. In 1874 he shifted his field of effort to Logan county, where for some time he worked by the month, before engaging independently in farming. Mrs. Myers was, before her marriage, Lizzie Randolph, and is the mother of one child, now fifteen years of age.

ABEL LARISON.

Among the successful farmers and highly respected citizens of Atlanta township is numbered Abel Larison. He is of Dutch descent, his paternal grandfather, James Larison, having been a native of Holland. On reaching manhood he came to the United States in the year 1800, and settled in New York, where he engaged in farming for a great many years. He afterward removed to Ohio, where he resumed farming, and made his home there until his death, which occurred in June, 1828, having reached the advanced age of ninety-seven years. The family is noted for longevity. He had ten children, of whom Abel Larison, the father of our subject, was the youngest. He was born in Maryland and followed in the footsteps of his father, making farming his life work. He died in Galena, Illinois, on the 1st of April, 1845, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Rachel Caton, passed away. They reared a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters.

Abel Larison, Jr., whose name introduces this sketch, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, April 15, 1822, and grew to manhood upon a farm, his education being somewhat neglected for want of time to attend the poor country schools of those days as he had to assist in the labors of the farm. He consequently attended school only six months. At the age of twenty years he came to Logan county, Illinois, and settled in Atlanta township. Being in limited circumstances he was only able to purchase a small tract of land at first, but by hard work, as well as the strictest economy, he succeeded in accumulating considerable property. He has given all of his children a good start in life and still retains the old homestead, consisting of one hundred and thirty acres of choice land on section 31, Atlanta township.

As a companion and helpmate on life's journey Mr. Larison chose Miss Julia A. Stephens, a daughter of Adam Stephens, who was a farmer by occupation. They became the parents of nine children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Mary Jane, June 24, 1847; Leander, September 6, 1843; James A., October 11, 1852; John E., February 15, 1854; Frank M., October 7, 1857; Lina, January 19, 1851; Thomas J., August 24, 1860; Abel, September 12, 1862; Anna, March 17, 1865, and Adam S., August 12, 1867; Leander died in 1866, but the others are still living. They are all married with the exception of Thomas, who resides in Indianapolis, Indiana, and follows the trade of a machinist, having been connected with that industry for several years. The mother of these children was born July 14, 1828, and died September 17, 1888.

Although Mr. Larison is now in his eightieth year, he does the work of an or-

dinary man, being quite robust and active, and he is considered one of the brightest and most energetic farmers of his community. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a staunch supporter of the Republican party. Kind and generous by nature, he makes many friends, and commands the respect and esteem of all who know him. He is not a member of any church, but financially assists in their support when called upon. He and his family are noted for their ability as violinists, possessing considerable talent along that line. At intervals he has spent the winter months in Colorado on hunting expeditions for eight or ten years, and has many trophies of the chase, including the skin of the only elk he ever drew bead on, together with several skins and heads of deer that he has shot. He has been a noted marksman and has taken great delight in hunting.

JAMES A. GEMBERLING.

James A. Gemberling, better known as "Al," residing on a farm in Boynton township, Tazewell county, Illinois, one-half mile from the Logan county line, comes of a family which settled here in the early days of this county and has many representatives throughout this locality.

Our subject is a native of Union county, Pennsylvania, born July 14, 1854, and is a son of Frederick and Mary Ann (Steninger) Gemberling, also natives of that state, who came west in 1855 and first settled in Tazewell county, Illinois, whence they removed to Orvil township, this county. The father now resides in Lincoln, where he is living a retired life. He married for his second wife Mrs. Eliza Kelly.

They have a pleasant home in Lincoln, where both are highly respected. There were eight children born to the first marriage of Frederick Gemberling, namely: David H., who married Miss Sarah Bowles, and now resides on a farm on section 12, Orvil township; Cyrus, who is engaged in the lumber business in the village of Emden; James Albert, who married Miss Isa Jane Quisenberry, and is a farmer of Boynton township, Tazewell county; Jennie, who married T. Alexander, and lives near Bloomington; Robert C., a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this work; Schuyler C., who married May Nine, and resides on a farm in Orvil township; and Frances and Franklin, both of whom died young. All of these children received good educations in the common schools of Orvil township, and in Tazewell county.

Our subject remained at home attending school and assisting his father until his marriage, which occurred on February 10, 1872, Isa J. Quisenberry becoming his wife. She was born in Orvil township and is the daughter of Thomas H. Quisenberry, an early settler of Logan county, now deceased. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gemberling, namely: Frank, deceased; Cora, wife of Charles Clark, of Eminence township, this county; Etta, wife of Charles Short, a farmer of Boynton township, Tazewell county; Frederick; Leslie; Wilbur and Edgar, all residing at home.

After marriage Mr. Gemberling settled on a farm near the Bethel Church in Orvil township, but subsequently removed to several farms in the same township, living a few years on each. In March, 1886, he located on his present farm in Boynton township, Tazewell county, Illinois, where he now owns one hundred and sixty acres of excellent land, on which is a substantial

house, a good barn and outbuildings. In addition to this he also owns another forty in Tazewell county, north of his home; one hundred and sixty acres in Eminence township, Logan county, and two hundred and forty acres in Hamilton county, Nebraska. All this land is well improved and under cultivation.

In politics Mr. Gemberling is a Republican and both he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Providence, Illinois. Since living on his present farm, our subject has been very successful, and so popular is he that no work of Logan county would be complete without a record of his life.

ARTHUR QUISENBERRY.

For many years Arthur Quisenberry was actively identified with the agricultural interests of Logan county, but is now practically living a retired life in Lincoln, his home being at 212 Hudson street. He was born upon a farm in Christian county, Kentucky, August 29, 1835, and is a son of Edward Sanford and Lucy (Catour) Quisenberry, both of whom were natives of Virginia, the former born in 1786, the latter in 1799. On the paternal side his ancestors were of Scotch-Irish extraction, and were among the early settlers of the Old Dominion. The father of our subject was twice married, his first wife being Miss Nancy Thurlkeld, of Virginia, who bore him fourteen children. In 1831 or 1832 he was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Catour, whose family removed to Kentucky in 1815. By the second union there were five children, making nineteen in all, nine sons and ten daughters, all of whom lived to be grown men and women,

and all married and reared families with the exception of three. The father was an extensive land and slave owner in the south, but from conscientious scruples he set all his slaves free, and on account of the bad effects of slavery he removed with his family to Illinois in 1835. Though he lost most of his property in this way, he afterward met with success, and gave to each of his nineteen children a good farm. He became a very strong abolitionist, and he and his nine sons were among the first to join the Republican party, all voting for John C. Fremont in 1856. On first coming to Illinois he located in Tazewell county, where he remained until 1849, and then removed to Eminence township, Logan county, where he continued to make his home throughout life. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a farmer by occupation. A man of good, practical common sense, he prospered in business affairs and was held in the highest esteem for his many sterling qualities. He died in 1864, in his seventy-eighth year, and the mother of our subject departed this life in 1882, at the age of eighty-three.

Arthur Quisenberry passed his boyhood and youth upon the home farm, and received a good common school education, pursuing his studies during the winter months in a primitive log school house until seventeen years of age, and aiding in the work of the farm through the summer season. On the 18th of February, 1858, he married Miss Polly Burt, of Tazewell county, whom he had known since she was a little girl, and to them were born four children, namely: Laura B., now the wife of John E. Richards, of Broadwell township, this county; George H., who owns and successfully operates a fine farm of five hundred and fifty-eight acres of land in Logan county; Pauline, who died at the age

of five years; and Arthur Clifford, who was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1900, and now holds a position in the Lincoln National Bank.

After his marriage Mr. Quisenberry located on a farm in Eminence township, where he owned one hundred and ten acres of land, and engaged in general farming and the breeding of short-horn cattle with marked success for many years. As time passed and he prospered in his farming operations, he added to his original tract until he had four hundred and fifty acres of valuable land under a high state of cultivation. Renting his farm in 1875, he removed to Lincoln, where he has since made his home, his attention being given to his general interests. In 1876 he built a good residence at 113 Hudson street, where he lived until 1901, when his present beautiful home at 212 Hudson street was completed. He now has some good city property, and is also interested in Texas lands, owning at one time twenty sections in that state. Mr. Quisenberry was a director of the old Lincoln Loan, Trust & Savings Bank, which was afterward merged into the Lincoln National Bank, of which he was one of the original stockholders and still fills that position. He is a conscientious, reliable business man, and well deserves the prosperity that has come to him. Both he and his estimable wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and while living in the country he served as an elder of the church with which he was connected.

GUY H. TUTTLE.

One of the prosperous and substantial citizens of Atlanta is Guy H. Tuttle, whose life has been one of financial success. He

was born in Greene county, Ohio, February 5, 1831, and is one of a family of five children whose parents were James and Harriet (Hatch) Tuttle. The father was also a native of that state, born in Athens, in 1806, and was a man of exceptional ability, having mastered several trades. In early life he was interested in the manufacture of brick and engaged in the distilling business, but later devoted his entire time to agricultural pursuits and became very prosperous. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-three, and was still well preserved at the time of his death, which occurred April 14, 1899.

Upon the home farm Guy H. Tuttle passed the days of his boyhood and youth, and as the schools were rather scarce in his community at that time his educational privileges were rather meager. Being ambitious to make his own way in the world, he embarked in the saw-mill business at the age of twenty-one, and carried it on quite successfully for ten years. In 1840 he removed to a farm near Atlanta, and has since followed farming with marked success, having accumulated three hundred and twenty acres of the best land to be found in Logan county. He is also a stockholder and director of the Atlanta National Bank, and is one of the wealthiest men of his community, as well as one of its most highly esteemed citizens.

Mr. Tuttle has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Martha A. Roach, a daughter of N. Roach, and to them were born five children, namely: William O.; Fidelia; Thomas M.; Hattie, wife of Asa Hutchinson; and one who died in infancy. For his second wife he wedded Miss Martha J. Harness, a daughter of J. Strong. The only child born of this union is now Mrs. M. Harley. Mrs. Tuttle is a devout

member of the Christian church and a most estimable lady. By his ballot our subject supports the men and measures of the Republican party, but he never sought or cared for the honors or emoluments of political office. He is, however, one of the most popular and influential men of his community. Though conservative, he gives liberally to those in need, and is ever ready to aid any enterprise for the public good.

IRVING G. FINFROCK.

One of the prominent citizens of Atlanta is Dr. Irving G. Finfrock, who, venturing upon a new ground to relieve the sufferings of his fellow-men, has proven that each day we reach a higher plane of wisdom in the relief of pain.

He is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Cass) Finfrock, being one of seven children. His father was originally from Pennsylvania, where, as a means of livelihood, he tilled the soil. In the fall of 1840 he moved to DeWitt county, Illinois, and located in Waynesville, where he had the reputation of a successful farmer until his death in February, 1900. The home farm is still conducted by the widow.

Our subject was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, on the 30th of August, 1863. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm in attendance at the neighboring country school. Upon leaving the farm he engaged in stock buying to a considerable extent for some five years, and being of a thrifty nature he accumulated sufficient means to embark in the mercantile business in the state of Iowa. He later entered the School of Osteopathy at Des Moines, and after finishing there took a course at the National School of Chicago.

Dr. Finfrock was united in marriage to Miss Jane Marvel, a daughter of James K. Marvel, of Waynesville, Illinois. Five children have brightened their home, being known as Raup M., Leta L., L. Ruth, B. Cass and DeWitt L.

The Doctor has a lucrative practice in DeWitt county, in fact having so many calls upon his professional skill from the adjoining county that he finally opened a branch office there.

Our subject and his wife take an active interest in the affairs of their little town, being devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The former, in politics, supports the Republican platform; he also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

A doctor, above all, is a minister of mercy; no call ever comes in vain; no sufferer is turned from his door without at least a kind word.

ADO. J. HARMSSEN.

Among the enterprising farmers of Orvil township, Logan county, Illinois, is Ado J. Harmsen, residing on section 8, where he has made his home since 1870. He is a native of Germany, born May 16, 1860, and is a son of Tonjes K. and Wendelke (Smith) Harmsen, also natives of Germany, who came to this country in 1866, landing in New York. From that city they went to Pekin, Illinois, where they resided three years, while the father pursued his trade of blacksmithing. Their next removal was to a farm near San Jose, Mason county, where he engaged in farming. They resided on that farm for one year, and then located on the farm where the father

and our subject still live, the good mother having died in February, 1897. In the family were five children, namely: Klaas, deceased; Ado J., our subject; Harim, deceased; Tonjes, a resident of Orvil township; and Herman, deceased. All of the children were well educated either in Germany, Pekin, Illinois, or Logan county, as their ages permitted.

The property on which our subject and his father reside was first settled by a man by the name of Barnum, and from him they purchased one hundred and sixty acres. All of the improvements upon the farm have been made by them, and the neat, thrifty appearance of the place shows conclusively that they thoroughly understand their chosen calling. They are successfully carrying on general farming and stock-raising.

Ado J. Harmsen was married in February, 1888, to Annie Wrage, a native of Germany, and a daughter of John Wrage, a blacksmith and farmer in Mason county, Illinois, now deceased. Six children have been born to them, namely: Tony, John, Winnie, Edward, Ruth and Walter, all at home. Mr. Harmsen is a Democrat in politics but has never been an office-seeker and does not desire to figure in public life. His wife is an earnest member of the German Lutheran church of Emden. The family is well known and highly respected in this locality.

THOMAS BRENNAN.

The life of Thomas Brennan was such as to ennoble any community and to advance the best moral, intellectual and material interests thereof. For more than thirty-five years he was a familiar and honored figure in the business and social life

of Elkhart, and his death was an irreparable loss to the village which had for so long regarded him as the personification of commercial integrity, true manliness and noble citizenship. Owing to an unflinching industry and shrewd business ability he accumulated large worldly possessions, but one of the finest traits of his character was embodied in the fact that he never lost track of his early struggles, or never passed beyond the ken of the ambitious Irish boy who started out in the world without a cent and overcame all obstacles with the ease of those who feel themselves destined to fill an important place in the world.

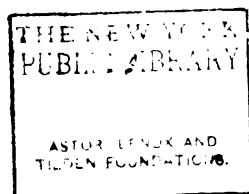
From one who has looked well into the early traditions of the family it is learned that as far back in history as A. D. 350 the Brennans were a mighty tribe in County Carlow, Ireland, and held large possessions in this and adjoining counties in the southern part of the then kingdom of Ireland. Originally Protestants, their motto was "Fidelity," and after they became Catholics, the sign upon their banner was "Thou Shalt Conquer." In the same country where the shineherd Saxons had been trodden under heel by the invading Normans, Thomas Brennan was born March 12, 1833, a son of Patrick and Ann (Burns) Brennan, also natives of County Carlo. In the same family beside Thomas was: Bridget, who, with her husband, Patrick Welsh, is deceased, had eight children, and lived in Illinois; Sarah, first the wife of John White, and after his decease the wife of John Doyle, lived at Iresdale, Illinois, and has one child by her first, and two children by her second marriage; Mary, now deceased, was the wife of James Ryan, of Lincoln, Illinois, and was the mother of ten children; Matthew, who married Anna Shammesy, has nine children, and lives in Alliance, Nebraska.

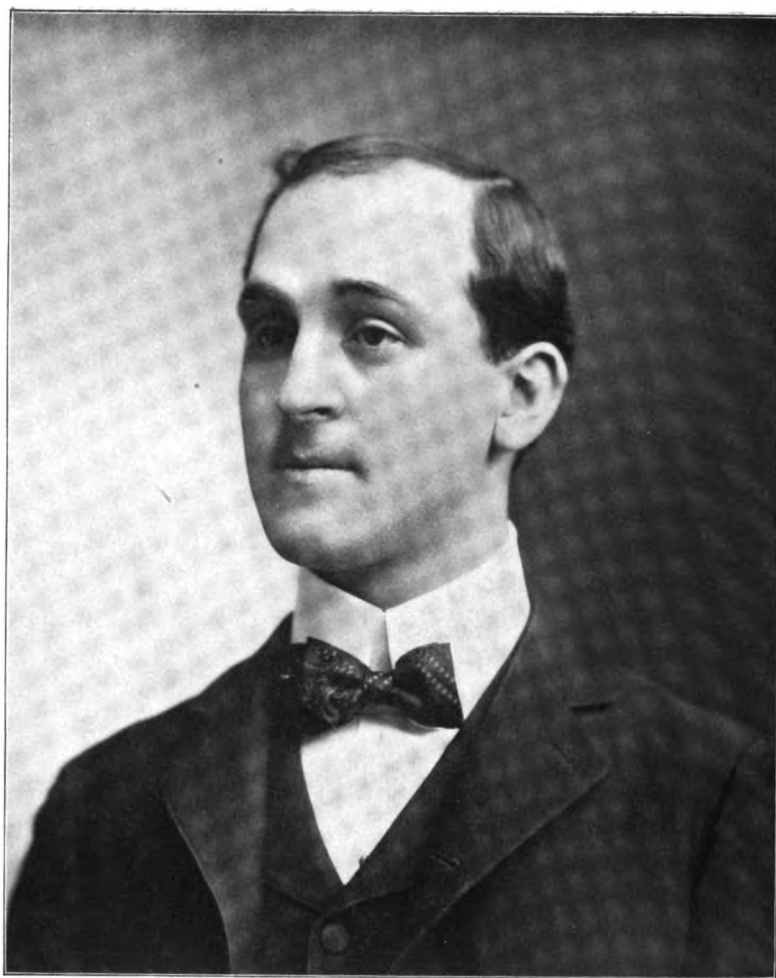
When seventeen years of age Mr. Brennan landed in New York, and was employed by a firm in the city for two years at five dollars a month, receiving also the privilege of attending school for one month each winter, for during the cold weather, when work was scarce, he received only his board for his services. After a similar experience in Vermont, he removed to Michigan and was employed by the M. S. E. Railroad for a time, his lines being next cast in Springfield, Illinois, which he reached March 4, 1854. In the western town he was variously employed, his occupations including liveryman, hotel butler, drayman, mail carrier, and bus driver, and by some strange and well remembered coincident he served the illustrious Abraham Lincoln. After a time he turned his attention to farming near Williamsville, and by improving opportunities unseen by others managed to accumulate a little money, principally by planting twenty-five acres of corn with a hoe, the harvest of which yielded him seventy cents a bushel. He also profitably ran a threshing machine in the neighborhood, and in fact turned his capable hand in many directions. After locating in Elkhart he led a purely commercial existence, and, by reason of the perseverance which had brought much to the penniless emigrant boy in New York, he succeeded as all such men do.

On September 29, 1861, Mr. Brennan married, in Elkhart, Mary Kavanaugh, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Father Martin, at the residence of O. McCabe. Mrs. Brennan was born in County Carlow, Ireland, March 17, 1845, and was the daughter of James and Catherine (Morrisey) Kavanaugh, also natives of that county. The parents were married in Ireland and came to America in 1850, living in Albany, New York, for seven years. They

then came to Illinois and settled in what is now Elkhart, but which was then but a watering tank for the railroad. At the time they bought all necessities at Springfield, and about 1870 they removed to Johnson county, Nebraska, where they purchased three hundred acres of land, and where the father died April 26, 1889, his wife following him ten days later. He was a Democrat in politics, a member of the Catholic church, and respected and esteemed by all who knew him. To this couple were born the following children: John, who married Mary Glinn, and lives in Tecumseh, Nebraska; Mary, who was the wife of Mr. Brennan; Bryan, who married Kate Joyce, and lives at Crab Orchard, Nebraska; Catherine, who is the wife of Michael Shaunnesy, and lives at Tecumseh, Nebraska; Bridget, who married Joseph Keegan, and is also a resident of Tecumseh, Nebraska; Johannah, who is now Mrs. Robert Taggart, of Vesta, Nebraska; and Charles, who married Tillie Taggart, and lives near Crab Orchard, Nebraska.

To Mr. and Mrs. Brennan have been born eleven children, namely: Patrick, who married Amanda Shockey, and lives near Elkhart, on a farm; Anna, who is the wife of G. F. Thompson, has two children, and lives at Lincoln, Illinois; Matthew, who married Alice Sexton, has four children, and is in the lumber business in Chicago; Sadie, who lives with her mother; Catherine, who is the wife of Thomas Gleason, has five children, and lives on a farm near Elkhart; James, who died in infancy; Thomas, who married Mary Lee, has two children, and lives on a farm west of Elkhart. John, who married Kate Wahren, of Springfield, has one child, and lives on a farm near Elkhart; Mary, who is the wife of Charles Lee, and is living near Elkhart; James C.,





C. E. NINE.

who died in infancy; Edmund, who lives in Elkhart; Charles, who lives at home; and Bryan, who lives with his mother.

CHARLES C. REEDER.

As a contractor and builder the subject of this sketch has been actively identified with the development of Lincoln and the surrounding country, and is recognized as one of its leading business men. A native of the Buckeye state, he was born near Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, October 28, 1848. His parents, Charles C. and Sarah (Hart) Reeder, were born, reared and married in the same state, and there the father followed farming until 1860, when he removed with his family to Flora, Clay county, Illinois, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. She was a daughter of John Hart, also a native of Ohio. Our subject is one of a family of seven children, all sons namely: John, a veteran of the Civil war; William L.; Charles C., of this review; Oscar, who died in 1893; and Zephaniah. James and Alfred, all residents of Omaha, Nebraska.

Mr. Reeder was a lad of twelve years when the family removed to Flora, Illinois, and there grew to manhood, his education being mainly acquired in the village schools. After leaving school he commenced learning the carpenter's trade with a Mr. Parker, and after completing his apprenticeship continued with him until coming to Lincoln in 1871. Here he has successfully engaged in contracting and building on his own account, erecting many churches, school houses and business blocks, besides private residences, not only in Lincoln, but throughout Logan county, and during the busy sea-

son he often employs as many as fifteen men. He is an excellent workman, and always conscientiously fulfills his part of every contract.

In 1872 Mr. Reeder married Miss Ella Reed, of Flora, Illinois, a daughter of David and Sarah (Munton) Reed. She was born in Clermont county, Ohio, and came west with her parents when young. Mr. and Mrs. Reeder have eight children, four sons and four daughters, namely: Frank H., a farmer; Nettie, wife of George Webster; Ernest, a telegraph operator of Joliet, in the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad; Effie, Grace, Charles Forest, Pearly F. and James M., all at home.

C. E. NINE.

The Emden News is one of Logan county's up-to-date and progressive newspapers, which, in connection with the job department, is an enterprise of which the citizens of the thriving village of Emden should be proud. The publication is a seven-column, four-page, all-home-print paper, and is issued weekly on Thursday. Its appearance is always clean and bright, and the history and current events of the city, surrounding communities and county are recorded in interesting style and good diction. It contains correspondence from all surrounding points of interest, advertisements that are attractive and so well designed that they are followed by other papers of the county, and in all, it is one of the brightest, newsiest and most reliable papers in the county outside of the county seat.

The editor and publisher, C. E. Nine, certainly deserves an unlimited amount of credit for the energy, ambition and judg-

ment utilized in managing the publication so successfully under the hindrances and difficulties that generally attend the publication of a newspaper in a town of five hundred inhabitants. It is conceded and must be acknowledged that nothing short of hustling, patience and perseverance can bring to the publisher success. The people of the town and community should appreciate the enterprise and encourage it with their support, for no one knows the amount of labor, tact and expense that is required to keep the institution on a firm basis and in running order except one who has had the actual experience.

Charles Edward Nine was born one and one-half miles northwest of Emden, near the northern boundary line of Logan county, April 28, 1878, and was reared at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming Nine, situated on an eighty-acre farm in the northeastern portion of Prairie Creek township. Early in life the subject of this sketch manifested an interest in educational and public affairs, and improved every opportunity of obtaining knowledge and experience in those avenues with marked success. After finishing the course at the home country school, Pleasant Hill, he took a four years' course in the Delavan high school, and was graduated therefrom June 17, 1898, with the "banner class," consisting of twenty-three members, being one of the three excused from the final examinations. He also won highest grade on his graduation oration, entitled, "The Evolution of Mind," was selected as one of the eight to participate in the graduation program, and in the delivery of his oration established a record as an orator.

On August 8, 1898, he assumed entire control of the Emden News, which was established August 1, 1895. From the time he

entered the business the paper began to improve, and in a few months had to be converted into an all-home-print local paper, in order to contain the business, and has continued to prosper and grow in influence from that time forward. The editor has a large circle of acquaintances, enjoys society—so much so that he has not yet taken unto himself a better half, which fact necessitates the omission of his family history in this sketch. He is one among the few of his profession who has no bad habits, and who cannot be influenced to depart from his early training and moral principles, which is a quality needed in more of our public men who mold public opinion and exert their influence over the community.

The field covered by this paper is one of the best in the state for its size. Four miles southeast is a sister city—Hartsburg, which is a valuable assistance and support; east is the beautiful and rich country surrounding Bethel, Eminence and Armington; north are Boynton and Delavan, in Tazewell county, which are valuable tributaries; south and west are the Prairie Creek, Harness and San Jose neighborhoods, all of which are interested in the happenings of the entire community. The grain and stock market cannot be equaled anywhere, and is largely the source of Emden's prosperity and growth in every avenue. The News serves as a valuable medium in heralding the joyful tidings far and near with freedom and generosity. The News has published two special editions that would have been a credit to a city of ten times the population. The first was a Fourth of July edition (1899), printed in national colors, was double in size and contained a full list of the personal and real estate property assessments of Orvil and Prairie Creek townships, besides the other appropriate patri-

otic features. The second was a Pan-American Souvenir Edition, under date of November 14, double in size, printed on book paper in red, white and blue, giving a thrilling account of the editor's visit at the Exposition and Niagara Falls, and also a full page account of the assassination of the late President McKinley, his funeral and burial, all of which has profusely illustrated.

The editor claims the distinction of being the youngest editor in the county, and entering the business younger than any editor in the state. He is a young man of good character, is a member of the Christian church at Emden, has talent in nearly every line; and is a willing worker in and promoter of public affairs; and it is fortunate that the pen, which is "mightier than the sword," is held and guided by one who is fearless in representing the truth, which is and should be the purpose of the press and which should be the motto of every editor and publisher.

RICHARD MONNETT.

This well-to-do and highly respected farmer, residing on section 24, Eminence township, only a short distance from Atlanta, was born March 5, 1844, and is one of a family of six children, whose parents were Simona and Sarah (Larimore) Monnett. The father was born in France in 1824, and received a good education in the schools of his native land, graduating therefrom. On coming to the United States he stopped for a short time in New York and then proceeded to Logan county, Illinois, locating on Kickapoo creek, where he followed farming until 1847. On disposing of his farm he engaged in the hotel business

in Lincoln for a few years, and then removed to Atlanta, where he continued to make his home until called to his final rest in 1892. He left many friends to mourn his loss as well as his immediate relatives.

Richard Monnett has spent his entire life in this county and is indebted to its common schools for his educational advantages. At the age of twelve years he left home and commenced working as a farm hand by the month and was employed in that capacity when the Civil war broke out. Prompted by a spirit of patriotism he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served with distinction for eighteen months, when on account of severe illness he was honorably discharged. Since the war Mr. Monnett has been engaged in farming with excellent results, and is to-day the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, which is well equipped with everything found upon a model farm of the present day. His residence is a handsome structure and up-to-date in all its appointments and furnishings.

On the 3d of March, 1867, Mr. Monnett was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Adams, the daughter of Ephraim Adams, an honored pioneer of this county, who came here from Tennessee, and like most of the people who came from that state was noted for his hospitality and genial manner. He died in Logan county, January 22, 1891. Our subject and his wife had four children, namely: Nancy, who was born in 1869 and died in 1873; Laura B., who was born February 3, 1873, and is now Mrs. Frank Brewer; Nellie G., who was born February 12, 1879, and is now the wife of H. C. Quisenberry, one of Eminence township's most progressive farmers; and Estella, deceased. Mr. Monnett and his family are members of the Christian church.

and he belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In his political affiliations he is a staunch Republican, and is a man highly respected and esteemed by all who know him.

J. T. WEBSTER, M. D.

Dr. J. T. Webster, a popular and successful physician and surgeon of Atlanta, is a native of this state, born in Roscoe, in June, 1849, and is a son of Peter E. and Laura (Tower) Webster. The father came originally from New Haven, Connecticut, and after following farming for some years in Illinois, he removed to Sparta, Wisconsin, where still carries on that occupation. In his family were eight children.

Dr. Webster obtained his primary education in the country schools near his boyhood home, but he later attended high school and business college, graduating from both institutions. He began his business career as clerk in a general store, and while thus employed commenced the study of medicine. In 1873 he entered the drug department of the same store and remained there some six years, in the meantime continuing his medical studies. He was engaged in the drug business on his own account from 1882 until September, 1887, when he entered a medical college at Chicago, where he was graduated in 1889. He then located temporarily at Darian, Wisconsin, where he spent six months, and in the fall of 1890 removed to Lyndon, that state, where he engaged in the practice of his profession for three years. It was in February, 1893, that Dr. Webster came to Atlanta and has since successfully engaged in practice at this place, being looked upon

by the community in general as one of the leading physicians of the place. He was graduated with honors from the Harvey Medical College, and has not only spent much time in visiting the various hospitals of this country, but in the spring of 1901 went to Europe with the intention of visiting the hospitals of London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Edinburg, in the interest of his profession, spending three months abroad.

The Doctor was united in marriage with Miss Martha Stubbs, a daughter of Thomas S. Stubbs, who came to this country from England. Two children were born of this union, namely: Mattie E. and Roy H. Mrs. Webster holds membership in the Methodist church, while the Doctor is connected with the Baptist church. Socially he is a Master Mason, and politically is a strong Republican. In March, 1901, he was elected mayor of Atlanta, and is now filling that office in a most capable and satisfactory manner. He is popular both as a physician and citizen, and is held in high regard by all with whom he is brought in contact.

JOHN SAMs.

John Sams, one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of Mount Pulaski township, his home being on section 21, township 18, range 1, west, was born in the village of Mount Pulaski, December 26, 1859, and is a son of Nicholas and Catharine (Kessell) Sams. He was quite small when the family removed to a farm and there he was reared to manhood, receiving a fair common school education.

At the age of twenty-four years Mr. Sams was married in Belmont, Illinois, to

Miss Catharine Molidore, who was born in Sangamon county, this state. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party. He has efficiently filled the office of highway commissioner, and while serving in that capacity the first two iron bridges were built in his township, while many roads were graded and improved, and some new ones opened. Religiously Mr. Sams is a member of the Catholic church, having been confirmed at the age of fourteen years at Lincoln, Bishop Spalding officiating.

JAMES W. HOWSER.

Prominent among the successful agriculturists of Orvil township is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, his home being on section 2. He is a native of Logan county, born in Eminence township, May 16, 1840, and is the only child born to Solomon and Nancy (Hawes) Howser, though by a former marriage to Mary Bixler the father had three children, all now deceased. Both parents of our subject were natives of Kentucky. As early as 1830 Solomon Howser came to Illinois and settled in Logan county, being one of the pioneers of Eminence township. There and in Orvil township he followed farming throughout the remainder of his life, and his death occurred in Eminence township in 1874. The mother of our subject passed away in 1841.

During his boyhood James W. Howser attended the district schools of this county and aided in the work of the farm. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted August 12, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Beesley and Colonel Latham. His

regiment was in the rear during the battle of Gettysburg, but was in no other important engagements, though it always faithfully performed any work assigned to it, and was never lacking in bravery. The war having ended, Mr. Howser was at length discharged at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, July 12, 1865.

After he returned home he sold his farm in Eminence township and removed to his present place on section 2, Orvil township, where he now has two hundred and forty acres of fine farming land under a high state of cultivation and well improved. Here he is successfully engaged in general farming, and besides this valuable tract he owns eighty acres of land near Mindon, Kearney county, Nebraska.

Mr. Howser married Miss Frances Summers, who was born in Ohio, August 28, 1840, a daughter of Dr. Jefferson and Charlotte (Carnahan) Summers. Her father, who was both a farmer and a physician, removed from Ohio to Tazewell county, Illinois, and later came to Logan county, where he and his wife both died. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Howser were born eleven children, of whom seven are still living, namely: Louvern, wife of O. A. Lemon, a resident of Utica, Nebraska; Leona, deceased; Dora, wife of John Rogers, of Tazewell county, Illinois; Mary, deceased; Luther, traveling salesman, residing in Peoria, Illinois; Alta, wife of T. T. McCormick, of Lincoln; Fred, who is now living in the west; Imegene and Edna, both at home; and two who died in infancy.

Politically Mr. Howser is identified with the Republican party, and socially affiliates with the Grand Army Post of Lincoln. Both he and his wife are leading and prominent members of the Bethel Christian church of Orvil township, of which he is

one of the elders, and they take a very active part in all church work, and are among the most highly respected citizens of their community.

JESSE D. SPARKS.

One of the eminently successful and highly respected farmer citizens of Logan county, Illinois, who owns a fine farm in Oran township, is Jesse D. Sparks, whose birth occurred March 7, 1864. He is a son of James and Martha (Weaver) Sparks.

In 1837 the grandparents of our subject, Samuel and Mary Sparks, left their home in Ohio and located in Logan county, Illinois, where the former died at the age of sixty-five years, and the latter at the age of eighty years, both of them being laid to rest in Lucas cemetery. They had a family of ten children, five of whom still survive, as follows: Samuel, who lives in Sheridan township; Jesse, who lives in Washington, Illinois; Sarah, who married Dr. Fleming, lives in Oklahoma; Evaline, who is the wife of E. Douglas, and lives in Mason county; and Mary, who married G. Douglas. The mother of our subject was born in Nashville, Tennessee, in December, 1835, and now resides on the old home farm, in West Lincoln township. The father of our subject, James Sparks, came to Logan county with his parents, when he was but eleven years old, and resided here until his death, in February, 1901, at the age of seventy-four years and ten months.

James Sparks was through life a very active and industrious man, giving his personal attention to his farming operations. He began life as a farmer and saved his earnings. His first purchase consisted of one hundred and ninety-two acres of land

in West Lincoln township and this property he placed in a high state of cultivation and continued its improvement until his retirement from active life a few years previous to his death. Mr. Sparks was a well known and highly respected man. Although he was not a member, he was a liberal supporter of the Baptist church and was a man of influence in his community, but would never accept political office. To him and wife were born six children, two of whom died in early childhood, and one beautiful daughter, Mary, died at the age of eighteen. Those surviving are: Emma, the wife of A. J. Howard, residing in Broadwell township; Jesse, our subject; and George, who resides with his mother on the home farm, which he has never left. He has one son and two daughters. All of the children were afforded educational advantages in the district schools and remained under the shelter of the parental roof until they married.

Jesse Sparks was reared on the fine old farm in West Lincoln township, and during the winter months he was a regular attendant at school, but with other farmer boys, he assisted in the farming operations during the summers. Until he was twenty-six years old he remained with his father, relieving the latter of much of the hard labor, and becoming a thoroughly instructed agriculturist.

Mr. Sparks was married June 1, 1890, to Miss Sarah C. Beaver, who was born in Broadwell township, November 21, 1868. She is the daughter of Michael and Sarah A. Beaver, the former of whom was long one of the prominent citizens of Broadwell township. Conaway Pence, Mrs. Sparks' grandfather, was a pioneer of Corwin township, and for years was surveyor of Logan county. Mrs. Beaver makes her home with

her daughter, Mrs. Sparks, the other members of her family being: Commodore, who lives in Nebraska; Alice, who is the wife of J. J. Duff and lives in Oran township; Wilson, who lives in Lincoln; and Elmer, who resides in Nebraska. All of these were educated in the schools of Lincoln.

In 1891 Mr. Sparks removed to Oran township where he rented a farm of two hundred and twenty acres, belonging principally to Mr. Beaver, and there he carried on general farming for nine years, but in the spring of 1900 he removed to his present place, it being the old Beaver homestead, consisting of two hundred and eighty acres. This is one of the most desirable tracts in the township. Mr. Sparks also has an interest in his father's place, and in addition, a farm near Lincoln. He has always taken an intelligent interest in his agricultural work and thoroughly understands every feature of it.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sparks, namely: James E., Ruth, Commodore N., Jessie K. and an infant son. Like his father, Mr. Sparks has taken an interest in public affairs in his county, but has never accepted office. He is known as one of the progressive, reliable, public-spirited and liberal members of his community, who well represents the best class of the citizens of Logan county.

NEWTON S. DUNN.

Newton S. Dunn, who owns and operates one of the best farms in Sheridan township, has been a resident of Logan county since 1857. He was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, July 18, 1837, a son of James and Nancy (Jones) Dunn, both natives of

that state. Coming to Illinois in 1848 the family first located in Sangamon county, where the father followed farming until 1857, when they removed to Logan county, settling near Elkhart, where he continued to follow that occupation until his death in 1877. The mother died in 1874. They had nine children, of whom four still survive, namely: Roger, who is now living retired in Cornland, this county; Alexander, a mail carrier of Piatt county, Illinois; Daniel, an engineer of Harrisdale, Illinois; and Newton S., of this sketch. Some of the children died in Kentucky and others in Springfield, Illinois, while two sons died in the army during the Civil war.

Like the other members of this family, Newton S. Dunn was educated in the common schools. Feeling that his country needed his services during the dark days of the Rebellion, he enlisted in August, 1862, in Company F, Seventy-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Jaques, while the company was first commanded by Captain Montgomery and later by Captain Alsap. With his regiment, Mr. Dunn participated in the battles of Prairieville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Nashville, but fortunately was never wounded. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged in 1865 at Quincy, Illinois. He was at that place when the news came of the assassination of President Lincoln.

On being discharged from the service Mr. Dunn returned to Elkhart, Logan county, but he was in ill health for about six years. He married Mrs. Matilda Hooker, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Silas Morris, who came to this county at an early day and died here. Our subject and his wife have two children, twins: Ollie, now the wife of William Baker, a nurseryman

of Menard county, Illinois; and Clarence, a veterinary surgeon of Oklahoma.

After his marriage Mr. Dunn removed to Nebraska, but after a short time spent in that state, he returned to this county and in 1873 settled on his present farm on section 7, Sheridan township, where he owns one hundred and sixty acres of rich and arable land, improved with a good house and substantial barn. It is one of the most desirable places in the locality.

As a Republican Mr. Dunn has taken a somewhat active part in local politics, and efficiently served as deputy sheriff and constable for a short time. Socially he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is held in the highest regard by his fellow-citizens.

GIDDINGS H. STRONG.

Since 1867 this gentleman has been a residents of Logan county, Illinois, and is now living a retired life in Lincoln. He was born in Marlborough, Windham county, Vermont, March 6, 1820, and belongs to an old New England family of English origin, which was founded in this country in the seventeenth century. His parents, David and Abigail (Pinney) Strong, were both natives of Connecticut, but spent the greater part of their lives as farming people in Vermont, where the father died at the age of sixty-seven years, the mother at the age of

eighty-six. In their family were ten children, of whom our subject is seventh in order of birth and is now the only survivor.

Mr. Strong was educated in the common schools of his native state and there grew to manhood upon a farm. On the 16th of June, 1847, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Thomas, who was born, reared and educated in Winchester, New Hampshire. Two children blessed this union, both born in the east, namely: Christina A., wife of Will P. Wakeman, of Lincoln, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume; and George F., who died at the age of three years and three months.

During his early life Mr. Strong was principally engaged in farming, but for eight years was interested in the lumber, paint and oil business. Selling his property in the east, he removed from Franklin county, Massachusetts, to Logan county, Illinois, in June, 1867, and purchased a partially improved farm of eighty acres in East Lincoln township, where he made his home for twenty years. Since 1890 he has lived in Lincoln, where he purchased a lot and erected a nice residence. He has laid aside all business cares and is spending his declining years in ease and quiet. He sold the first farm which he purchased in East Lincoln township, and then bought another of one hundred and sixty acres on section 12, the same township. In politics he is a Republican, and both he and his wife are earnest and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

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